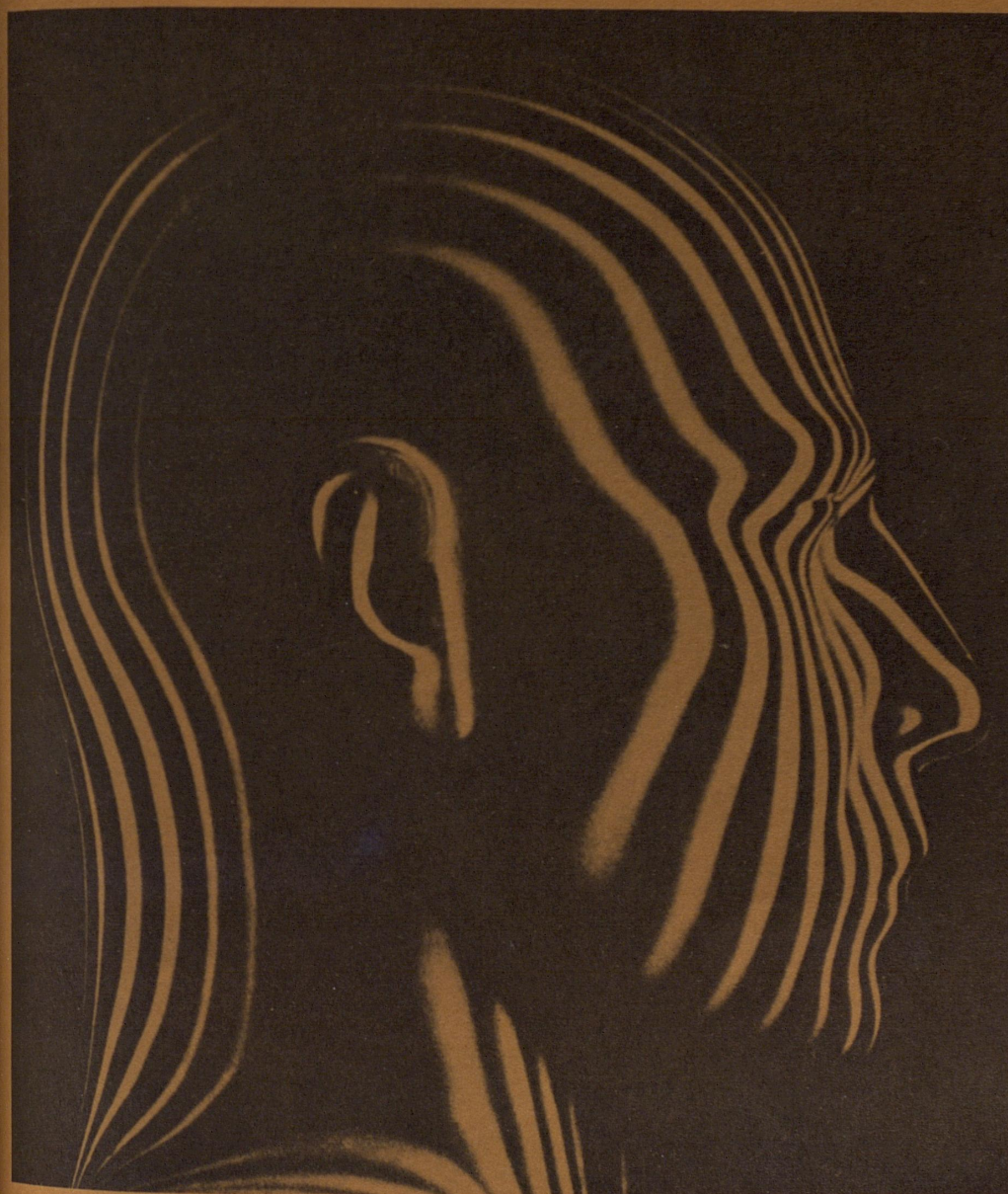


*The Kentucky Alumnus*



Fall 1969



# The Kentucky Alumnus

Volume 40, Number 3  
Fall 1969

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in 3 Nos.*

The Kentucky Alumnus is published quarterly by the University of Kentucky Alumni Association and is issued to all active alumni. Letters and editorial contributions are welcomed.

The University of Kentucky  
Alumni Association

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Cover: The representation of man in the form of a contour map is a technique that accurately measures changes in man's facial features. It was designed and developed by Dr. Karl O. Lange, who began biomedical engineering activities at the University of Kentucky in 1953 when he became director of the Wenner-Gren Aeronautical Research Laboratory. Story on page 2.





*Dr. James F. Lafferty, acting director of the Wenner-Gren Laboratory (left) and Dr. C. F. Knapp, assistant professor of Mechanical Engineering, use a laser doppler velocimeter to study the fluid mechanics of the circulatory system.*

BIOMEDICAL

Dr. C. F. Knapp

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## BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING

Dr. C. F. Knapp

The University of Kentucky is one of about 50 schools in the country that offers courses in biomedical engineering, a new discipline that has evolved from the engineering and biological sciences.

Progress in fundamental research and such innovations as the heart-lung machines, artificial kidneys, a new electrocardiogram, electroencephalographic techniques, new methods of measuring respiration and blood pressure are some of the fruits of this liaison.

Within the last decade the engineer and physician have joined in a cooperative effort to solve the multifaceted problems which face man in his biological and social-cultural environment. The cooperative spirit of this biomedical engineering team will set the pace for tackling the new and pressing problems which have resulted from a society that, until recently, only looked at the machine and not the total man-machine interface. (See illustration on page 6).

Problems of air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution, automobile safety and problems of the cities lie before us. Out-dated medical diagnostic and monitoring techniques must be changed to computer-aided techniques which will allow physicians in small rural areas, as well as large medical centers, to examine more patients more thoroughly, but at less cost. The heart-lung machine and artificial kidney must be updated to become the implantable artificial heart and kidney. Problems as far reaching as computer aid for failing brain function must be approached. It is challenges of this type which have spawned programs of biomedical engineering education throughout the country.

At the University of Kentucky the biomedical engineering programs essentially begin on the graduate level. While interested undergraduates are encouraged to take some courses in the biological sciences for their electives, it is imperative that a sound classical engineering curriculum be followed. The graduate student receives his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees through the guidance of his own department but acquires his biomedical education by taking courses in both the biological sciences and engineering; courses such as physiology, mathematical biophysics, biotechnology, feed-back control systems and bio-fluid mechanics. For his thesis he becomes involved in one of the many biomedical research programs that are being carried out in one of the various engineering departments.

*Bio-engineering is a rapidly growing field which has recently attracted many engineers from the classical engineering area. The term "bio-engineering" is a general one, used to describe the six areas of environmental health engineering, medical engineering, human factors engineering, bionics, agricultural engineering and fermentation engineering. The following story is about the biomedical engineering program at UK.*

These research projects are wide in scope and promising in their outlook. For example, a three-year study between the Department of Physiology and the College of Engineering is being performed to explore the problem of hemorrhagic shock and vibrational stress. This project takes on more practical significance when one considers a patient who has lost a large volume of blood and is transported to the hospital in such vibration producing machines as ambulances and helicopters.

The Wenner-Gren Aeronautical Laboratory of the Mechanical Engineering Department is currently studying problems of blood trauma due to the pumping of blood in artificial devices; biomechanics of knee and spine injuries, the effects of gravity and weightlessness on animal behavior and the engineering evaluation of a new heart-lung machine, designed by physicians at the University Medical Center.

Most recently the laboratory is studying a project initiated and financed by the College of Nursing. This effort consists of the design and construction of teaching tools for the training of nurses in the performance of maternity patient care.

Other interdisciplinary research efforts such as the flow of material from the mother across the placenta to the fetus are being studied by the Department of Chemical Engineering and the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology. Models of the nasal passages of small animals are being studied by the Department of Electrical Engineering in an effort to determine the rates of respiratory heat and water loss and the efficiency of the passages as a heat exchanger. Research on highway safety, conducted in the Department of Civil Engineering is concerned with driver response and control, driver training, traffic patterns and transportation monitoring and control; the program also includes evaluation of surface materials and vehicle-surface interactions, highway markers and test procedures.

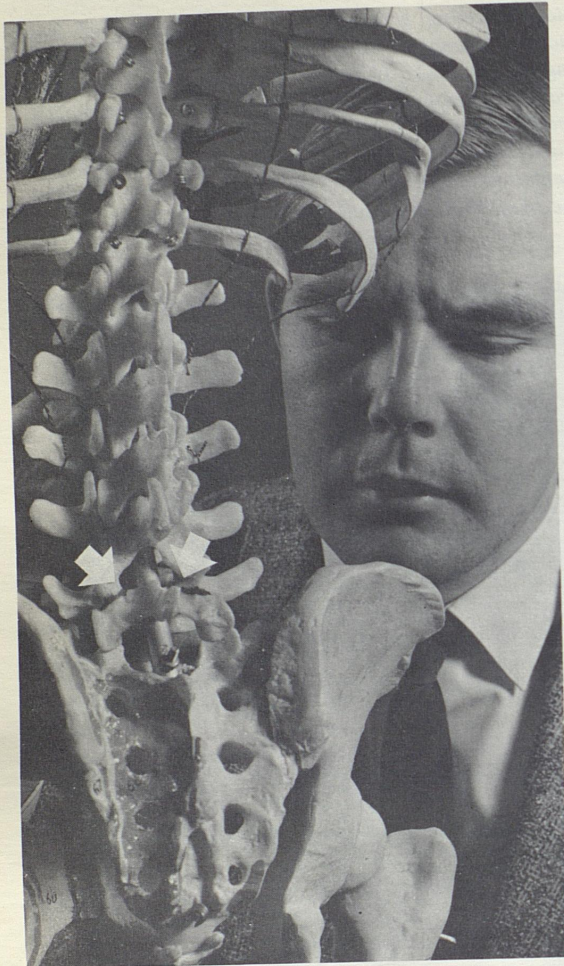
It is research efforts of this type which offer the challenge to the biomedical engineering team, and it is this engineer-physician team which offers hope for man in his search for a better life.

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Dr. C. F. Knapp is an assistant professor in the Department of Mechanical Engineering.

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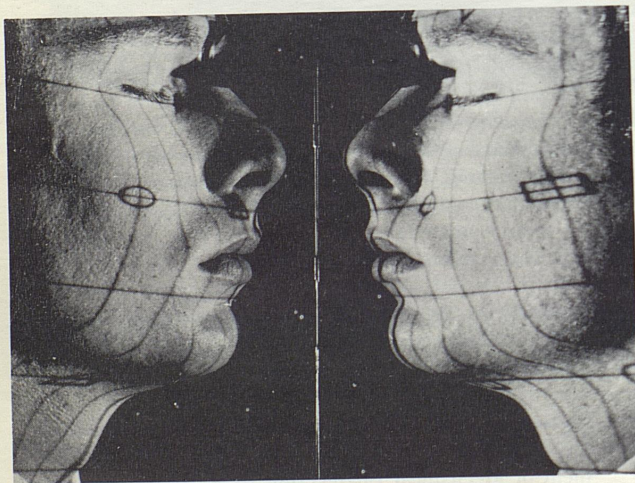




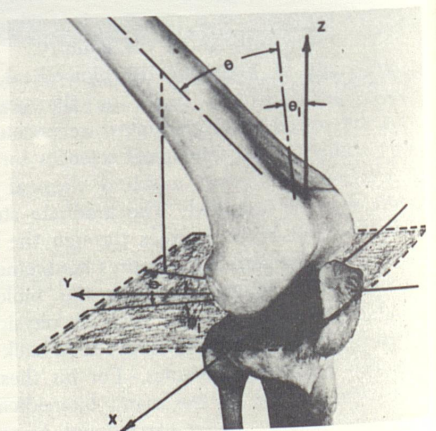
a. Gerald T. Swanson, a graduate student from Denver, Colorado, is studying the fatigue of the pars interarticularis (arrows) which is believed to be a major cause of spondylolisthesis (slippage of the vertebrae) in the lower back. This study of the forces of the lumbar region in the spinal column is sponsored by Dr. W. K. Massie, a Lexington orthopedic surgeon.

b. A study of long-term changes in soft facial tissue following the placement of dentures is being studied by Dr. K. W. Lange, D.M.D., College of Dentistry. The contour lines are produced by a contour meter designed to measure dimensional changes of man's facial areas.

c. Static and dynamic forces on and within the human knee joint, including football knee injuries, are being investigated by the Wenner-Gren Laboratory and the Department of Surgery.

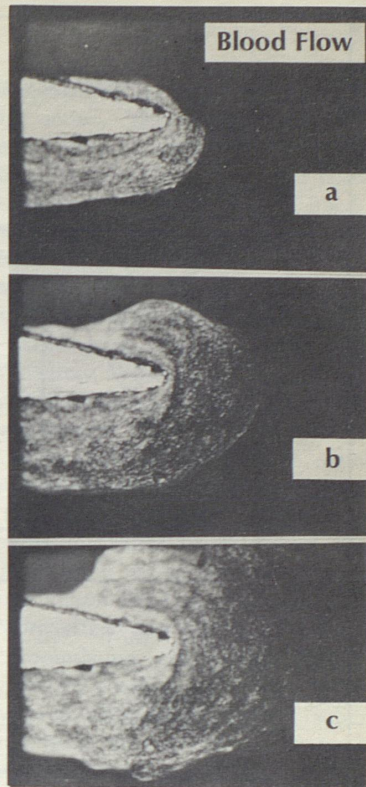
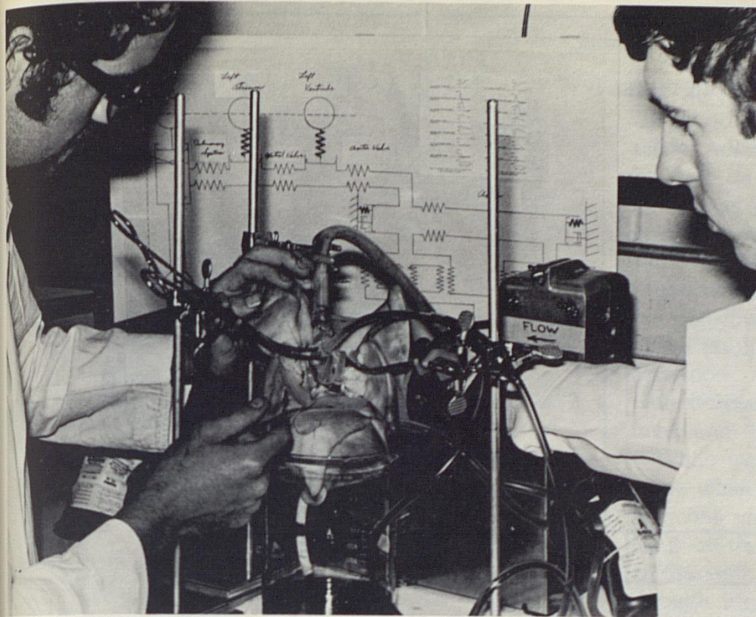


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d. The flow of blood through the lungs is being investigated in the biofluid section of the Wenner-Gren Laboratory by students Fred Coats, Louisville, (left) and Jerry Carter, Paducah.

e. Successive time intervals (a, b and c) during the coalescing of blood clots at the point of branching in the circulation. This model is used to investigate the changes in circulation during a stroke. Work of this type is being carried out in the biofluids laboratory at the Wenner-Gren Building.

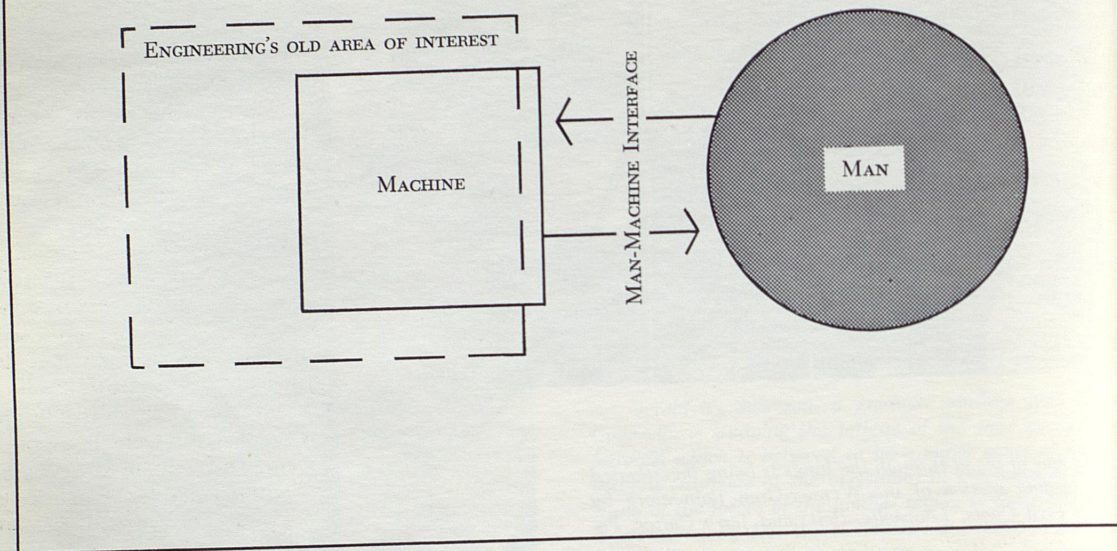
f. University Hospital's hemodialysis unit (artificial kidney), one of the fruits of the liaison between engineering and the biological sciences.



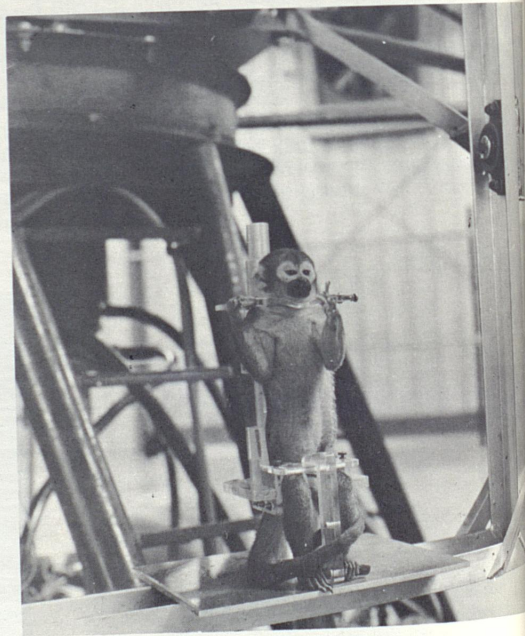
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## BIO-ENGINEERING'S AREA OF INTEREST



Classical Engineering has focused far too long on the machine (dotted line). The engineer has analyzed his machine by writing the equations for continuity of material into the machine and out of the machine without asking what effect this material has on man himself. Hence, we live with air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution, etc. Engineering, through the bio-engineer, has now extended its area of interest to include the machine and the effects of the machine on man, i.e., the man-machine interface and man himself.



The behavior and response of animals to various g-force levels are being studied with the aid of Wenner-Gren's 50-g centrifuge. This work is conducted by Dr. D. F. McCoy of the Department of Psychology.



## THE PROFESSOR AS SHAPER OF PUBLIC POLICY

Dr. Fred Vetter  
and Christopher Platt

*The past generation has experienced a colossal spurt of scientific and technological development and economic growth. No longer is the prevailing attitude of the young one of admiration for the athlete, the movie star or the social lion or lioness. America has responded to many crises: the Depression, World War II, the Atomic Age, the Cold War and the assumption of unprecedented political and military responsibilities throughout the World.*

*Living in a community of exceptionally talented men and women with specialized knowledge, the professor has not always used his assets wisely. In some cases he has been unreasonably critical of the "Establishment." In other cases he has been ingloriously subservient to it. Student activism is a protest against professorial as well as administrative behavior, which students believe has not measured up to its potential. But here again, some students have misused their ideological commitments by arrogating to themselves the right to impose their will as the self-appointed guardian of the conscience of other members of the community.*

*Two members of the Department of Political Science, Professor Fred Vetter and Research Assistant Christopher Platt, discuss one phase of the professor's role in shaping public policy. In this day when the "new politics" is the politics of the individual, we have a chance to replace that portion of the system which caters to political chancery. It is a day when rational and critical inquiry into how humane, progressive government can best be achieved.*

Teachers have traditionally shaped public policy more by advice than by action. They remind one of the fellow Adlai Stevenson used to talk about who paraded his faith on Sunday mornings. As the preacher reached the climax of his exhortation, this gentleman stood up on the front row and said "O Lord use me! Use me, O Lord—in an advisory capacity!" In this capacity the professor has offered the public official invaluable aid; his objectivity and cool-headed intelligence have leavened public life. There have, of course, been notable exceptions . . . Woodrow Wilson, and more recently Hubert Humphrey, and Gene McCarthy, Arthur Schlesinger and McGeorge Bundy.

While we most often think in terms of the national scene when considering the role of professors involved in public service, to do so is to take too narrow a view. Most of the policy-shaping done by professors occurs at the state and local level. In some cases it is done through formal consultation for fees, especially in the technical areas. More often, and particularly in areas of general policy formulation, the role is performed *gratis* with a view toward community or state improvement. Historically professorial aid has been solicited by agencies or individuals. In our collective memories, however, we have seen the rise in number of socially committed teachers. Beginning with agrarian reform at the turn of the century and gaining momentum during the depression and Franklin Roosevelt's administration, the teaching profession has become more involved in strong advocacies. Throughout this development we see the professor becoming a more involved participant in social and political reform. This trend has become increasingly evident up to the present time, with the notable exception of the Joe McCarthy era, or the Red Scare of the early 1950's. One sees that the profession has become involved with policies which range from such issues as civil rights, conservation and economic development, to the wars in Korea and Vietnam. And the profession as a body has seldom taken only one side of any particular issue. Ordinarily those on the side of the local, state and federal administrations have become "advisors;" those opposed have usually become participants and citizen advocates of their

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Dr. Fred Vetter is an assistant professor in the Political Science Department at the University of Kentucky. He is a member of the executive committee of the Fayette County Democratic Party and the ad hoc committee for open-housing.

Christopher Platt is a student and a research assistant in the Political Science Department. He is presently the director of Southern Research Associates, an opinion research organization.

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respective positions.

However, the majority of involved scholars have focused their participation in the movements surrounding public issues and have not often sought public office, or even advised public officials. They have tended to lead segments of the public mobilized on a particular issue and not on a candidate or an office. One might call these public mobilizations (pertaining to an issue or sentiment) "movement" politics, and contrast them with "electoral" politics. In a real sense both the Wallace "movement" and the civil rights "movement" are examples of "movement" politics. The participants in movement politics do so out of frustration arising from the knowledge that their policies and goals are not being achieved through electoral channels.

In some cases this participation is quite understandable, as in the movement in the South and North to achieve equal rights for those in racial and other minority groups. In like manner, one can give a cultural explanation of the response to this drive on the part of Southern whites. Other situations in which movement politics have been prominent have ranged from women's suffrage and the protest of the war in Vietnam to the American Revolutionary War.

Movement politics, however, often bring one faction into conflict with another—and does so in a way that is not reconcilable in the normal electoral manner. If the advocate of any faction feels he cannot achieve his goals through the electoral process then the ballot box may no longer serve as the final arbiter. Alienation and disenchantment with the political structure as a whole may result.

The professor firmly committed to movement goals, on one side or the other, frequently has found himself

at odds with the community outside the university as well as other portions of the academic community whose views may be more widely approved of by the community as a whole. This may lead to some isolation and alienation of the professor. Coupled with the tendency of a profession that demands transience of location and abstractive understanding and learning, the teacher is likely to be more oriented to ideas and ideals rather than to people and communities. The result may often cause a professor to exist in a state of semidetachment from the community in which he lives.

This situation may be compounded by the suspicion of certain segments of the public. While many people have a general respect for the professor and even more respect for the professor as advisor to those in official administrations, most are very suspicious of him as participant or leader in movement policies. This tends to accentuate the cleavage between university professionals and the community electorate and officials. A means for bringing about reconciliation has not appeared to be readily available.

Nonetheless we see the beginnings of a reinvolvement of the professor, especially the young professor, with the people and their communities. This has resulted in a consequent tempering of his dedication to more abstract ideals. Although this is not without precedent—note Senator George McGovern, former Senator Paul Douglas, Congressman Ken Hechler and others—it is in discovering this involvement among the young professorial ranks that attracts one's attention. It is a phenomenon that may germinate a reconciliation between the professor, the electorate, and the public official.

The two Kennedy campaigns, the McCarthy cam-



paing, the Humphrey campaign and the Nixon campaign introduced the young teaching community to modern practical politics in an unprecedented way. The exigencies of presidential politics did not allow a detached allegiance to abstractions but demanded the objectivity, intelligence and skill which are the hallmark of the academic at his best. Robert Kennedy especially knew how to use academics and get the most from them. Nixon's campaign was not noted for excessive use of academicians (certainly not to the degree of utilization achieved by Kennedy), but the increased dependence on professors by Nixon in 1968 as compared to the composition of his staff in 1960 is certainly indicative of a marked change in the role of experts.

Through this involvement, young and active professorial groups were able to cognize the intricacies of a political system . . . a system which responds poorly to any approach into which a large degree of pragmatism is not incorporated. To achieve idealistic goals, a realistic assessment of both the problem and the possible solutions is imperative. The futility of emotional devotions to abstractions, unmodified by an understanding of the uniqueness of each community situation, while attempting to alter some aspect of local, state or national policy has become quite evident. The efficacy of dealing with politics and policy-making processes in a rational, informed manner is increasingly apparent. An example of the latter approach may clarify matters. The example with which the readers may be familiar concerns a professor at UK, Dr. Gene Mason.

Dr. Mason, a specialist in judicial processes, served in various state and local capacities for his party while he was in college. His major national experiences were gained first as Statewide Coordinator in Kentucky for

Robert Kennedy and later, during the Indiana primary, he joined the Kennedy staff. He was then asked to coordinate the manpower tasks in the Bay Area counties of California. After the assassination, he returned to Kentucky, and served as a delegate to the State Democratic Convention. Mason has recently helped sponsor a successful revision of the local bail bond ordinance which has extended a much broader base of equal protection to all local citizens. The Rules Committee of the State Democratic party, of which Mason is also a member, may not deal with true "public" policy, but reforms in party rules could lead to improved government for those sectors of Kentucky which elect Democrats as their officials. He was specifically called upon to formulate the program policies of the Lexington Association of Religious Communities, a group of 30 or 40 churches concerned with inter-faith programs of social action. The group presses for public policy changes in the direction of social justice. In each of these capacities—through recommendations or by direct action—public policy can be affected, altered or innovated.

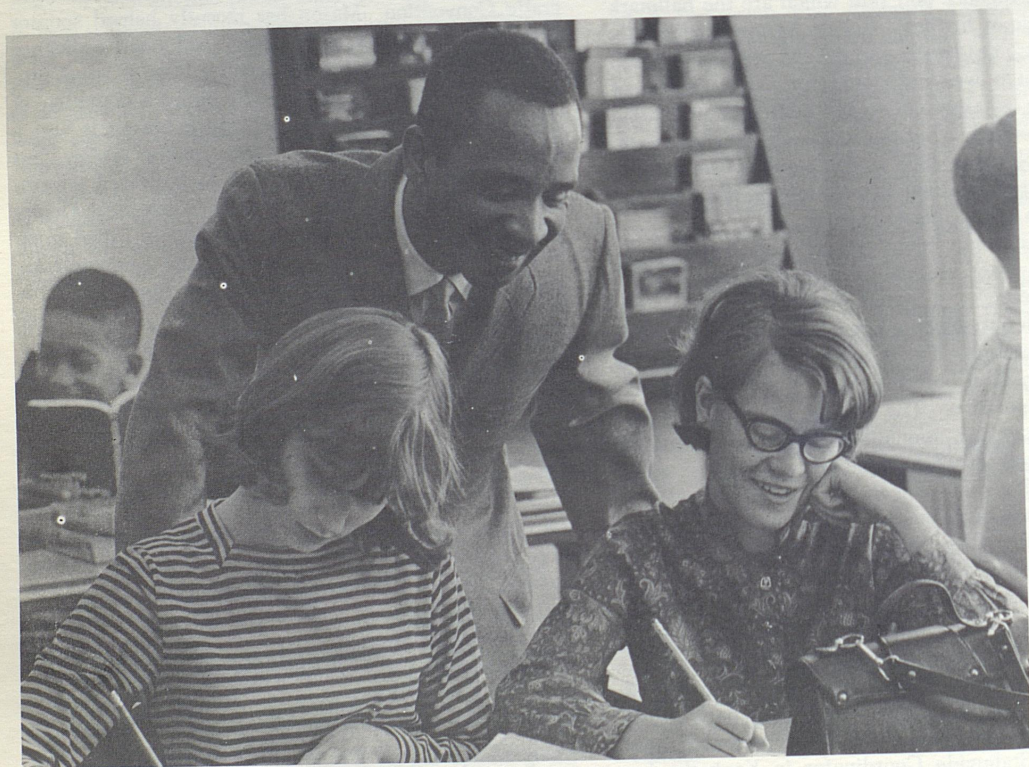
Perhaps we can now see why the academicians who have dealt with politics on a realistic, active level can use this as a learning experience which may yield much more than knowledge of the machinery of our political system. They can acquire important skills and understanding through their involvement, and this may serve as a catalyst to improve their ability to formulate and help implement policy changes and innovations.

It seems inevitable that with our society's increasing emphasis on education, we should expect the role of the professor as a shaper of public policy to be greatly incremented. ■



## A SCHOOL FOR EXCEPTIONALLY TALENTED YOUTHS

*Joyce Todd*



*Principal Samuel Robinson and students.*

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Lincoln School, in Simpsonville, is one of the happiest places this writer has ever been. Every boy and girl I saw there was enjoying the pursuit of knowledge or chatting with their friends.

It is a school which has a curriculum that "escapes from organizational shackles that inhibit individual development and personal progress," according to Principal Samuel Robinson.

Perry Struse, a photographer, and I spent a day at Lincoln School last year. We attended classes and toured the facilities.

Formerly Lincoln Institute, a private school for black high school students, it is now a boarding school for exceptionally talented but culturally and economically disadvantaged Kentucky youths. Their ages vary from 13 to 17.

It is supported by the State and administered by a board of directors and the University of Kentucky. About 40 boys and girls will be graduated next spring. The institution's first diploma went to Sharon Bryant, of Columbia, in June. She graduated a year early after finishing three years of work in two.

Mr. Robinson describes the nongraded concept of the experimental school as one in which "group teaching is replaced by personal teaching. A student is neither classified by his years in school nor instructed only as a member of this or that group. Instead, the student is free to move through an unending sequence of study which has infinite variations of content. Although students spend some time in activity groups, most of the day is organized around individual learning activities.

"The rate of a student's progress is the rate of accomplishment. The depth of study is his depth of understanding. The breadth of consideration is his breadth of interest. When a student has developed one skill or mastered one concept, he is free to move to the next, regardless of the progress of others, or the time of year. Movement through a varied program is continuous. Success in the mastery of one subject breeds interest in the mastery of another."

Dr. Marvin Gold, new director of the school, says the "opportunities here at Lincoln are fantastic; they are limitless. This is a new experience, really. I was at the Georgia Governor Honors Program one summer, but that was for students who have already achieved. Lincoln students often have not shown the high achievement; they have the potential that needs developing. I plan to use the students here as a valuable resource for planning. Their astuteness is fascinating and amazing. They have a lot to offer. They are very aware."

Dr. Gold and Dr. Whitney Young, Sr., chairman of the school's board of directors, agree that more mountain-area students are needed.

Dr. Gold is a native of New York. He moved to Lincoln from the University of South Florida at Tampa where he was director of a program for exceptional children and adults.

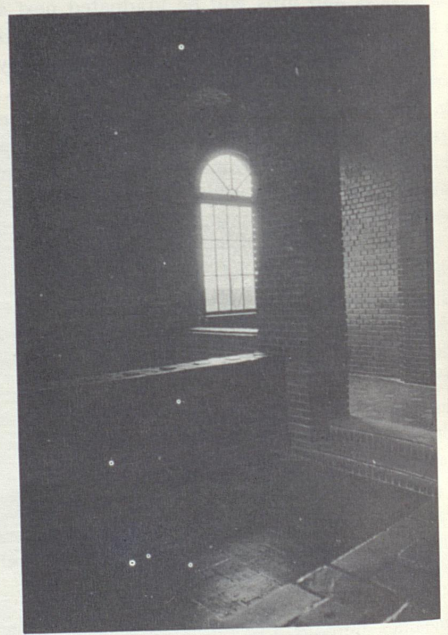
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Joyce Todd is editor of *The Kentucky Alumnus*.

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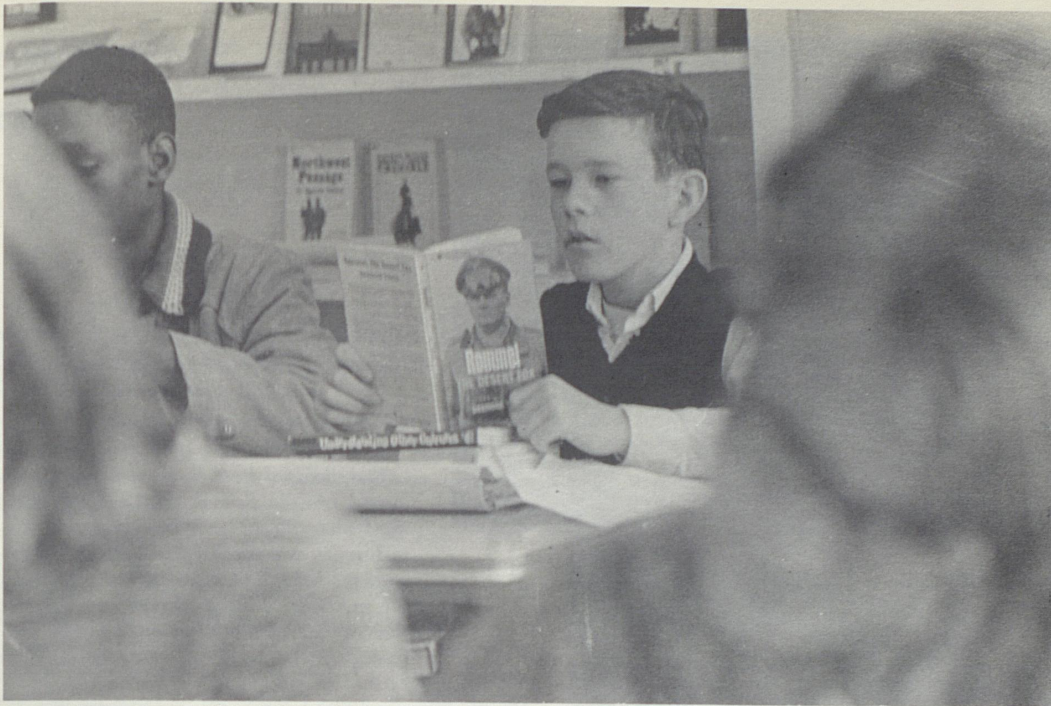






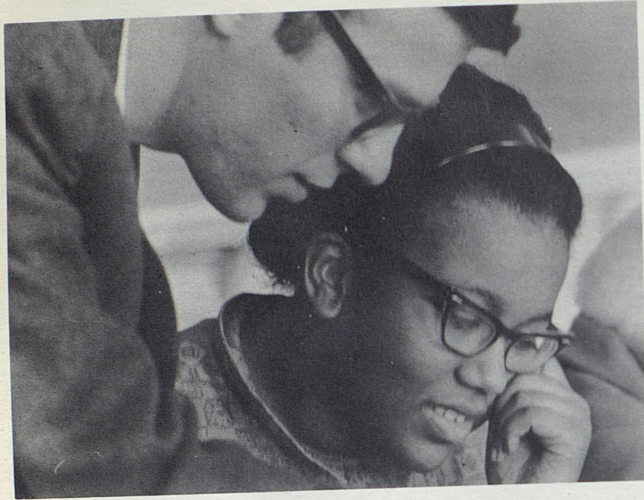
*Rather foreboding in appearance, Lincoln School rises toward the sky on a slight elevation without the softening effect of trees or other adornment. But inside the white double doors is an entranceway with warmth and beauty. About 100 students attend the school, which was created by the 1966 General Assembly. The first students were admitted in the fall of 1968.*



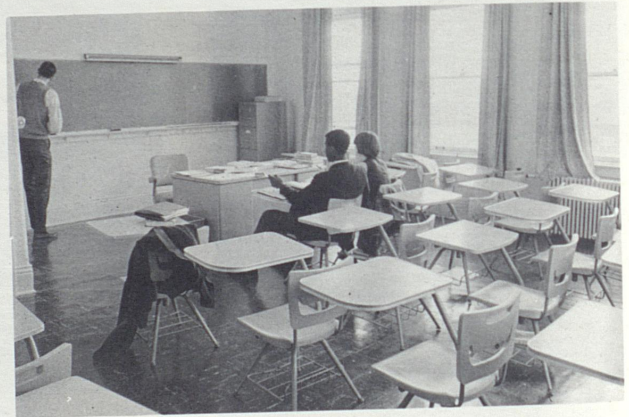
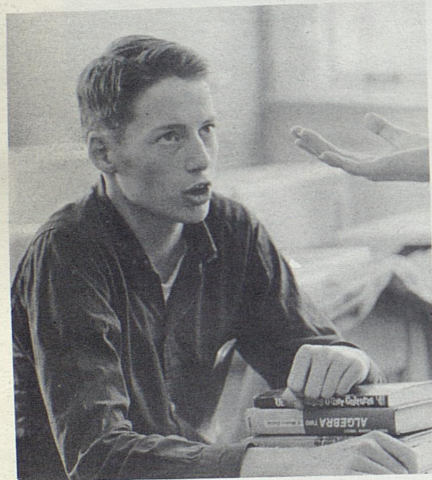


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*Gifted children from throughout the Commonwealth attend Lincoln School, which is operated by the the University under a State contract. The school, in turn, is a research laboratory for UK in which students help the University learn more about teaching methods. Lincoln School operates on the tenet that full development of one's talents and opportunities is the key to a good, useful, happy life.*



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## ALUMNI ESSAY

Joe Creason

Shortly after I was honored to be elected president of the University of Kentucky Alumni Association, a friend addressed me somewhat as follows:

"Why in the world would anyone volunteer knowingly for the headaches that are sure to come from being president of as loosely knit an organization as a college alumni association?"

There are reasons why I gladly accepted this "headache," if it be that, and being like the man who kept hitting himself on the head with a hammer because it felt so good when he quit isn't among them.

Let me psychoanalyze myself before your very eyes in an effort to bring out my deep-seated feelings regarding our Alumni Association, what I think its role should be and what I would like to see it become.

For a long time after I was graduated from UK back in the Stone Age, I wasn't remotely interested in the Alumni Association. Oh, I'd usually send it \$5 or \$10 a year, but I never bothered to see what the association was all about or whether my pittance was put to good use.

Then something—and for the life of me I can't remember what it was—stirred my slumbering imagination, and I began to show an interest in the Alumni Association. What followed was like coming from a dark room into brilliant sunlight: the more I looked, the more I saw of what the Association does, what its objectives are, what it means to the university, and the role it must play if UK is to continue its progress and become the educational institution we all want it to be.

Before I knew it, I was hooked on, of all things, the Alumni Association.

But, then, I guess we all have those things on which we are hooked, weaknesses we can't explain in so many words. The list of those so snared would include even an old mountain man I came across on a bus in Harlan County years ago. The old fellow, dressed like a character straight out of Li'l Abner and with a floppy-brim black hat resting on the bridge of his nose, was slumped down in his seat parallel to the side of the bus apparently asleep.

On the seat opposite him across the aisle was a young girl, perhaps 18, who sat with her legs crossed. As the bus bounced along the rough mountain road, the vibrations of the machine would cause the hem of her skirt to work up over her knee. She'd glance down, blush



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Joe Creason is president of the University of Kentucky Alumni Association and columnist for the *Louisville Courier-Journal*.

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modestly and give the skirt a hard tug, pulling it down almost to her ankles.

She had repeated this operation six or seven times when the old man, who really hadn't been asleep at all, slowly lifted the brim of his hat and leered across the aisle at her.

"Sister," he grinned, "don't stretch the callico—my weakness is liquor!"

At present you might say that the UK Alumni Association is one of my major weaknesses, as it is with all those who serve on its board of directors.

To further set the stage for what I want to say, let me remind you, if, indeed, any reminding is necessary, that Kentuckians are different. And that's probably the greatest understatement since Noah said it just might rain.

Anyway, we're different in our attitudes, our customs, our traditions, and in more other ways than I possibly could enumerate in any compendium less bulky than the Harvard Five-Foot Shelf.

Now in an age of conformity such as the one in which we live, a time when we all are expected more or less to fit into a precast mold and look and act and think alike, there's a certain glory in being different. I hope Kentuckians never turn their backs on many of the traditional things to which we hold and which set us apart; I hope we always retain enough pride in our heritage to resist becoming mere carbon copies of our peers in other states.

There is, however, one way in which I wish to high heaven we'd be more like other people. That is in our attitude toward our State, and, indirectly, toward its institutions.

By that, I mean we are quick to criticize, often without knowing the facts, and so our criticism often is more destructive than constructive. Moreover, many times when we see things we don't like or with which we disagree, we tend to take the Pontius Pilate approach and wash our hands of the entire matter.

To get down to specifics, this attitude is shown clearly in the distorted image many graduates have of the University of Kentucky and its Alumni Association, an association which, incidentally, belongs to and is controlled entirely by us, the graduates and former students. In many instances, the view we harbor of the University

and the Alumni Association is based on little or no real information, but instead upon conjecture, rumors, prejudices and untruths.

As an example of how we've turned our backs on the University indirectly by failing to support fully its Alumni Association, let me cite a few hard, cold facts relative to alumni fund giving at various state universities in our area during 1967-68, the last year for which comparable figures are available:

University	Alumni Donors	Percentage of Alumni Giving	Average Gift
Tennessee .....	13,050	27.8	\$25.59
Ohio State .....	30,312	24.2	44.68
North Carolina .....	8,878	21.5	23.71
Indiana .....	13,618	15.0	65.36
Kentucky .....	4,962	14.4	19.03
West Virginia .....	4,203	9.3	55.47

To refresh your memory, practically all of the money contributed to the University of Kentucky Alumni Fund goes into programs which are aimed at making the University a greater educational institution. Let me give two examples:

**Scholarships:** Three of every four requests for scholarship aid made to UK from deserving, qualified Kentucky boys and girls must be turned down because money is not available. Your Alumni Association helps in a small way to fill this distressing gap by providing four scholarships on the main campus and one at each of the community colleges. Ways of increasing this scholarship assistance now is being discussed by the board of directors.

**Great Teaching Awards:** Five awards of \$500 each are awarded annually to teachers chosen as outstanding by a committee, including both students and faculty. The sum of \$500 really isn't a great reward, but, in a time when outstanding teachers are constantly being tempted by offers from other institutions, there are numerous instances where even this small recognition has been the deciding factor in faculty people deciding to remain at UK.

Actually, scholarships and teaching awards are only



two programs supported fully by our Association, but they give an idea of its work.

And what, you may wonder, are the reasons most often given by graduates for the depressing lack of support for our Alumni Association?

Many reasons are given, but four are heard most often: 1) I contribute my share of support for the university through the taxes I pay to the state. 2) I paid my own way through the university, I graduated and now I owe it nothing more. 3) Although I graduated from UK, now I really haven't the slightest interest in whether it progresses, goes backwards or treads water. 4) The Alumni Association is a self-centered, self-perpetuating club in which I have no voice.

The taxes we pay don't come close to paying for our kids' education in elementary school, much less the university. UK is a so-called state supported institution, but less than 60 per cent of its annual budget comes from state funds. The rest of the money required to keep it operating comes from a variety of sources, including alumni and friends.

Even though we may have paid for every classroom hour we earned at UK, do we really owe it nothing now? All of us who went there chose to attend the University of Kentucky, and we'll always be identified with it. Its success and its failures are our successes and failures because it's our university, a reflection of ourselves and our state. Although I paid my way through the place, I feel I owe it for lifelong friendships made there and for personal and career growth. From what I know from having been active in it for the past five years, I realize I can best repay the debt I'll always owe UK by being an interested, contributing part—a small contributing part, though I may be—of an association dedicated to assisting it.

The excuse that because a person no longer is directly associated with the University he has no reason to be concerned about it is, of course, the most difficult to counter because by offering a rebuttal one is trying to provide logic to an illogical argument. Every person in this state, whether or not he or she ever sets foot on the campus, has a stake in the University. It's the state's showcase of education. Besides being the highest educational institution in Kentucky, research carried on at UK in everything from agriculture to coal mining and

from engineering to medicine directly affects every person in the state, and so we all have a personal, selfish interest in it. The fact that in the past 10 years UK has changed from a small state school into a university with a regional and even national reputation for academic excellence reflects credit on every person in Kentucky.

I don't know how the idea started that the Alumni Association is a branch country club, dominated by people whose only interest is in winning athletic teams. Certainly we all want winning teams but that is far, far down the list of priorities set by the board of directors of your association.

The board of your Association is comprised of 36 men and women elected by contributing alumni. They are selected in open election and serve at their own expense. Instead of having no voice, graduates of the University of Kentucky have the only voice in the operation of their Alumni Association.

No university ever achieved greatness without a strong, active alumni association, an association which bridges changes in administration personally at the campus level and changes in political administration at the State House level. About the only insurance we, as average citizens, have that our state university won't become a political football is the Alumni Association, an outside lay group which can stand as a watch dog. As merely so many individuals, our voice is weak when we speak up against crass political intervention in affairs of the university; but as a united Alumni Association representing the nearly 40,000 graduates of UK, we can speak with a voice loud enough to be heard through every door in Frankfort.

Although we still trail neighboring states, our Alumni Association has made dramatic strides forward in recent years. Last year an all-time high of 6,100 persons contributed nearly \$100,000 to our fund. The goal for this year is 8,000 contributors giving \$150,000 with which to expand programs that are vital to the University.

There's an old crossroads saying in Kentucky that goes: "There's a whole new day tomorrow that ain't been touched yet."

This, I think, summarizes where our Alumni Association stands today. UK needs friends now as never before and whether it touches that new day is for us to decide with our interest, our enthusiasm—and our money. ■



## A NEW APPROACH TO SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING

R. Marshall Shepherd

A unique cooperative venture in scholarly publishing, the largest of its kind in the United States, was launched in Lexington this past March when representatives from nine universities and colleges across the Commonwealth met on the University of Kentucky campus to organize The University Press of Kentucky. Replacing the University of Kentucky Press, which for 25 years, was the only professionally staffed publisher of books in the state, the new press is the brainchild of historian Thomas Clark, a former faculty member of the University who was a major factor in the establishment of UK's original press in 1950.

Because of the increasing competition between state-supported schools for tax dollars, Dr. Clark proposed the idea of a central publishing facility, a state press supported by member institutions. With one scholarly press serving the state, Dr. Clark reasoned, costly duplication of individual expenses could be avoided. The resulting savings in administrative and other costs would allow a central press to offer more and better services to a greater number of scholars. A central university press would be much better equipped to produce the results of a heavy increase in scholarly writing, generated by the burgeoning of higher education in the Commonwealth. Such a press would also be a boon, he knew, to the smaller state or private institution unable to afford a press of its own.

At the March meeting, the idea at last became a reality. After numerous meetings and discussions, in which basic details and problems were worked out, key officials from the nine charter-member institutions met to formalize the final structure and operating procedures of the new press. Berea College, Centre College, Eastern Kentucky University, Kentucky State College, Morehead State University, Murray State University, the University of Louisville, Western Kentucky University and the University of Kentucky approved the charter, and the old University of Kentucky Press ceased to exist, except in name only as a legal entity for handling the tag-ends of matters pertaining to books published before its demise.

The University Press of Kentucky bases its operation on a statewide editorial board, composed of one member from each school, three additional members from the University of Kentucky, and one other member chosen to represent the laity of the state. The editorial board

sets all policy and gives final approval to any manuscript submitted for publication. Each member institution has its own press committee, composed of from three to nine members, depending upon the size and the needs of the school. These individual committees consider those manuscripts submitted by their own faculty members in order to determine whether the manuscript should or should not be submitted for publication to the editorial board. The chairman of the press committee at the University of Kentucky, Dr. Holman Hamilton, is also chairman of the editorial board. A close working relationship, important for smoothing out the minor misunderstandings of member institutions, is maintained by frequent calls and visits by the Development Editor of the Press, Matthew Hodgson, who was formerly with the Houghton Mifflin Company. He is also responsible for the development of new publishing programs and for manuscript acquisitions.

Also active in liaison work is Sales Manager Murrell Boyd who came to Kentucky from the University of North Carolina Press. Responsible for the promotion and sales of all books produced by the Press, he works with the information officers of the various member institutions.

The maintenance of editorial standards is a sensitive area in any press organization, and those of the new press are enthusiastically supported by its members. Protected by a section of the press charter, the rules require each manuscript to be referred to a reader, usually a scholar knowledgeable in the field dealt with by the manuscript. The reader can not be connected in any way with the Press proper or with its member institutions, and no manuscript can be accepted for publication without his favorable endorsement.

In financing the costs of publications, manuscripts coming from outside the member group are handled according to standard university press procedure. The actual manufacturing cost of a member's manuscript however, are usually underwritten by the sponsoring institution. The Press then agrees to return a percentage of the net sales of the book to the member. This makes

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R. Marshall Shepherd is associate director of University Publications.

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the cost to that member considerably less than the cost of publishing it outside or in its own institutional press. The general overhead of the Press—administrative, editing, marketing and warehousing costs—is paid for by the Commonwealth of Kentucky with funds allocated to the Press by the University of Kentucky.

Bruce F. Denbo, director of the Press, regards the new organization as unique in several aspects. Larger than any other cooperative university press in the country (there are now two other such presses), its membership is composed of and supported by both public and private institutions. Provisions have been written into its charter for flexibility in the makeup of the controlling editorial board, according to the efforts and possible changes in future fortunes of the member schools. Thus a member institution is permitted a high degree of determination concerning its own participation in the policies, procedures and goals of the Press.

Mr. Denbo feels that this first major effort in cooperation between Kentucky's educational institutions reflects an increasingly significant trend in scholarly publishing. It is certain to be closely scrutinized, not only by scholars and publishers, but also by educational administrators concerned by the rapidly rising costs of higher education, and by the inevitably conflicting institutional claims for an ever larger share of the available tax dollar. He sees the editorial approach of the Press as a vigorous and creative one. The Press will initiate research as well as seek out and develop promising scholarly writers. It will work towards the establishment of courses in publishing to be added to the University curriculum. The Press, he feels, will draw from, and at the same time add to, the creativity and the resources of its participating institutions. The role of a scholarly press, whether a cooperative or individual effort, differs considerably from that of the commercial press. The new University Press of Kentucky will publish about 30 titles during its first year, compared to the considerably larger number of titles issued by a typical commercial press. The average run of a title by the Press is 2,000 copies, depending on anticipated interest in that particular subject.

Since The University Press of Kentucky endeavors to publish only works of lasting scholarly interest, contemporary fiction and popular interest subjects are all but excluded from its catalogue. In a commercial operation, those areas usually provide the very basis of survival. Both the size of an edition from a scholarly press, as well as its net sales, will be small. In many instances, the size of an edition isn't large enough to cover the cost of bringing out the book. In such cases, the work is usually subsidized by the press itself.

The "best seller" is a rarity in the world of scholarly publishing, but though it is seldom seen, The University Press of Kentucky can point with pride to two or three

such examples. One of these was *Yesterday's People*, a study of life in contemporary Appalachia, written by Jack E. Weller, a minister-at-large for the United Presbyterian Church in Eastern Kentucky. Published in 1965, with a printing of 3,000 for the first edition, it was quietly received. No one expected it to sell more than the routine number of copies before being placed on the back list because of its value as a study on a particular aspect of Kentucky. The book proved to be a sleeper, however. As it was read, talked about and recommended to others, the demand for additional copies increased, necessitating a second printing of 2,000 copies. Since that time, the book has been issued in paperback and is in its ninth printing, while the cloth version is now in its eighth printing. To date, some 44,000 copies of the book have been printed, a remarkable success story for a scholarly work.

The paperback business, a boon to the budget-minded, has greatly expanded the audience of the scholarly press. Not too long ago, the paperback was exactly that—a cheap reprint, small in size, designed to be carried in one's pocket. Printed on fast-yellowing paper in not always black ink, it was usually covered with some luridly rendered painting or design only occasionally representative of the contents of the volume. Its cover was coated for protection with a thin film of clear plastic which invariably got scratched or torn before very long. The reader would then find himself idly peeling off whole patches of it while reading, thus causing the paper underneath, too thin for cover use to begin with, to curl up like a wood shaving. But all that was yesterday and book production has come a long way since then. Now the paperback has achieved a social status of its own. No longer does one find the badly set, poorly inked copy on the discolored page. Today's paperback is printed, in most cases, from the original plates on the same paper and in the same size and format as the original. Sometimes it is slightly reduced in size. If a book should have to be reset, it is set in a contemporary typeface, pleasing to the eye and easily read. The cover is designed by a specially trained individual, highly sensitive to the aesthetic tastes and trends of the moment, and intellectually aware of what is going to be bound between the covers he is designing.

Since service to the Commonwealth as well as to the broader scholarly community is the major goal of The University Press of Kentucky, many of its new publishing programs will be directly related to the interests and welfare of the Kentuckian himself. Already under way are specially commissioned works on the colorful history of the state, and studies, both sociologic and economic, on which civic, educational and governmental leaders can draw for help in their never-ceasing efforts to plan for the future of the Commonwealth.

(continued on page 24)





At organization and orientation meeting, UK Campus, Lexington, March, 1969: (left to right) Dr. Thomas A. Spragens, Centre College; Dr. Robert Martin, Eastern Ky. University; Dr. Lowell Harrison, Western Ky. University; Dr. A. D. Kirwan, UK; Dr. Henry E. Cheaney, Kentucky State College; Dr. Ralph Tesseneer, Murray State University; Dr. Louis Smith, Berea College; Dr. Johnson Duncan, Morehead State University, and Dr. Woodrow M. Strickler, University of Louisville.



Dr. A. D. Kirwan '26; Dr. Johnson Duncan, Dr. Ray Hornback '56, both of Morehead State University, and Dr. Holman Hamilton '54. (Hamilton is chairman of the Editorial Board of the Press and also chairman of the UK Press Committee.)



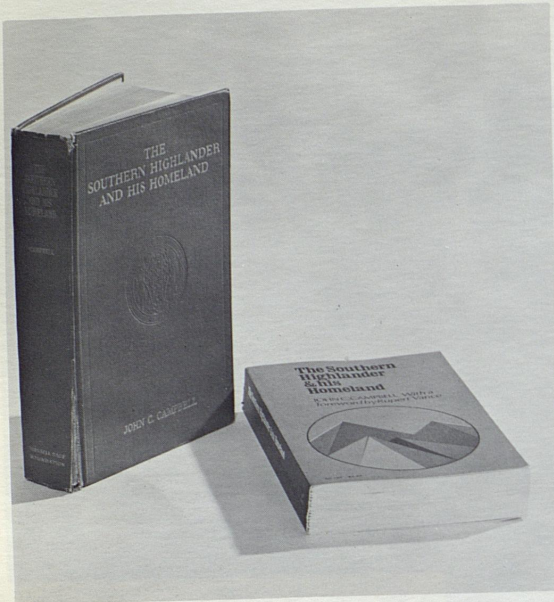


*Dr. Holman Hamilton and A. D. Kirwan, UK; Dr. Frederic C. Ogden and Dr. Robert Martin, Eastern Ky. University.*

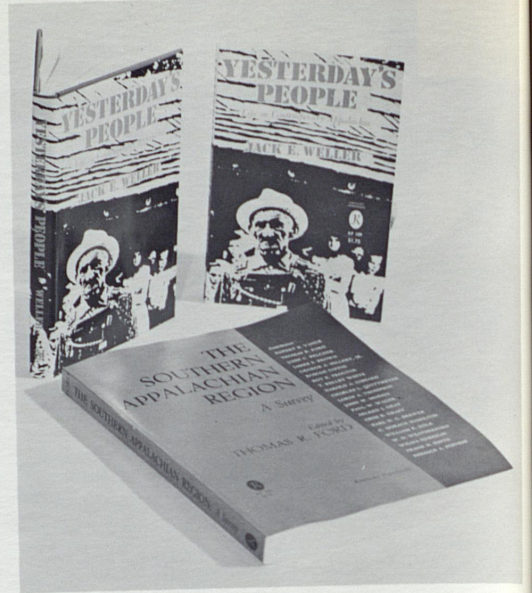


*Dr. Kirwan, Dr. Charles Whittle, dean of the College, Centre College, Dr. Hamilton and Dr. Spragens, president, Centre College.*





THE SOUTHERN HIGHLANDER AND HIS HOMETLAND by John C. Campbell. A classic in the literature of the Appalachian mountaineer, it was first published in 1915. At right is a reprint recently issued by the University Press of Kentucky. The book had been out of print for more than fifty years.



Two important studies on the Appalachian region. Yesterday's People, is that rare example of the best seller from a university press; 44,000 are now in print.



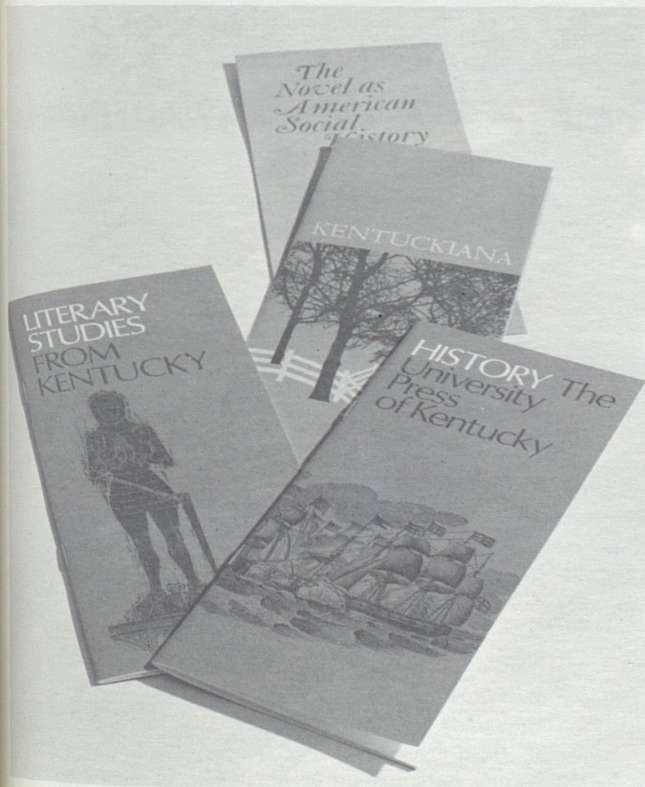
The Telltale Lilac Bush, a collection of West Virginia Folk Tales, recently reprinted by the Press. The illustration accompanying it, a scratchboard drawing, is from a second volume by the same author, to be issued this winter as the Green Hills of Magic.



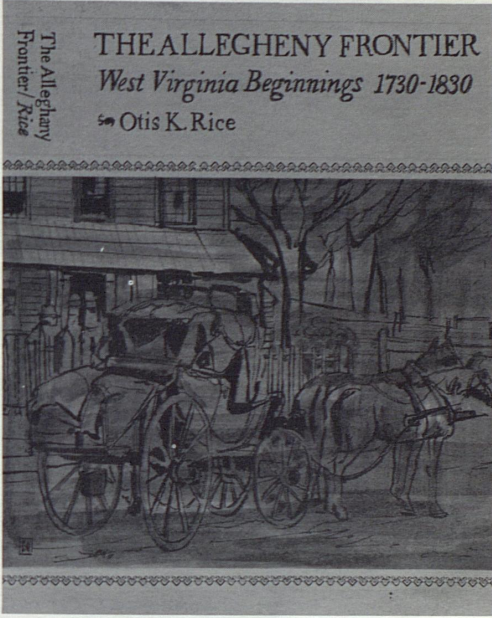


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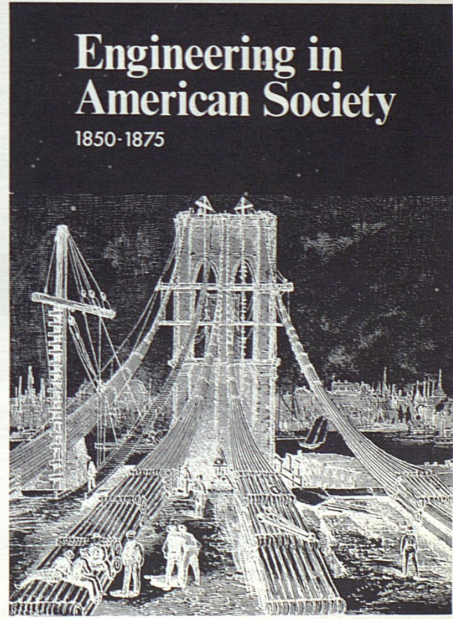
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Recently issued catalogues of special areas covered by the University Press of Kentucky.



Proposed designs by Robert James Foose for dust jackets of forthcoming University Press of Kentucky books.





(continued from page 19)

In addition to collections of Kentuckiana and folklore, the editorial board has planned a series of handbooks on the flowers, trees and wildlife of the state. Especially pertinent for Kentuckians is a group of studies in ecology, conservation, natural resources and recreation which has been undertaken with the advice and guidance of a distinguished panel of Americans respected for their work in these fields.

Formally announced on October 17 was the Kentucky Fellowship, a grant of \$5,000 for the best scholarly work in progress on any aspect of ecology or conservation. The competition, open to any environmental scientist, humanist or social scientist researching or writing a booklength study, will run from November of this year through October 1970. Judges for the Kentucky Fellowship will include Marston Bates, author and naturalist; Leonard Carmichael, vice president for research and exploration, National Geographic Society; Loren Easley, anthropologist and author of *The Immense Journey*; Elvis Stahr, president, National Audubon

Society, and Edward Weeks, editor-in-chief, Atlantic Monthly Press.

Another project is the reissuing of a series of influential novels published during the years between 1880 and 1930. Each work in the series, to be known as "The Novel As American Social History," will be introduced by an eminent historian whose own work parallels the theme or the scope of the novel he evaluates. Such works as *The Clansman* by Thomas Dixon; *Hagar's Hoard* by George Kibbe Turner; *A Certain Rich Man* by William Allen White, and *Maggie: A Girl Of The Streets* by Stephen Crane, reflect graphically the tensions and changes in American society during those momentous decades.

The Press will continue the commitments of its predecessor to such programs as the Frederick Jackson Turner Award Studies in history, sponsored by the Organization of American Historians; the South Atlantic Modern Language Association Award, and the many-volumed publication of *The Papers Of Henry Clay*. It will endeavor to balance its strong regional interests with explorations of other disciplinary areas.



An illustration from *Bats of America* by Roger W. Barbour and Wayne H. Davis, the first book devoted exclusively to the bats of America.

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Dr. Raymond H. Cox

*In the Fall of 1963 the Department of Mathematics began the academic year with a new chairman, professor W. C. Royster; a faculty of fourteen members; and a graduate student enrollment of about sixty. On July 1 of this year, Dr. Royster assumed the position of Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and it seems appropriate at this time to review the accomplishments, over the past six years, of this man and of the department.*

The department will have a full-time faculty of forty-four members. The research interests of these men cover a wide spectrum on the mathematical horizon in the fields of analysis, topology, algebra and differential equations. Last year alone, they wrote over forty research papers which appeared in mathematics journals all over the world. The graduate student enrollment is now approximately one hundred. This increase in graduate enrollment has been reflected by a similar

increase in master's and Ph.D. degrees awarded by the department.

However, numbers alone do not tell the story. During the past six years the quality of both the undergraduate and graduate course offerings has been greatly increased. The department now offers a program of undergraduate study in mathematics which is equal to that of any in the country. A student entering the University with a normal background in high school mathematics, begins his university mathematics with a four-semester-sequence of courses combining calculus, analytic geometry, linear algebra and differential equations. These

(continued on page 34)

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Dr. Raymond H. Cox is an associate professor in the Department of Mathematics.

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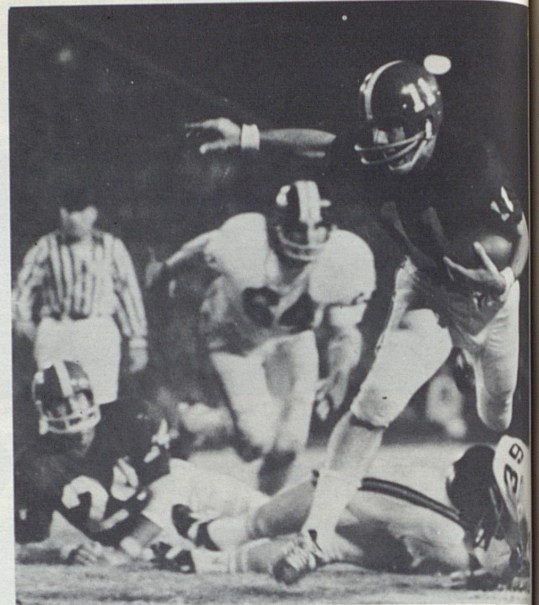
## COACH JOHN RAY AND STAFF

Joyce Todd

*Football is as beautiful as ballet, as intellectually stimulating as bridge and as brutal as bullfighting. There seems to be little fairness in the match between the bull and the matador, considering the torture the bull sometimes endures before he enters the arena; he is further debilitated by encounters with the bandilleros and the picador even before the matador comes on the scene.*

*But in football, it's man against man. These men put their lives on the line with incredible loyalty and beauty. They are superbly courageous men in a day of anti-heroes. Color, excitement, power . . . that's football!*

*(Unfortunately the interview with Coach Ray, which begins on the next page, had to take place in June to meet a deadline that allows for the several months each issue of The Alumnus is in production.)*



Kentucky quarterback Stan Forston runs over two Auburn defenders for a sizeable gain in last year's contest at Lexington. Forston also gained over 100 yards in the air. Watching the action is Dicky Lyons (24), now on the roster of the Atlanta Falcons. The visiting Plainsmen prevailed 26-7.



University of Kentucky fullback Jim Mitchell (43) provides the block to enable quarterback Stan Forston to sweep around right end against the Auburn Tigers in last year's 26-7 loss at Stoll Field. The Wildcats were kicked into submission on the basis of four Auburn field goals, an SEC record.

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Coaching staff for the University of Kentucky's football team: seated, left to right, Frank Ham, John W. Ray, George Sefcik, Carroll Huntress, Dave Adolph. Standing, Jim Stubblefield, Chris Patrick, Ron Cain, Whitey Campbell, Dennis Fitzgerald, Jim Poynter.

Head football Coach John Ray, a former assistant head coach under Notre Dame's successful Ara Parseghian, took over the Wildcat reins in December. He has put into effect a program which he hopes will bring the Wildcats a Southeastern Conference Championship, result in a major bowl bid and get a ranking in the Top Ten. The three-fold goals are not necessarily in the order mentioned, but the message is clear, and Ray believes each is possible.

He inherited from former head Coach Charlie Bradshaw, approximately 30 lettermen, including such familiar names as seniors Phil Thompson, who led the team in receiving the past two years; quarterbacks Stan Forston and David Bair, who has been converted to a running back, and running backs Roger Gann, Bill Duke and Dick Beard.

Wildcat fans got their first look at the new Blue at the annual Blue-White Game April 26 on Stoll Field, which attracted the biggest turnout ever of 16,000 people. They saw new offensive and defensive formations, although Ray did not allow them to run some of their more spectacular plays because scouts were present from practically all of this season's Wildcat foes.

Ray's staff had a busy summer visiting high school coaches throughout the State and "getting a line" on future wearers of the Wildcat Blue and White, breaking down films of spring practice, evaluating personnel, attending and speaking at clinics and camps and studying movies of upcoming opponents.



## AN INTERVIEW WITH COACH RAY

Joyce Todd

*Coach Ray, how would you describe the possibilities set in motion every time the quarterback calls a play? At that moment he is basing his call on each man doing a particular thing, but it is within the power of each of these men, to change the whole pattern. This constantly shifting of sequence fascinates me for every play is a potential score.*

If each man carries out his assignment as outlined, each play should produce a score. However, quite often assignments are missed or break down and the reaction of all the other men involved thus becomes changed. For each action on the part of the offensive team, there is a reaction by the defense and vice versa. As coaches, we would prefer that each assignment in every play lead to perfection: a score.

*I'm a Sunday afternoon watcher of football. I don't even know the terminology—but that doesn't interfere with my enjoyment of the game. I sit there in front of the screen mesmerized by the beauty of movement, the courage and mystery happening before my eyes. But I disagree vehemently with the quarterbacks and runners getting the lion's share of the glory. The work of the defense seems far more difficult, and consequently more admirable. What tips them off to offensive plays?*

Each man on the defense is given assignments to "read" the actions of specific offensive men. The actions of the offensive men then determine the reaction of the defensive men. The factors that determine the offensive call are field position, down, score, time, and defensive alignment, etc. If each defensive man determines properly the action of the offensive men for whom he is responsible, the defense should then be able to hamper seriously, the ability of the offense to perform.

*I've heard jokes all my life about the stupidity of football players, but every time I watch a game, I marvel at their intelligence. The game doesn't boil down to just set plays, does it?*

There is more to the game of football than just set plays. If the personnel being used to execute the various formations do not call out assignments properly, then there is a breakdown of the performance between the individual team members; this in turn offsets the line of communication between the respective ball players.

Personnel being placed on the firing line at each practice session and in every game against an opponent did not arrive at that position by being stupid. Many hours of effort, physical and mental, are spent in planning proper execution of plays. Proper execution demands that intelligence play an important part in play development. The individual player not only has to

know his assignment but must understand what his teammates' responsibilities are, so that any change in defensive or offensive maneuvers can be adjusted to in order that the execution of the play be as near perfect as possible. One does not gain the dignity and respect of his teammates or the fans by failing to act intelligently.

*Is the marvelous rapport that exists between passer and receiver based on more than animal instinct and physical ability?*

To successfully complete a pass much more than instinct and physical ability is necessary. Many hours of study and many hours of practice time are essential on the part of not only the quarterback and the receiver but all of the individual players. If any of the individuals on the offensive team were to fail in his assignment, then the pass can go incomplete because the pass patterns that have been studied and practiced so ardently are then changed and in the brief moment the quarterback has to release the ball, his coordination, foot work, pattern and timing are all changed due to the breakdown of the individual assignment. The receiver must have great desire and want to catch the ball more than anyone of the defenders trying to intercept. He must want the completion as much as the thrower and his teammates; together they complete the pass.

*Are there other situations where rapport is just as important?*

Complete understanding is a must in the mental attitude of each player. Whenever a play is set in motion, each man must know how the other man will act and react according to the opponent's performance. When you get this rapport between individuals with size, speed, pride and ability, then you have an intelligent, successful group of young men who can win games and give an excellent performance. Athletes who want to excel really enjoy the discipline and grind required to be outstanding. "There is something in good men that yearns for discipline and head-to-head combat."

*Football hardly seems more of a contact sport than professional basketball, or more brutal. In both games hurting the opponent at the right psychological moment seems necessary for a little moving-room the next time round, although I've seen players sacrifice future psychological advantage rather than injure an opponent, but I've never seen the protagonist sacrifice an immediate advantage. Other than being in good condition, what do players learn to do to prevent injuries to themselves?*



I disagree with the statement that "professional basketball is as much of a contact sport as football." True, that athletes must, if possible, get a psychological advantage over their opponent but there are exceptions. I do not believe that all athletes try to purposely injure their opponent. At the professional level, this might be the case in combat sports, like boxing. Perhaps too, in professional football, the players exert enough physical pressure to injure their opponents. Aside from being in good physical condition to prevent injury to themselves, the good athletes execute their blocks and tackles with the proper procedure and also try to avoid being blocked and tackled by warding off the damaging blows. By being ever alert and aware of the action of the opponent, a good athlete is able to keep himself from being injured. By accident, men are injured. Quite often, an injury comes as a result of an athlete not putting forth maximum effort. A football player must always be alert.

*Parseghian and Bryant have no peers as college football coaches, in my opinion. But you have not had the opportunity to prove yourself as an equal. What factors do you contribute to their success, and can these factors be utilized by you in producing equally great teams?*

The factors that have contributed to the success of Parseghian and Bryant, in my opinion, are as follows:

These men are dedicated coaches, dedicated to the game of football, to the universities they represent, to the players who represent them, and feel a responsibility to the people who support their program. These men, like many others, are not afraid of long hours of hard work in fulfilling their coaching obligations; are always learning more about football and are willing to share knowledge with their associates.

They have surrounded themselves by equally dedicated assistant coaches with the same great desires for winning and willingness to sacrifice so that their dedication proves sound. These men are also willing to give credit to their associates who take great pride in working for men of this caliber.

The head coaches and their assistants must be excellent teachers and the enthusiasm and great desire they have as successful football coaches must permeate all the players whom they coach. Another quality inherent in all great coaches is the one wherein they care not who receives the credit as long as success is achieved. And finally, they must have great powers of organization and ability to distribute responsibility in the proper areas.

Recruiting of outstanding talent, proper team discipline and winning seasons are important factors in the outstanding careers of successful coaches.

*How is practice time divided up? What percentage is devoted to conditioning, (What is the best kind?) learning set plays, etc?*

The first thirty minutes of practice each day is devoted to conditioning: running, wind sprints, resistive work, either with the use of weights or isometric resistance. Of course, all through the practice sessions each day the players are conditioning their bodies to the game of football by *everything* they do *while* on the field.

*How can school spirit be improved? With so much student involvement in making the world a better place to live, football almost seems frivolous. It is surprising how many students feel that spending their college years training for a career is less important than working toward the elimination of poverty, racism and war. How can we justify football to them?*

A winning season will help promote school spirit. If football seems frivolous, it is an essential frivolity in these times. At least it is an activity that tends to build rather than tear down.

Many young men participating in athletics are as concerned about eliminating poverty, racism, and war as those who do not participate in athletics. And this is proven daily by the success of the minority group athletes who rise from poverty stricken areas to achieve success and then return to their communities to help educate and teach others how to adequately use their leisure time.

Then too, hatreds between nations are eliminated in part by athletic teams participating against each other. The Olympics and other sporting event tours and exchanges help break the barriers and lead to better understanding on the "people to people" level.

Finally, competition between individuals creates a condition and understanding where race, color, creed or religion play no part. Your opponent recognizes you for what you are: a human being with the willingness to work hard developing a talent that offers a challenge to other humans with a similar desire.

*Are tickets available for each game?*

As of this date, the ticket issue is resolved. A few general admission tickets may be available. Write, or phone Ticket Office, Memorial Coliseum, Lexington, Kentucky 40506.

*Thank you, Coach Ray, for the interview.*





Bill Surface '57, his wife Betsy and their son William, at their apartment in Manhattan.

Bill Surface '57 is working on a book about the lives of rural Southerners, with considerable material on Kentucky. He also, according to Argosy, has made a habit of supplying their magazine with thought-provoking exposés that are expertly researched, well-documented and have scooped other reporters by several months. In their August 1968 issue, Surface told about men being killed and civilian populations being threatened by haphazard testing of poison nerve gas. Letters poured into Argosy's offices attempting to refute Bill's allegations, but all of them were answered by a headline in the New York Times on December 21, 1968. It read: "Nerve Gas Tests Curbed by Army—Safety Restrictions Imposed."

Next, Bill showed readers of the November 1968 issue of Argosy the incredible brutality of pro football—how players try to seriously injure their opponents—and again he was accused of overstatement. This past season, however, saw more players badly hurt than in any other season in history, and the competitors themselves finally admitted that they did attempt to render opposing players incapable of functioning. The situation has become so ominous, in fact, that pro football itself has quietly made a financial contribution toward a study to learn how to minimize all the violence and injuries.

At UK, Surface wrote for the Kentucky Kernel and was student manager of the 1954-55 basketball team. After UK, he worked as a sports writer for the Lexington Herald, Louisville Courier-Journal and Chicago Tribune before leaving to devote full time to writing books and magazine articles. He has written five books. The most recent: *The Poisoned Ivy*.

A Kentuckian from the Louisville area, Surface has had so many articles published in magazines—such as the New York Times Magazine, Reader's Digest, for which he writes regularly, Life, Cosmopolitan, Saturday Review, Argosy and Sports Illustrated—that he was elected president, in 1968, of the Society of Magazine Writers, an organization of the nation's 265 leading non-fiction magazine and book writers.



"You don't have to worry none  
'bout gettin' yourself hurt.  
You're going too fast  
to even think about that"

## LIFE AMONG THE DRAG RACERS

Bill Surface

Clay City, Ky.

It is 6:45 P.M. on an unseasonably cold Saturday evening and 71 men sit impatiently in farm trucks, pickup trucks or automobiles pulling trailers, lined up on a lane just off the Hardwick Creek Road. Many of the men, already tired from working all day or driving hundreds of miles, turn to their families or girl friends and shake their heads. One pockmarked young man sitting on the right side of a 1963 Ford frowns in disgust, opens a door and pitches out an empty pint bottle labeled "Rebel Yell Southern Sour Mash Bourbon." Other men are so fidgety that they leave their vehicles, feel their tires, and ask: "How much longer you think it's gonna be, huh?" . . .

The men weren't caught in a Saturday night traffic jam. They were waiting to strap themselves inside well-tuned automobiles and "drag" at suicidal speeds in the Mountain Park Dragway's time trials . . .

Mountain Park Dragway represents the world of drag racing in microcosm. It attracts the self-proclaimed "kings-of-the-road" from a 150-mile radius. It also draws, depending on the weather, crowds of from 500 to 5,000 spectators—even though it is ignored by the nearest newspaper and radio station—and a lot of people in the surrounding area insist they "wouldn't be caught dead in a place like that."

Such drag strips are called "outlaw tracks" because their operators either cannot afford to pay fees to be sanctioned and insured by various hot-rod associations, or are refused sanctioning because of inadequate safety measures—principally a 3-foot-high guard rail between the track and spectators. What the lack of safety precautions can mean was illustrated last March 4 at the Yellow River Dragway near Covington, Ga. On that Sunday afternoon, Houston Platt, an experienced driver from Atlanta, lost control of his orange dragster as he crossed the finish line at 180 miles an hour. The car veered up a dirt embankment and, while dragging one man caught beneath it, continued into the rows of spectators before breaking into pieces and bouncing back onto the track. Platt, only slightly injured, climbed out of the wreckage and stared at a grisly scene. The body nearest him was headless. People were bleeding, screaming hysterically or, as so often happens in these accidents, clutching children. Twelve people, ranging in age from 3 to 20, were killed. About 50 others were injured . . .

Once the drivers unloaded their dragsters at the

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Bill Surface '57 is a free lance writer. "Life Among The Drag Racers" is condensed from *The New York Times Magazine* (May 25, 1969). © 1969 by The New York Times Company. Reprinted with permission.

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Mountain Park Dragway, for example, the narrow valley seemingly exploded. Drivers, all white<sup>o</sup> and mostly 18 to 35 years old, accelerated their engines so loudly that the noise could be heard four miles away. Automobiles that had been rebuilt and painted with such names as "The Gambler" and "White Power" backfired and popped. Blue flames spewed from underneath automobiles in which fuel was said to have been mixed with nitromethane to increase the motor's power. Brakes repeatedly screeched. Automobiles sped so quickly through the pits—in both directions—that it seemed almost as dangerous standing near a dragster as it did to drive one. Ninety per cent of the drivers preferred to move somewhat like a young man with "Ken" embroidered on his gray work shirt. Although he needed to move his automobile only 20 feet, he drove as fast as he could for 15 feet, hit his brakes and skidded to a stop just inches from the outstretched legs of another driver lying underneath his automobile . . .

The local champion, most drivers agreed, was 34-year-old Stan Byrd . . . [who] had been undefeated, winning \$475 in eight races, during the previous five weeks, even though his right foot and ankle have been amputated . . .

Byrd had spent the previous three days dismantling it [his "B Modified Production" dragster], inspecting every part, then reassembling it. Then, kneeling on his good leg, he used a gauge to verify the amount of air in his treadless "slicks" (rear tires), which are considerably softer and three inches wider than standard automobile tires to increase traction while "dragging off."

As Byrd's turn to drag approached, he backed his body into the front seat, lifted the amputated right leg onto the raised part of his floor board, and buckled his two seat belts. Accelerating with his left foot, he drove to a puddle of bleach, where he "burned" (spun) his tires in order to clean them, then moved into the right lane and used his specially constructed hand brake to skid to a stop in front of the "Christmas tree" (light pole) that straddles the track.

The pole carries a line of vertical lights. Most drivers watch the top five turn yellow in sequence every half second and start moving as soon as they guess that the sixth light—a green one—will blink. Instead, Byrd, while

<sup>o</sup> Five or six Negroes do, however, occasionally compete at the Mountain Park Dragway and, according to one cultist, "win themselves a race ever now and then, and don't cause a bit ah trouble when they don't."

continuing to ignore his opponent on the left, backed 20 feet behind the "hole" (starting line) and stared so intensely at the light pole that he was seemingly entranced. After the fourth yellow light flashed, he stomped his gas pedal and skidded to a complete stop in front of the starting line in order to warm up his tires. Then, without pausing, he pressed his accelerator and crossed the starting line precisely as the sixth light turned green, thereby avoiding the electronic beam that flashes a disqualifying red light when a driver crosses it prematurely.

Such a start required that Byrd do more than simply mash the accelerator. He realized, from experience, that he had to press it in such a way that the carburetor did not receive so much fuel that the wheels would spin unnecessarily for even a fifth of a second—often the ultimate margin between victory and defeat in a race—and not really move the dragster. He pressed his throttle so skillfully that the soft rear tires got sufficient traction for them to dig into the asphalt, leaving their imprint, and cause the automobile's weighted rear virtually to drag the surface (which, some people say, is the logical origin of the phrase "drag racing"). Byrd's front tires rose about 10 inches off the racing strip.

Blue flames and nauseating smoke shot out from Byrd's red automobile as it "drug off" in low gear with a screeching, almost deafening noise. Byrd's body felt as if it had been jerked backward by the thrust. But while gripping tightly onto his steering wheel, he did not remove his eyes from the tachometer on his dashboard until it read 800 r.p.m. (revolutions per minute). He had reached about 60 miles an hour. Then, in a crucial decision, he unhesitatingly shifted into high gear. A few drivers are so awed by their speed at this point that they fail to shift gears before some part of their automobile ruptures. Earlier, on this particular evening, such indecisiveness had caused two automobiles to erupt into masses of smoke.

After shifting gears, Byrd pressed the accelerator so hard that his entire weight seemingly shifted to his left leg and, within 2.5 seconds, he reached a speed of about 130 miles an hour. He was traveling so fast that his automobile felt as if it had left the ground and, in trying to hold it on a straight course, he gripped the steering wheel so tightly that his fingernails left deep impressions on his palms. He could not risk looking for his opponent



Everything he passed was blurred and, even if he could see the other driver, he knew that the slightest diversion by his automobile—and his subsequent reaction to straighten it—could cause his car to flip over and, in all probability, explode. (Like most drivers, he kept only about three gallons of fuel in his tank to minimize the size of any possible explosion.)

Drivers face a multitude of other hazards even on sanctioned tracks. Their cars can, for example, slide out of control by hitting an unseen slick spot that has been caused by dripping oil. Or their engine or fuel line can erupt into flames because of the combination of excessive speed and some small but deteriorated or inferior part. Byrd, though, had little time to ponder accidents. He moved so fast that he traveled the length of a football field in less than one and a half seconds. He continued to push the accelerator as hard as he could in beating his opponent across the blurred finish line and, in doing so, also had to remember that the slightest hesitancy in trying to stop could send him hurtling through the muddy field.

At this speed, Byrd did not seem to control the automobile. It controlled him. Looking desperate, with beads of sweat dripping from his face, Byrd shut off his ignition, squeezed his hand brake and tried to bring the automobile under control on the sloping 1,000-foot runway. He regained control of the dragster, swerved sharply around the fresh "graveyard" of still smoldering automobiles, and turned onto the downhill lane. In coasting back to the pit he heard an announcer, with an enthusiastic reliance on adjectives, report that his time was "11.80" and then identify two other dragsters waiting for the green light.

"Eleven-eighty—right on the national record," Byrd said, reiterating an oft-used phrase as proudly as someone hitting a home run in Yankee Stadium . . .

The crowd, held to a little less than 500 by the threatening rain and the near-freezing temperature of what everybody called the "dogwood winter," was as enthusiastic as the dragsters. Fewer than 50 of the spectators even sat in the bleachers and their decision had little to do with the fact that the rickety, eight-year-old bleachers might not withstand a strong wind. Most of the spectators, who ranged in age from 15 to 35, chose to pay an extra dollar above the basic \$1.50 admission for a pit pass that enabled them to wander among the

parked dragsters. Many young men did meander through the staging area and admiringly touch fast dragsters as if they were prize horses. Teen-age girls in tight slacks strolled back and forth looking for boys. Spectators with young children sat in the cabs of trucks to keep warm and sneakily watch couples necking in adjacent vehicles . . .

For some reason, many of the hard-working country boys in Kentucky who follow drag races want to fight or break something after a drink of whiskey . . .

[Hardin Kennon, the 59-year-old owner of the Mountain Park Dragway tells of a typical happening.] "Right 'bout where I'm standing now a fellow got so cocky over turning a fast time in his car that he just beat up his girl friend. He was struttin' 'round like a banty rooster, and then a fellow 'bout 60 years old just hauls off and socks him right in the belly.

"Just before that, 10 guys in one bunch cleaned out some people in a fight 'long the track and then started up those big steps to where the 'nouncer is. One of 'em got knocked down those steps. That's 20 feet. Couple of others go inside with a knife or two but the 'nouncer starts swinging his microphone like a ball bat. Those guys come flyin' out of there and one of 'em must've did three flipflops fallin' down them steps."

The men who get into fights probably suffer the most severe injuries that have been incurred at the Mountain Park Dragway. According to Kennon, no drivers have been killed in the eight years that the drag strip has operated, and just two or three of them have been "skinned up or broke their legs when their cars went out of control." Mountain Park Dragway has been lucky. Dragging has an appalling high rate of sudden mutilation and death . . .

If there is a typical outlook of dragsters (who seldom discuss any other subject or seem to have read anything but a newspaper's sports section), it seems to parallel the feelings of a driver from Greenup, Ky., who, in five years of dragging a car that he co-owns, has never won a dollar. "Oh, you don't have to worry none 'bout gettin' yourself hurt," he said as he left the Mountain Park Dragway.

"You don't have any worries at all?" he was asked.

"I can't say that," he said. "You're always 'fraid of throwing a rod or burning out the clutch and ruining your car."



$$A^k \equiv 1 \pmod{M}$$

(continued from page 25)

topics are integrated in a natural way through the entire course and allow the student not only to obtain the usual information but also to see how the various concepts are related. This method seems to be an improvement over the previous technique of presenting these topics as separate courses and only at a later date showing the student how these ideas relate intimately to each other. This four-semester-course forms a very solid foundation on which the student can build his mathematical interests. The department offers a rich variety of courses at the junior and senior level which will prepare a student for either graduate work, a career in industry, or aid him in other fields of physical, biological and social sciences.

In the Fall of 1963 the department offered graduate courses in essentially real and complex analysis and algebra. The research opportunities for the graduate students were largely limited to the area of complex analysis. The department now offers graduate courses in those fields as well as in the areas of general topology, algebraic topology, topological semigroups, differential equations, numerical analysis, approximation theory, functional analysis and applied mathematics. There are ample opportunities for the interested student to pursue research in any one of these areas.

In March 1968 the Department of Mathematics received \$974,000 from the National Science Foundation in the form of a Special Science Award. This award provides funds for seven new faculty members each year, ten graduate fellowships, two postdoctoral fellowships, symposia, visiting mathematicians and library funds for a three-year-period beginning July 1968. This award will enable the department to add to its already existing programs new programs in geometry, mathematical logic and applied mathematics, and to further accelerate the program of expansion and enrichment which began in 1963.

The department is now one of three departments which form the School of Mathematical Sciences, which was constituted in 1967, the other two being the Department of Computer Science and the Department of Statistics. Dr. Royster had been appointed as the Director of the School of Mathematical Sciences but now that position will be vacant until another director can be named.

The past six years have seen rapid growth and expansion and have been marked by a revitalized and modernized curriculum and a dramatic increase in scholarly activity. The department looks forward to continued growth and development under the leadership of the new chairman, Professor James H. Wells. ■

#### TO THE EDITOR:

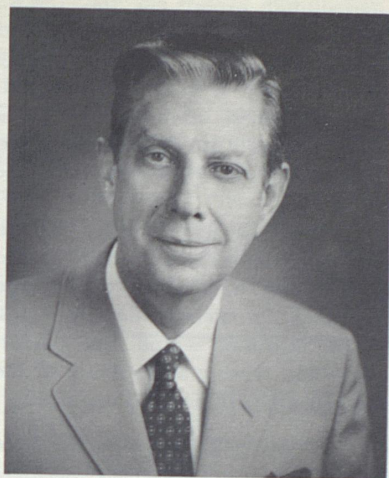
I received my copy of the Summer 1969 issue of the Kentucky Alumnus today and find the contents most interesting, especially the article concerning Father Thomas Merton and the emphasis on Focus '69.

Our founding fathers, undoubtedly agreed that the "everyone-must-speak-with-one-voice" philosophy was not of the best interest of the country. I do not believe anyone would argue that students do not have the right to peaceful protest. The constitution guarantees the right of freedom of speech and the press. The problem with student activism today is not the assembling, the dress, the speeches, the moralism, etc., involved. The problem is with the populace, the people, the press and the administrators. Why do we let a handful of student activist upset the entire campus, the whole community and country? What has happened to the old adage "the majority rules?" Not only are we "letting" this happen, but we are contributing to it by devoting so much of our time and attention to it. Very briefly I simply say we are overemphasizing whatever problem now exists. To be sure, we want students to "sound off" and we should listen and learn how the majority are thinking. But at the same time we must insure that the university rules, and not the students. Laws and rules are made to restrain, to be obeyed. When rules are proven to be bad, then they should be changed—meanwhile, they MUST be obeyed. University officials simply MUST insure that rules are obeyed; otherwise there is no administration, no foundation, no university.

SIMEON FIELDS  
LCDR, SC, USN



## Alumni News



### HOME IN ITALY AFTER ODYSSEAN TOUR

After a tour of eight countries over the past 20 years, Merrill Mayhall-Blevins '38, a political science graduate of UK, has taken a post with a United Nations agency in Italy.

In August, 1968 he was named special assistant to the chief of the Administration and Finance Department of the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome. He has left his 20-year career in the Foreign Service of the United States and intends to settle down "more or less indefinitely" in Rome and do some things he's always wanted to do: study archeology and Italian history; build a villa on a plot of land he has bought overlooking the Ionian Sea on Italy's South coast, and ski in Switzerland. He will keep a foot on either side of the Atlantic, though: he has a house in Rehobath Beach, Delaware, and his two daughters will eventually attend a university in the United States (Karen, 15, was born in Switzerland, and Mary Anne, 11, in Australia.) His wife died in Rome last September.

The Food and Agriculture Organization was familiar territory to Mr. Blevins when he joined it in 1968; for the three preceding years he had been the Deputy U.S. Representative to FAO. His career in the Foreign Service reads like a travelogue: he was assistant attache in Brussels, The

Hague and Luxembourg in 1947-48; economic commissioner at the Economic Cooperation Administration, Paris, in the winter of 1948-49 when then-Ambassador Averell Harriman was organizing the Marshall Plan for Europe; served in the U.S. State Department in 1949-50; was attache at Bonn, German in 1951-52; at Bern, Switzerland from 1952-54, and at New Delhi, India in 1954-55; and was first secretary and Consul of the U.S. Embassy in Canberra, Australia from 1956-60. In 1960-61 he served in the U.S. State Department as a foreign affairs officer in the Bureau of International Organization Affairs, and in the summer of 1961 was sent by the State Department to the University of Chicago where he took a course in executive management, given for senior officers in the federal government. In 1962-63 he was special assistant for the U.S. State Department, in charge of presidential visits abroad. In this job he accompanied President John Kennedy to Italy, the Bahamas, Costa Rica and Germany (He was with the President when he made his famous "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech.)

From the summer of 1964 until October 1965, he was special assistant to the assistant secretary of the Department of the Interior and represented Secretary Stewart Udall as secretary-general of the First International Symposium on Water Desalination in Washington. At the end of this assignment he was given the Meritorious Service award by Secretary Udall.

Mr. Blevins won an Air Medal with palm for service with the U.S. Air Force in England, 1944-45. His plane was shot down near Saarbrucken, Germany, in 1944, and he spent almost a year as a prisoner of war, including some months at the notorious Stalag Luft 111, where a number of Royal Air Force officers were shot by the SS in 1944 for trying to escape. He was decorated with the Purple Heart, awarded to servicemen who have been wounded. He left the Service in December 1946 as a captain to join the Foreign Service.



Mr. Blevins' maternal forbears arrived in the United States in 1609. One of them, Mrs. Julie Anne Hieronymous Tevis, whose father migrated from Austria, founded the first school for girls west of the Allegheny Mountains. Called the Science Hill Academy for Girls, and built at Shelbyville, it was closed as a school in the 1940's and is now a historic monument. One branch of the family arrived in Kentucky before it was a state but still part of Virginia. They settled on a farm in Franklin county in the 1790's. The original log house still stands although it has been extended and renovated many times.

Mr. Blevins is a man of many interests. He played the tympani and other percussion instruments in the University of Kentucky symphony orchestra, and is a member of Phi Mu Alpha, a national music fraternity. He is also a member of the Pi Sigma Alpha, a national political science fraternity, the Sons of the American Revolution and the English Speaking Union. He was appointed to the Honorable Order of Kentucky Colonels in 1955 by Governor Wetherby.

Mr. Blevins has profound reasons for taking up this "second career" with FAO. He says: "I think the mission of FAO is one of the most important of our time in the world. Our ability to feed ourselves, in view of the exploding global population, probably dominates every other aspect of foreign relations. Since the U.S.A. is an important member of FAO, and since our main goal in the world is political and economic stability, FAO's work in effect becomes the basis of American foreign policy in its simplest form."

He feels there is great scope for Americans of scientific background in the organization. "We haven't been as successful as we would have liked, in attracting Americans to FAO; but it's my opinion that even if a man didn't make FAO his lifetime career, a few years here would be of enormous importance to him in any future work. International experience is increasingly valuable, especially for those concerned with forming agricultural policy. FAO has, however,

drawn heavily on the reservoir of agricultural experts in the U.S.A., especially those working in Land Grant colleges such as the University of Kentucky. A great many Americans like these have worked for a few years on FAO field projects, and have been greatly enriched by the experience."

At FAO he acts as "alter ego" to the department head, helping the FAO staff with their career and personal problems, dealing with office directors within the department and serving as secretary of the organization's Finance Committee.

#### TUGGLE ON I.C.C. HOLDS INFLUENTIAL HAND ON BILLION-DOLLAR MERGERS

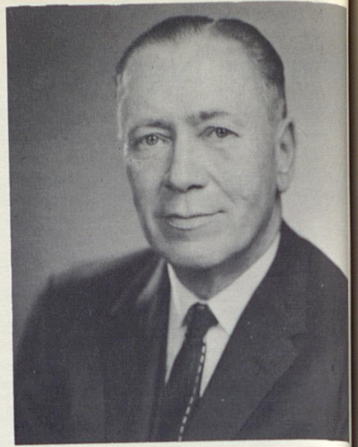
"Battle for Line Involved over a Dozen Railroads, a Thousand Lawyers, Hundreds of Millions of Dollars" read a headline in the December 27, 1965 *Wall Street Journal*.

The battle referred to Union Pacific Railroad and Chicago & North Western Railway's attempt to merge with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. The outcome remains unresolved today, and there is always the possibility that the Interstate Commerce Commission will turn down both merger proposals.

A Kentuckian from Barbourville has as much to say as anyone in Washington about the future of the nation's railroads.

He is Kenneth H. Tuggle '26, a former lieutenant governor of Kentucky, who, as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, will rule on the billion-dollar mergers that appear to be the wave of the future for railroading.

"America is an experiment in transportation," Tuggle likes to say. "A product is of little value in the place where it is produced. It must be taken one place to be processed, another place to be sold, another to be consumed. One fifth of our gross national product is tied up in one way or another with transportation."



Tuggle was first appointed to the I.C.C. by President Eisenhower in 1953 to complete an unexpired term; he was reappointed in 1955 by Eisenhower, in 1962 by Kennedy and in 1968 by Johnson.

In 1960, he became chairman of the Finance Division of the Commission to which has been delegated primary governmental responsibility in the consolidation, control and merger of carriers, the issuance of securities, assumption of debts, reorganization of bankrupt carriers, etc., dealing for the most part with carrier corporations whose capital structure exceeds one million dollars.

The major transportation problem before the I.C.C. in recent years, and of vital concern to the Nation, is the restructuring of the railroad system of the United States, a regulatory matter delegated primarily to the Finance Division. Formed in past generations, the railway network is being reshaped to meet the changing needs of the economy and national defense today. Since 1960, about 70 percent of the country's railroad mileage has been involved in proceedings before the Commission and represents the most extensive corporate consolidations in American history. Over 30 have been approved in the last ten years.

In resolving proceedings of this character, the I.C.C. must determine whether the carrier affiliation proposed is consistent with the public interest, of which the Supreme Court has said the Interstate Commerce



Commission is the guardian. This requires concern with the adequacy of transportation service, the promotion of safe, economical and efficient service, the best use of transportation facilities and sound economic conditions in transportation and among the carriers. It has been said that the decisions of the Commission in the field of finance and rates redound to the public interest, and have an impact on the Nation's economy equalled only by the impact of Federal taxation.

While Commissioner Tuggle's primary responsibility since 1959 concerns the corporate and financial interest of interstate carriers, he participated in virtually every case of sufficient importance to come before the entire Commission. Through the many important decisions he authored or was instrumental in shaping and by his efforts to fashion a strong, adequate and viable national transportation system, he made a significant and permanent contribution to the welfare of the Nation.

Commissioner Tuggle was in administrative charge of the Transport Mobilization Staff and the National Defense Executive Reserve Unit of the I.C.C. during 1957-1958. In 1957, he was chairman of the Delegation of the United States to the Sixth Session of the Inland Transport Committee of the International Labor Organization, United Nations, Hamburg, Germany.

He was a founding member of the American Society of Traffic and Transportation and is a trustee of the World Safety Research Institute. For many years he has been listed in *Who's Who in America*, first as a lawyer, and more recently as a Government official.

As Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, from 1943-47, under Governor Simeon Willis, he was president of the State Senate and active in the formulation and enactment of legislation. Among the actions of the General Assembly, which were strongly supported by Tuggle, was the virtual doubling of appropriations for education, which provided for

raises in teacher salaries and increasing the school term from seven to eight months in over 40 counties.

The first appropriation to begin construction of UK's Memorial Coliseum was made during that time. He made a substantial contribution towards improving the State's program in the treatment of tuberculosis and was a leader of the bipartisan group sponsoring the program that

culminated in the erection of five additional sanatoria located in the various sections of the state. The rural highway road fund was more than doubled during this time.

He married Vivian Shifley, of Barbourville and has a son, Kenneth J., who is a lawyer in Louisville, and a daughter, Sally, who is a senior at George Washington University majoring in International Affairs.

## 1920-1929

MRS. H. L. HARELSON '24, of Madison County, has been given "Woman's Card No. 1." She is the first woman to be accepted into membership of the national engineering society at UK.

JAMES H. PENCE '29, a member of the University of Kentucky's Board of Trustees, participated in a ceremony telecast this summer, of the presentation of two black-and-white television cameras and complete camera chains to UK's School of Communications by WHAS-TV in



Louisville. From left: WHAS President Victor A. Sholis; B. Hudson Milner and Mr. Pence, members of the University's Board of Trustees; Dr. Robert Murphy, dean of the School of Communications; and Dr. Joseph Ripley, chairman of the Department of Telecommunications.

## 1930-1939

B. C. BARNES '35 is retiring as vice president for administration at the University of Texas at Arlington.

WILLIAM B. FISH '36 is manager of Marketing for the Coil Division of the National Electric Coil, Division of McGraw-Edison Company, Columbus, Ohio.



W. B. Fish



W. E. Sisco

WILLIAM E. SISCO '39, chief chemist, Rubber Chemicals Manufacturing Department, Bound Brook, N. J. was granted the Award of Merit of the American Society for Testing and Materials. Sisco received the award "for his eminent service to ASTM, particularly his foresight of the role petrochemicals and their derivatives play as a source of aromatic hydrocarbons supplementing those based on coal, and for his administrative skill.





Lucille Bridges

DR. LUCILE HUDSON BRIDGES '39 has been called a mainstay of Huntingdon College's psychology department since 1955 in a feature article in the *Alabama Journal*, Montgomery. She is an associate professor, a faculty sponsor of Psi Chi, and a consultant for the Alabama State Mental Health Department and for several federal projects. She has authored several articles, including *Guidance In Secondary Schools*, and "Speed vs. Comprehension in Elementary Reading" for the *Journal of Educational Psychology*.

### 1940-1949

DR. JOHN E. KELLEY '40, director of the UK School of Languages and Literatures and chairman of the Department of Spanish and Italian Languages and Literatures, has edited a book, *The Book of Good Love*, that has won an award in the 17th Annual Southern Books Competition. It was one of 26 books selected as the best examples of design and typography from Southern printers and publishers in 1968.

B. FLOYD BROWN '41, head of the Physical Metallurgy Branch of the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory in Washington, D. C., was a co-recipient of the 1969 Sam Tour Award of the American Society for Testing and Materials. The award is given to the author or authors of a paper, published by the Society, of outstanding merit in the field of improvements and evaluation of corrosion testing methods.

DR. THOMAS C. LITTLE '41 has been named associate superintendent of Richmond Public Schools in

Richmond, Virginia. He has been with the city system since 1954, primarily as assistant superintendent for business affairs.

DR. MURRELL L. SALUTSKY '44 has been appointed as vice president-research of the Dearborn Chemical Division, W. R. Grace & Co., Lake Zurich, Ill.



M. L. Salutsky



B. Kennelly

DR. BRUCE KENNELLY '44, head, Chemistry Department, was chosen as one of three distinguished teachers for 1968-69 at California State Polytechnic College, San Luis Obispo.

C. G. MOREHEAD '45, Owensboro's "artist of property," gave a framed print of his latest work, "The President's Office at the White House," to former President and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson August 1 in a brief ceremony at the LBJ Ranch near Austin. Mr. Morehead also gave prints to President Richard M. Nixon, former President Harry S. Truman, Mrs. Mamie Eisenhower and the family of John F. Kennedy. Morehead is one of the few artists ever allowed to roam the White House grounds, more or less at will, according to a White House security

guard. The highlight of Morehead's trips to the White House was an unexpected visit by then-President Johnson, who, strolling through the grounds one chilly day while the artist was at work, suggested that Morehead might catch cold sitting on the damp ground, and invited the artist in for a cup of hot coffee.

RUSSELL E. WHITE '47, a former vice-president of the University of Chattanooga became a vice-cancellor for finance of the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga in July as UC became a part of the state-wide University of Tennessee system of higher education.

MRS. PAT EWING '47 is a chemist with the Kentucky Department of Highways, Division of Materials, which tests cements, paints and other products used on Kentucky Highways.

DR. J. PAXTON MARSHALL '47, agricultural economics, has been promoted to a full professorship at Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, Virginia.

DR. ROBERT BELL GRIFFITH '41, a former associate professor of agronomy at UK, has returned after ten years in industry to be director of the Tobacco and Health Research Institute. Dr. Griffith replaces Dr. C. W. Stokes, who will devote full time to his work as associate director of the UK Agricultural Experiment Station.

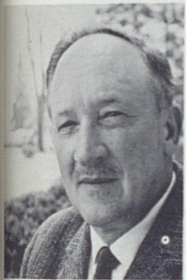
DR. TERRELL L. NOFFSINGER '41, chief, Agriculture and Forestry Section, Environmental Science Services Administration, has received a major honor from the U.S. Department of Commerce. He received a 20th annual honor award in recognition of his outstanding achievement in management, planning and liaison activities in association with the Agriculture and Forestry Weather Service Program of the Weather Bureau. His excellent work as Head of the U.S. delegation at the Fourth Session (Manila) of the WMO Commission for Agricultural Meteorology, included the primary development of the U.S. position. Dr. Noffsinger is a native of Muhlenberg County.



DR. STEPHEN P. HOGG '47, a Cincinnati specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat, has been nominated without opposition for president-elect of the Academy of Medicine of Cincinnati. He is on the directing board of the Cincinnati Speech and Hearing Center and has been a member of the Council of the Academy of Medicine since 1967.

RICHARD E. LOWE '47 has been named manager of Public Affairs in Mead Corporation's Public Relations Department. His career with the company covers 17 years.

HUBERT HALL '48, Irvine, has been elected vice-president of R. W. Booker and Associates, Inc., an established firm of consulting engineers, architects and planners.



Don Whitehead

DON WHITEHEAD '48, a two-time Pulitzer Prize winner when he was a correspondent for The Associated Press, was with the 1st Infantry Division when it landed on Normandy beaches 25 years ago on June 6-D-Day. Now retired, Whitehead returned to the historic World War II scene this year to recall the ghosts of Normandy and describe the changes, where "the land has healed its war wounds, covering the scars with greenery," and to write his impressions in an article for The Associated Press.

DENVER ROBERTSON '48, chief medical technologist in the UK hospital's clinical pathology laboratories, was presented an award as "outstanding medical technologist in Kentucky" by Coming Glass Works.

JOHN W. McCORD JR '49 has been named vice president for construction, physical plant and auxiliary services at Transylvania University.

For the past year he has been manager of physical plant and auxiliary services at the school.

LT. COL. WALTER A. HOGGE '49 was presented the Legion of Merit Medal upon his retirement from the Air Force. Col. Hogge was cited for "exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service."

## 1950-1959

DR. JACK BASHAM '55 is the new chief of psychology service at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Lexington.

K. V. PRASANNA '56 has been appointed associate professor of Mechanical Engineering, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia. He was with the Westinghouse Research Laboratories in Pittsburgh.

FRANK SIMPSON '56, has been named assistant superintendent for general administration in the Jefferson County school system, becoming the first Negro to hold such a high ranking post in the system. He is a member of the Governor's Commission on Higher Education.



John T. Smith

DR. JOHN T. SMITH '58, was named director of Jefferson Community College in Louisville. He has been assistant director of the Jefferson Community College and before that was a faculty member at Ashland Community College.

ROY WILLARD McCOWAN '57 was one of the engineers assigned to the Apollo 11 moonflight. He has been at Cape Kennedy since 1963.

DR. JAMES R. URBANIAK '58 has been named assistant professor of

orthopaedic surgery at Duke University Medical Center and chief of orthopaedic surgery at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Durham.

ARCHIE POWERS '58 is the new head football coach at Corbin High School.

ROBERT J. JACKSON '59, assistant director of the Fayette County Children's Bureau, has been appointed a Fayette County trial commissioner. He will fill in occasionally as Quarterly and Juvenile courts judge.

ROBERT WHARTON '50, a native of Parkersburg, W. Va., has been named assistant vice president of operations planning for the Southern Railway System.

WILLIAM L. HOLLAND '51 has again been cited for his fine work at the U.S. Army Mobility Equipment Research & Development Center, Fort Belvoir, Va. In 1966, he was given an "Outstanding" rating. His latest award was in recognition of his work as a general engineer.

L. E. FANNIN '51, worked on the Apollo 11 moonflight scheduled in July. Mr. Fannin is chief of Mechanical and Propulsion Systems Division at the John F. Kennedy Space Center. He has been associated with NASA at Cape Kennedy since 1955.

G. E. LEMASTERS '50, manager of Appalachian Power Company's Glen Lyn Plant at Glen Lyn, Va., has been named executive assistant on the staff of the executive vice president of Indiana & Michigan Electric Company at Fort Wayne, Ind.

GEORGE J. RUSCHELL '52 has been appointed acting vice president for business affairs and treasurer of UK. He replaces Robert Kerley, who resigned.

RICHARD A. RUSHING '56, Lexington, has been appointed executive director of the Kentucky Association of Realtors. He will coordinate activities and programs for the organization which includes 1,200 realtors and 28 local boards.

STEPHEN C. SAUNIER '52, salaried personnel manager for the Delco Radio Division of General Motors,



has been named personnel manager.

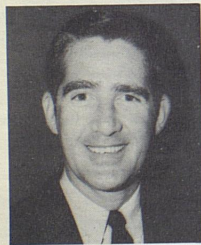
MAJOR DICK N. RILEY '53 is attending the Air University academic instructor course at Maxwell AFB, Ala. Major Riley was specially selected for the intensive six-week professional training that is conducted as part of the AU Academic Instructor and Allied Officer School, the teachers college of the U.S. Air Force.

JACK J. EARLY '53, departing president of Dakota Wesleyan University, was awarded the honorary doctor of letters degree at the college he has headed for the past 10 years. Early left Wesleyan on July 1 to assume the presidency of Pfeiffer College in Misenheimer, N. C.

WILLIAM L. HICKERSON '54, has been appointed sales manager of Industrial Products. Hickerson will be responsible for the sales and marketing activities of industrial products manufactured for sale in Canada.

LCDR SIMEON FIELDS '54, a native of Knott County, is doing part-time, off-duty work toward a Ph.D. in Educational Administration at the Ohio State University, while on active duty with the Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus, Ohio.

NORVAL COPELAND '53 was recently named associate administrator of the Roosevelt Hospital. He was administrator of the department of orthopedic surgery at Albert Einstein College of Medicine in the Bronx.



Norval Copeland

J. F. SCHWER '59 has been named head of plant science field research for Eli Lilly International Corp., with headquarters in Greenfield, Ind.

## 1960-1969

RENFRO C. MANNING '63 has been appointed superintendent of Orange County Schools, Virginia. He is also a member of the Governor's Regional Commission on Mental Retardation.

EMERY M. EMMERT '61 was graduated from the Lincoln Christian Seminary, Lincoln, Illinois, with a Master of Divinity degree in May.

BILL D. HARRELL '63, assistant basketball coach at the University of Nebraska, has been named head basketball coach at Morehead State University.

BERNARD DAVIS '64, an associate professor of business and economics at Berea since 1964, has become acting dean of student affairs.

DR. RAYMOND J. WESLEY JR. '64 has returned to his hometown of Carlisle to open a physician's office there. He received a doctorate in medicine from the University of Louisville in June.

CLIFTON A. SEXTON, JR. '65 has been appointed west coast regional audit manager for Gulf and Western Industries, Inc. in New York City.

CAPT. WILLIAM L. MATTESON, '65 has been decorated with the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service while engaged in military operations against Viet Cong forces.

JOHN W. COX '66 has been awarded his silver pilot wings upon graduation at Moody AFB, Ga. Lt. Cox is being assigned to Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station, N. C.

HOWARD E. BAXTER '60, an engineer at the nation's Spaceport, had a key role in the launching of Apollo 10 scheduled this spring. Mr. Baxter is assigned to the Spacecraft Operations Directorate. He is lead systems test engineer for the Command and Service Modules of the Apollo Spacecraft. He joined NASA at the Kennedy Space Center in 1951.

DON GALLOWAY '61, Police Sgt. Ed Brown in the NBC television police drama series, "Ironside," was grand marshal of the Spokane Lilac Festival's torchlight parade this spring.



Don Galloway



R. S. Yamahiro

ROY S. YAMAHIRO '61 has joined URS Systems Corporation of San Mateo, California as vice president, staff and Organizational Development.

DR. LAWRENCE C. GREBSTEIN '61, associate professor of psychology at the University of Rhode Island, has been named assistant dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. Grebstein, a Providence, R. I. native, will continue to teach about half time.

DICKIE PARSONS '61 succeeds Joe (Abe) Shannon, who recently accepted a golfing post at Mississippi State University, as coach of the Wildcat baseball team. In addition to baseball coaching duties, Parsons will be available to assist Coach Adolph Rupp's basketball program.

GEORGE A. DUNCAN '61, a specialist in agricultural engineering with the University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service, received a blue ribbon award on his educational aids exhibit at the summer meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers. Duncan's award was for the plans for a new



two-tiered, forced ventilation burley tobacco barn, which he designed, with drafting assistance by Buren Elaster, head draftsman in UK's Agricultural Engineering Dept.

W. C. SERGEANT '62, who coached Sullivan Business College to the National Little College Athletic Association championship last year, has been named head coach at Berea College.

GARY "JOCK" STEWARD '63 has been named to fill the head football coaching position at Union County High.

CLAUDE SNORTON JR. '63, administrative assistant to Gov. Louie B. Nunn, is Hopkinsville's Alpha Man of the Year, chosen for outstanding community service. Snorton is reported to be the first Negro Republican ever to become a governor's assistant in Kentucky.

DON R. SEBOLT '66, health and physical education, has been promoted to assistant professor at the Virginia Tech College of Arts and Sciences, Blacksburg, Virginia.

JOSEPH T. BURCH '66 has been named the new director of Safety & Security at UK. He was assistant to the vice president of Student Affairs.

JAMES M. HUEY, JR. '66, a NASA fellow at Carnegie Tech, is among the nation's select group of scientists to study rocks brought back from the moon. He recently devised a method of determining the lead and thallium content in such samples.

DR. JAMES J. DUFFY '66, a native of Buffalo, N. Y., was promoted to senior research chemist at the Industrial Chemicals Division, Hooker Chemical Corporation.

FIRST LT. JAMES W. BACK '67, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Back of Blackey, Ky., has graduated with honors at Keesler AFB, Miss., as a personnel officer.

FIRST LT. PHIL STRAW '67 has been awarded the Bronze Star for heroic achievement as a Marine Corps platoon commander in Vietnam. Lt. Straw was cited for saving

the lives of six Marines wounded by enemy rocket fire.

GLENN R. JOHNSON '68 has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force upon graduation from Officer Training School at Lackland AFB, Texas.



G. R. Johnson



William Wilson

WILLIAM WILSON '68 has received a \$10,000 federal fellowship that allows him to join Kentucky Education Television under a one-year apprenticeship program. The Fellowship is one of 12 given nationally from more than 150 requests. Wilson already is doing a summer stint with KET as researcher-consultant on a team that is putting together a seventh-grade Kentucky history course scheduled to be televised this fall.

JAMES E. DUBLIN '69 has accepted a position on the staff of Saint Albans Psychiatric Hospital, Radford, Virginia, as a clinical psychologist.

EDDIE SHUTTLEWORTH '69 has been accepted for enrollment at Vanderbilt's College of Medicine.

WILLIAM H. RUSSELL '69, Lexington, has accepted a position as process and instrumentation designer with the H. K. Ferguson Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

## Deaths

DAVID G. COLLIER '43, Jackson, in July. He is survived by two sons, D. A. Collier and Donnie Collier; a daughter, Janet Collier; his mother, Mrs. R. A. Collier, all of Jackson; two brothers and a sister.

HENRY HETTEL, Lexington, in June. A native of Louisville, he is survived by his wife, Mrs. Myrtle Hettel; a son, Henry A. Hettel Jr. of Lexington and a daughter, Mrs. Allen Marcus, of Pa.

DR. J. A. HODGES '17 in June in Manhattan, Kan. Besides his sister, he is survived by his wife, the former Mary Maddox of Rockport; a daughter, Mrs. Al House, Lansing, Mich., and a son, John Hodges, Sierra Madre, Calif.

JAMES E. HUMPHREY '23, Lexington, in April. Mr. Humphrey was widely known for his work at UK and held several national positions in the poultry field.

HILARY R. SKEES, Lexington, in June while on a business trip in Texas. A native of Elizabethtown he is survived by his wife and eight children.

JOHN E. STONE '39, Ashland, in June. Mr. Stone was manager of wholesale sales for Ashland Oil & Refining Co. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

GLENN B. TINSLEY '22 in April, at Clarksburg, West Virginia. He is survived by his wife Annie Rae Tinsley; one son, Glenn B. Tinsley, Jr. of Wheaton, Ill. and one brother, R. W. Tinsley of Lanark Village, Florida.

MRS. BETTY DEROSSETT '53 in July. Surviving besides her husband are a son, Kevin; her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Baugh of Glendale; a sister, Mrs. Nancy Jeffries of Elizabethtown; and a brother, Allen Baugh.



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