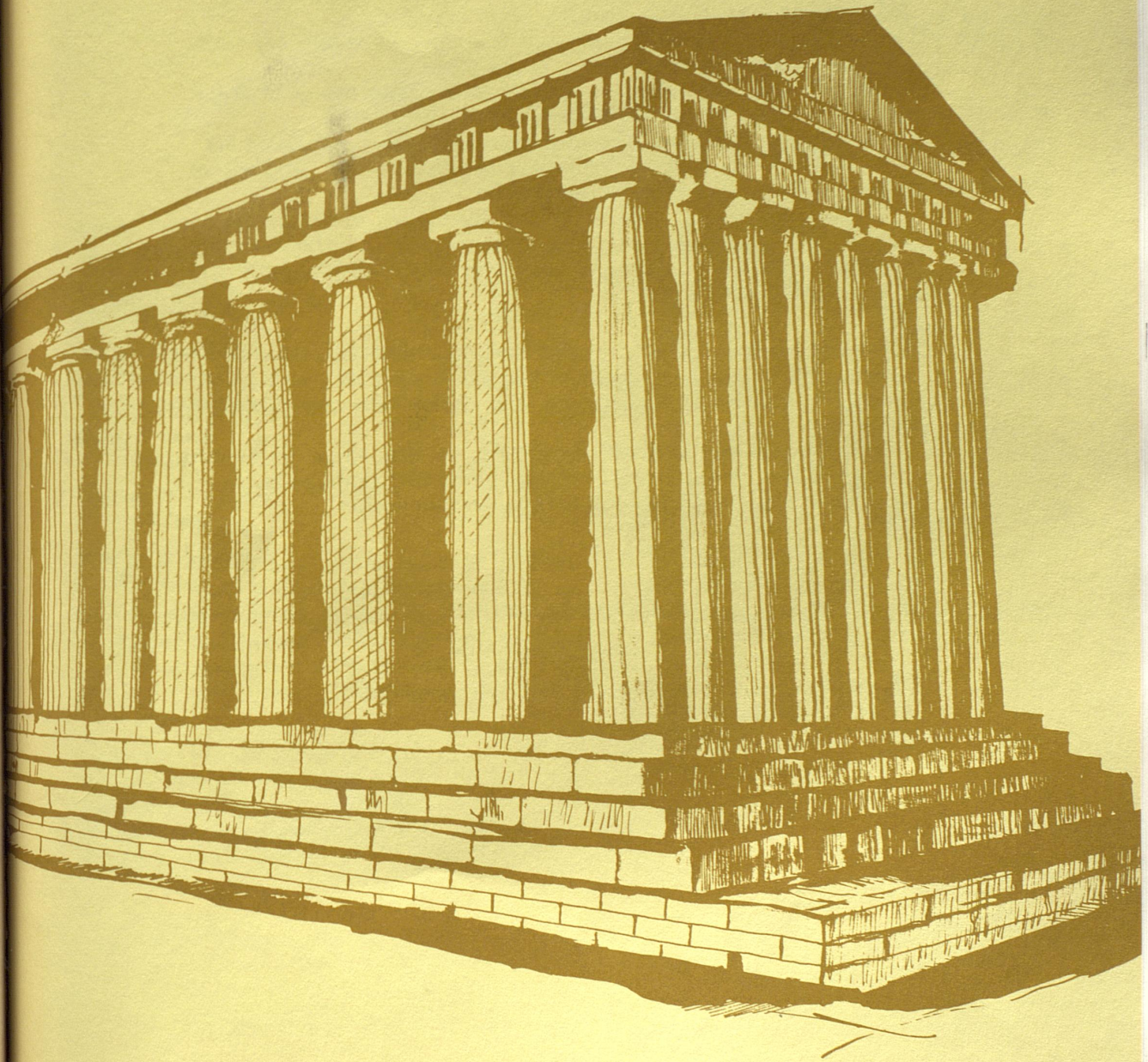


Burdette

# The Kentucky Alumnus

Fall 1967



**A**mbition, in any area, is too often regarded disparagingly—as a poor trait; an unworthy characteristic.

But had it been lacking in our founders we would not have a nation, a Commonwealth or a University.

“He’s too ambitious” is said of many. But many of these achieve and contribute much to the whole society.

Among our alumni, the ambitious have been the most successful—and many have helped make possible the progressive growth and value of their Alma Mater.

Over the years, University of Kentucky administrations have been ambitious for UK to become one of the nation’s greatest institutions of higher learning. Their efforts have too often drawn unjust criticism.

**A**nd now, because a forward-looking Administration seeks additional farm acreage to meet the vital research needs of an expanding College of Agriculture, the cry of “too ambitious” is heard once more.

A 51-year-old oration appearing in this issue gives an example of a driving ambition—one generated perhaps by envy—but one which saved Greek culture for the world.

**A**nd so we alumni—motivated by loyalty, pride, and gratitude for the education we received—are ambitious for our University to preserve and enhance its culture and to achieve a level of excellence that will shine among our sister institutions over all the nation. Only thus can the University offer the growing numbers of future students even greater benefits than those we ourselves received.

# The Kentucky Alumnus

Fall 1967

Volume ~~XXXI~~<sup>38</sup>

Issue 4

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## Contents

Educational TV for Kentuckians .....	2
Ambition: How It Saved Greek Culture .....	6
The Business Stake in Higher Education .....	11
UK Debaters and Their Trophies .....	16
New Techniques in Medical Diagnosis .....	18
The Artistry of Raymond Barnhart    Centerpiece	
Community Medicine Raises Kentucky Health Level .....	23
Basketball: Prospects for the Season .....	27
Alumni Going Forward .....	28
Class Notes .....	38

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COVER: *The clean, clear sunshine of Greece falls still upon the Acropolis—symbol of Greek culture saved for the world by the ambition and determination of Themistocles.*

# EDUCATIONAL TV FOR KENTUCKIANS

By Robert M. Henderson  
Assistant to the Executive Director  
Kentucky Authority for Educational Television

**F**rom a thousand feet up the yellow ribbon which traces the outline of the razor-backed mountain top below is only barely discernible as a road. Then, as you begin to descend, the road's focus begins to sharpen, cars are visible in turn off spots and tents squat like mushrooms on campground sites. Near a small lake kids are playing around a fleet of trailers and campers. Smoke rises from the chimney of a rustic picnic shelter.

Now you're nearly on the ground and you can see two men standing in the middle of the dirt road gesturing over what looks like a blueprint. You're close enough to hear them now, and the younger of the two men points off to a knoll a short distance away and tells his companion: "The lodge will sit right on the crest of that rise, Cloyd." He waves his hand to the left. "The dining room will be on that end, looking out toward Black Mountain." The older man rubs his jaw reflectively. "You've given up the idea of putting it down by the lake, then?"

"From a view standpoint, this is the better site," comes the reply. "Besides, we're dickering with a private firm to put a string of cabins down there."

You move up and away from the pair and begin zooming along the length of the mountain top nearly clipping the tops of trees, dodging spectacular rock faces and formations and seeing everywhere the beautiful remoteness of Southeastern Kentucky. Music comes up and a title flashes on your TV screen—"From Here To Kingdom Come."

You spend the next half hour seeing and hearing the exciting on-going story of the development of the Little Shepherd Trail. You hear the history of the development of the scenic trail, watching as its founder, Cloyd McDowell of Harlan, describes its conception and how, via a grade school contest, it came to be named after John Fox, Jr.'s book, *Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come*. You see this tourist attraction as

it exists and, with the aid of architect's models, drawings, animated film and a narrative description by Pineville's Tom Prather, president of the 700-member Little Shepherd Trail Association, you take a trip into the future to see how the trail is *going* to look.

For you it's perhaps the first time the wraps have been taken off the greatly intriguing story of the development of the 100-plus-mile scenic trail planned for the top of Pine Mountain between Pineville and Whitesburg. Which shape will it take—a mountain top Coney Island or a pristinely-preserved wilderness area? What's it going to be like, how will it get that way, when, and most importantly, what will it mean to Kentucky? The Little Shepherd Trail group hopes to develop answers to these questions.

*Educational Television—KENTUCKY educational television—could present those answers.*

According to O. Leonard Press, executive director of the Kentucky Authority for Educational Television, this is only one of many ambitious ideas that has been discussed by his staff as possible material "airborne" in autumn, 1968.

There are any number of exciting TV possibilities the new network can do about the state of Kentucky. But even more exciting, Press says, will be those programs that emerge from the "state of *being* Kentucky"—those intrinsically Kentucky things, events and ideas that are both historically and currently unique to the Commonwealth.

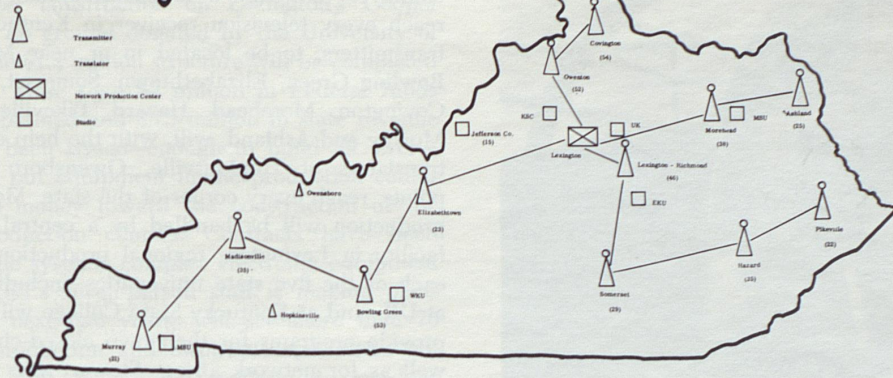
**T**he Little Shepherd Trail, for example, is a "Kentucky only," idea. In no other place in the country are local people planning and developing an outdoor recreation area as comprehensively unique as this one.

Charles B. Klasek, the network education director, believes education is where you find it and that in Kentucky the "finding" is pretty good. In addition to regular daytime, public school instructional television programming, Klasek feels the following have merit as ETV "possibles:"

*Historical*—American History is tightly tied to many things and incidents of Kentucky origin—the development of that uniquely American weapon, the Kentucky long rifle, the pre-Bessemer development of the steel-making process, and the story of the Arron Burr conspiracy.

*Current*—What now is commonly referred to in other parts of the nation as the "Appalachian idea," and which takes substance in the Appalachian Regional Development Act, was conceived here in Kentucky. It was born out of the fertile mind of Powell

# Kentucky ETV Network



The map above indicates transmission system which will bring educational TV to all Kentuckians in the autumn of 1968.

Countian John D. Whisman, now state regional representative to the Appalachian Regional Commission. Now it's a 12-state program and other regions—the Ozarks, the Upper Great Lakes and a group of new England states—adopted the concept for their use. What has the Appalachian program meant to Kentucky? The nation? What are its future implications? Whisman has the answers. So do staff members of the ARC, officials of Kentucky state government and residents of Eastern Kentucky. Kentucky ETV will be capable of pulling all of these answers together into one interesting, educational *and* entertaining program.

**Social**—Television entertains people and it informs them. Television can also *move* people. Commercial television for example, “moves” millions of people to retail trade establishments all over the country and has become a front-line spur to the nation’s economy. Similarly, educational television is beginning to move people toward individual professional and leisure-time skill-building and enjoyment and toward higher incomes and better living.

Tune in now to any one of the 127 ETV stations across the country and you’ll get a mixed-bag offering of programs varying from lessons in classical guitar to tips on better business management. You’ll see programs on personal money management. Emmy-winning Julia Childs will show you the intricacies of making a soufflé on her program “French Chef,” and Yehudi Menuhin will give violin instructions. Vocational programs will feature how-tos of welding and accounting. A number of “cultural improvement” pro-



Charles B. Klasek, network education director, will head up all programming done by the KAET. A seven-year ETV veteran, Klasek came to Kentucky from California where he was education director for the Santa Ana ETV system. A native Nebraskan, he was a high school teacher, and the executive director for that state’s Educational Television Council. He holds a BS degree in education and a Master of Arts degree in history and principles of education from the University of Nebraska.

grams are on the air, featuring modern and classical music and art.

**B**ut largely untouched is the potential ETV has for COMMUNITY betterment and development. Educational radio, however, has already experimented in this area, drawing together thousands of people to discuss community problems that otherwise



Ronald B. Stewart, the network's director of engineering, is the man chiefly responsible for the technical design of the 12-transmitter, \$10 million broadcasting operation. He came to the Authority in 1963 from UK's Department of Radio, Television and Films where he was chief engineer. He graduated from the University in 1960 with a BS degree in electrical engineering.

might never have been known to the listeners. Much of this has been done in foreign countries in programs that air "felt need" community problems, then ask residents to respond by phone, mail or contact with field workers and give their ideas and suggestions as to how the problems might be solved. Add a visual side to these programs and their impact would obviously be greatly increased.

This then, might be a way to reach people as citizens, to involve them actively in the solutions of problems that directly affect them. A mobile television unit can bring a public meeting to thousands of people miles distant from it. In Kentucky, educational television may help build a "sense of community" never before shared by people in this state, or in any other.

Cultural—Kentucky, with the other Appalachian states, is the birth-place of American folk music. How did this art form get its start? What does it sound like? How does it *feel*? Klasek thinks the answers are here in Kentucky, answers that would be of interest not only to Kentuckians but to folk music aficionados all over the country.

Kentucky's ETV network hopes to do unique things. Perhaps that's because, when completed, it will be a unique television system. Ronald Stewart, KAET's head engineer, designed it that way. For eight years

now, Stewart has worked first as consultant then as employee to design a broadcast system that would reach every television receiver in Kentucky. Twelve transmitters, to be located in or near Madisonville, Bowling Green, Elizabethtown, Somerset, Richmond, Covington, Morehead, Hazard, Pikeville, Owenton, Murray and Ashland, will, with the help of television translators at Hopkinsville, Owensboro and other points, reach every corner of the state. Most program production will be handled by a central production facility in Lexington; regional production centers at each of the five state universities—including the one at UK—and at Kentucky State College will be able to provide programs for their own closed-circuit use as well as for network airing. Stewart says to date no other state has an ETV system as technically comprehensive as Kentucky's will be.

Dr. Roy H. Owsley, of Louisville, chairman of the nine-man Authority that makes the state's ETV policy, points out total coverage has always been a goal of Kentucky educational television planners. "We never intended to go at it on a one-station-at-a-time basis," Owsley says. "We started out in the beginning with a state-wide, multi-transmitter system idea and that's what we are going to have." Chief reason behind this, he says, was the idea that no Kentuckian should have to wait for ETV while others enjoyed its benefits.



Dr. Roy H. Owsley, executive vice president of Kentucky Life Insurance Company, has been chairman of the nine-man Kentucky Authority for Educational Television since the state legislature authorized the group in 1963. Dr. Owsley has long been professionally involved in public affairs including a 12-year stint as Louisville's city consultant. He obtained his doctorate in political science from UK in 1933.

The 35,000 square-foot network production center is now under construction on Lexington's Cooper Drive. Built on ground donated by the University of Kentucky, the \$1.2 million structure will be completed next Spring. More than \$2 million in Federal funds have been obtained and \$8.5 million in state revenue bonds have been issued—enough to build all twelve transmitters, put equipment in the production center and provide money toward the construction of the regional production centers. Contracts have been signed for the systems complex electronic equipment and the KAET's seven-person staff is making plans that, in the next two years, will see more than 75 educators, production and electronic specialists, administrators and technicians working to produce educational television programs for Kentucky.

There's much work yet to be done before the network can go on the air. But, according to Len Press, it's different from what it was ten years ago. "Then, we talked about getting it (ETV) built," he says. "Now, we can talk about putting it to work."



Above is the official "trade mark" of the Kentucky Authority for Educational Television.

#### PRICE CHANGE

Prices of the University of Kentucky chairs listed in the Spring Alumnus have been increased, effective January 1, to the following:

Arm chair, black arms	\$39.25
Side chair	24.50
Boston rocker	32.25

Orders may be sent to the Helen G. King Alumni House and Kentucky residents should add 3% for sales tax.



O. Leonard Press, KAET executive director, has worked to establish educational television in Kentucky for 10 years. A graduate of Boston University, he taught in UK's Department of Radio, Television and Films between 1952-57 and headed the department from 1957 to 1963. He's been in his current post since the KAET's inception in 1963.



# Ambition: How It Saved Greek Culture

By Julius Wolf, '16



Julius Wolf

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Dr. J. W. Patterson, professor in the Department of English and Speech, has drawn attention to a commencement address delivered by Julius Wolf to his own University of Kentucky graduating class 51 years ago.*

*The theme of the oration centers on the fruits of ambition and was suggested to Mr. Wolf by James Kennedy Patterson, first president of the University who was himself ambitious for the success of his institution.*

*Mr. Wolf, who shared the commencement platform with the late great A. O. Stanley, former Governor and Senator, is a retired General Dynamics Corporation executive now residing in Chicago.*

*He writes: "If my phrases seem to lean toward the 'flowery' side please remember that 'spread-eagle' oratory was quite the thing 50 years ago."*

*"Spread-eagle" or not, some of the verities in this address give it timeliness still.*

*Knowledge comes and goes but wisdom lingers. Knowledge while an achievement in itself is only a means; wisdom is the end. The one is a rude unprofitable mass, a mere material out of which the other rears its magnificent structure. Dogmas and creeds may rise and fall on the wheel of fortune but a fundamental truth is everlasting. Each passing generation leaves as its richest heritage some bit of wisdom, some lofty principle, to point out the path of progress to all posterity. Such wisdom, however ancient it may be, will never, and can never grow old.*

*Twenty-four centuries have passed since the last Persian war-cloud darkened the sunny fields of Greece.*

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Twice before the mighty Darius had hurled his barbarian vassals against the cities of Hellas and twice before he had seen them hurled back into the sea by the spears of their defenders. If the desire for treasure had been his only motive, he would have given up then, but there smouldered in his heart the memory of Sardis and the hope for revenge. Death halted his plans but fate appointed an immediate successor in the person of a son—Xerxes. Draining the resources and riches of the vast Persian Empire to its very dregs the new king gathered together the mightiest army and the greatest fleet that the world had ever seen.

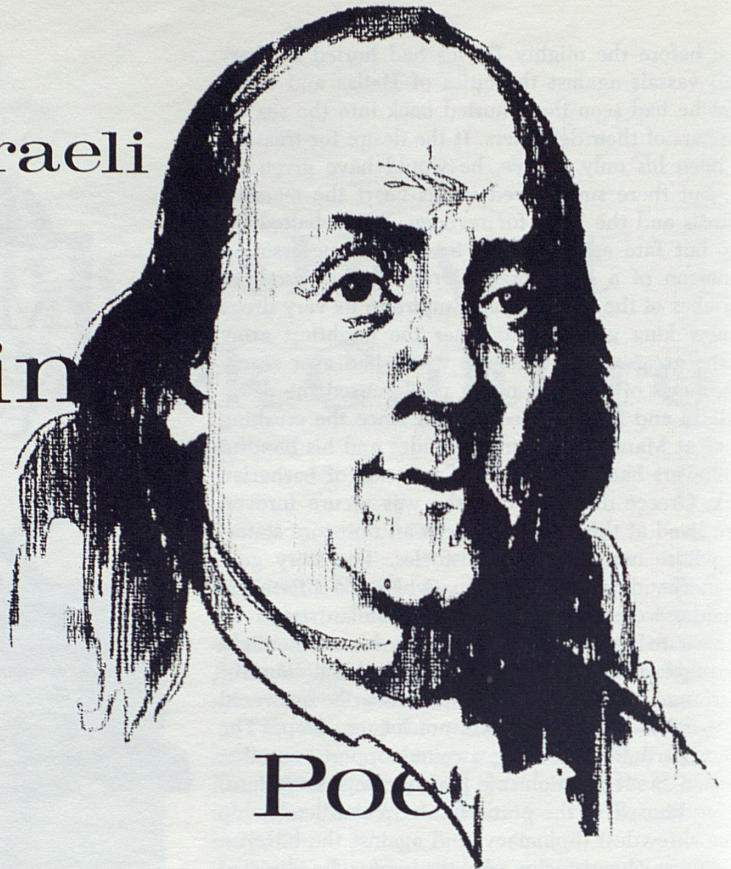
The news of this impending peril caused the deepest alarm and fear in Greece. Ever since the crushing victory at Marathon, where Miltiades and his handful of followers had stemmed the fierce tide of barbarian attack, Greece dreamed that she was secure forever. There lived at this time in Athens an obscure statesman whose name was Themistocles. The story goes that in the days of Marathon, when the praises of Miltiades were on every lip, this Athenian statesman was seen to pace back and forth in his room, night after night. His friends, in alarm, asked the cause of this strange conduct. Turning upon them he answered "The trophy of Miltiades will not let me sleep." The Persian peril was the long awaited opportunity that promised a realization of his burning ambitions. Forcing himself to the pinnacle of Grecian leadership by the shrewdest diplomacy, and against the bitterest opposition, Themistocles was the man who directed the naval battle of Salamis and the doom of Xerxes. Who can picture the halt in the world's progress that would have followed a Persian victory? Who can conceive what mankind would have lost in the downfall of the budding Grecian civilization and culture and art? *Over two thousand years of human destiny have been swayed by the ambition of one lone man, by that one restless thought that echoed and re-echoed through the inmost recesses of his soul—"the trophy of Miltiades will not let me sleep".*

In our practical day, philosophy may be defined as the search for happiness. Every age has tried to answer in its own peculiar way the eternal question, "What is the life worth living?" The popular notion of true happiness is a Utopia of satisfied desires, of rest and calm, a fairyland of babbling brooks, and shady dells and sighing zephyrs. The soul of happiness must be contentment. Man should be contented with his lot. He should not yearn for the things beyond his reach. It is far better, they say, to sleep in peace on the complacent Isles than to be tossed back and forth on ambition's restless sea. Such is the philosophy of contentment, a beautiful but empty dream!



Growth and improvement cannot exist without orderly change and contentment never fostered any change. Discontent created the first genius. We will never know how many centuries our primeval ancestors were content to fight off the beasts of the forest with no weapon save their bare hands. But there was one lone man in all that savage group who was not satisfied. As his companions gorged themselves into blissful slumber he paced up and down in the darkness. The desire for something better than the common lot had seized his soul. The thrill of discovery quivered in his veins. He was the first mortal who felt that indescribable yearning which comes only to him whose reach exceeds his grasp. Slowly his dawning intelligence shaped itself into an idea. He impulsively seized in his hands a fallen bough, and behold, he had invented the world's first weapon!

# Disraeli Franklin



It is to him and his kind that we owe our magnificent civilization. Worthy discontent is the motive-power of progress. It is the soul of improvement and growth. It is the forerunner of every noble aspiration and the motive behind every step in the advancement of mankind. He who is contented has long since ceased to grow, he has stopped dead in his tracks. If he ever moves again, it will be backward. Such is the inexorable law of evolution. Individual and nation must pay alike the penalty of self-satisfaction and that is decay. Where are the mighty empires of yesterday—Egypt, Arabia, Macedonia? They grew and flourished up to that fatal hour when their men and women became complacent and satisfied and bowed themselves down to the false idol of supine contentment. Today we search in vain for their dust. . . .

Discontent drove the founders of this republic to seek a doubtful home across the stormy Atlantic. It was never in their blood to be satisfied as long as there was a hope for betterment. The limited boundaries of the narrow seacoast were all too small to confine their growth. Neither beast nor savage could retard their progress across the wilderness. From plain to prairie,

from prairie to desert and from desert to mountain the unending procession grimly pushed its way to the west. Not contented with crossing the Rockies they only stopped when they stood on the shores of the blue Pacific. *The same dissatisfaction, the same ambitions, the same firm resolve, have characterized the success of the American in every phase of human activity.* His country is the trophy which will not let the other nations sleep. The world respects and admires him. He is growing, he is expanding, he is alive.

It might seem that Salamis is an episode of the forgotten past, yet, the emotions that stir the human breast have never changed since time began. Alas for him who does not feel in his heart the desire to emulate another's achievement or to eclipse his trophy! Call it discontent if you will, but it is a noble discontent! Call it envy, if you must, but it is a noble envy! The gnawing envy that will not let a man sleep until he has surpassed his neighbor is far grander than the tame willingness to admit that he can never be his equal. The discontent that makes one strive for better and for higher things is far more sublime than that indolent contentment that makes one stay where

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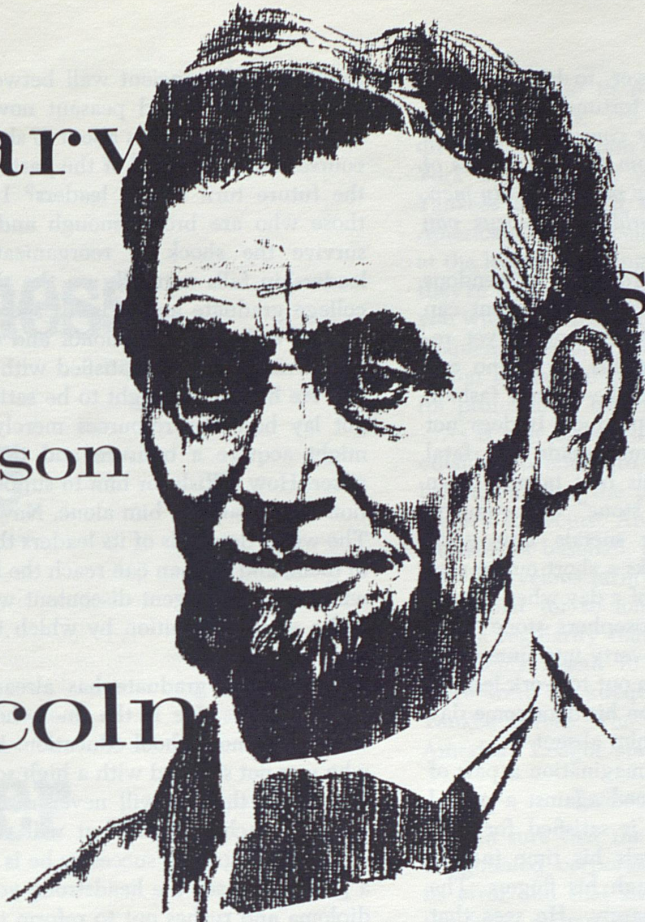
In ou

Darwin

Shakespeare

Edison

Lincoln



he is and keep in the lowly channel which destiny seems to have cut out for him. How many an obscure man or woman has been scourged and driven to the heights of fame by the lash of a noble discontent!

The philosophic mind has always been fascinated with the attempt to analyze genius, to find out just why it is that one man is unknown in his own community while another's name is spoken familiarly in every corner of the globe. Guided by the antiquated dictum of Horace, many have faithfully believed, like him, that not only poets but all great men are born, not made. They owe their greatness entirely to some strange intangible power called genius—a rare gift which nature alone can lavish upon her chosen few. It is a narrow theory, at its best, and the investigation of an enlightened age has dampened the ardor of its advocate. *We believe today that every normal man is born at least with the possibility of greatness, and that genius is not merely the creature of fickle fortune but the definite and merited reward of persistent effort, the goal of an untiring ambition, the culmination of a sublime discontent.*

In our admiration of the genius of Darwin, we for-

get that he had to labor over a period of fifty years in order to write one single book on earthworms. We never stop to think that the beautiful rhythm of Poe was the evolution only of infinite labor and pains. We cannot believe that Edison survived the hardship of fifteen thousand failures before he wove out of the fabric of his dreams the wonderful electric light of today. Suppose that William Shakespeare had been satisfied with his early life on the Avon? Suppose that Disraeli had calmly resigned himself to his apparent fate when his first audiences hooted and jeered him? What if Benjamin Franklin had believed that fate ordained him to be a printer? What if Abraham Lincoln had been perfectly happy with his life as a poor river-man on the Mississippi? Was it that same rustic of the Avon who gave us "Hamlet" and "Macbeth"? Was it that same stammering Disraeli who lived to see all England bow at his feet? Was it that same printer-boy who became America's great philosopher? Was it that awkward railsplitter who guided a stricken nation through the hurricane of civil war? A thousand times no! These men were dissatisfied with themselves and their lot. They determined to build

themselves over and over and over, to become, as it were, the architects of their own fortunes, the masters of their own destiny. *They were consumed with the fires of a noble ambition, but, from the dead ashes of their former selves sprang the new men, the lofty men, the immortals to whom the world will always pay homage.*

The lives of these great men prove the tremendous power of a worthy aspiration. Without it, talent can accomplish very little. The world has never yet refused to make a beaten path to his door who can take the crude materials of his make-up and fashion them into a rare and beautiful product. It does not take magic to do it. The alchemist made this fatal mistake. He squandered away his best talents in an effort to find the "philosopher's stone" whose magic touch would change all baser metals into gold. Micawbar, of a later day also seeks a short cut to success. He sits and sits and dreams of a day when "something will turn up", some "philosophers stone" that will transform his well earned poverty into unmerited gold. Perhaps he does not dare go out to work lest his fabled goddess will really knock on his door some day with her dainty fingers and find him absent.

Picture for a moment in your imagination a pair of scales. A pound of gold is balanced against a pound of iron. The owner of the gold is satisfied for it is beautiful to look upon. He spends his time in idly sifting the glistening metal through his fingers. The one who owns the iron is not happy. He sees that this dull possession of his is no match for the other's treasure. The trophy of his neighbor gnaws and gnaws at his heart. Unable to rest any longer he seizes his lowly iron and carries it to the furnace. He plunges it into a raging bath of incandescent flames. He hammers it out with measured blows. Shaped by the all but magic hand of a master craftsman the distorted mass begins to take new form. Little does the toiler reck of the passing hours or months or years, his whole mind and soul are focused upon the glowing metal before him. But a day of triumph comes at last. The magic of labor and patience has transformed the coarse iron into a heap of delicate watchsprings. The toiler holds in his hands a treasure worth ten times his neighbor's gold. He has eclipsed the wildest dreams of the alchemist!

The college graduate stands today upon the threshold of a new existence. His alone is the power to dictate what part he shall play in the drama of tomorrow. A tremendous economic upheaval is shaking the deepest foundations of Society. War, the grim commoner, has all but wiped out the artificial lines of class distinction. The roar of the cannon has begun

to crumble the ancient wall between democracy and the crown. King and peasant now rub shoulders in the trenches. Europe is about to shake off her age long course—the dead hand of the past. To whom then will the future turn for its leaders? It can turn only to those who are broad enough and strong enough to survive the shock of reorganization. The toga of leadership falls naturally on the shoulders of today's college graduate and it is his sacred duty to prepare himself to bear it with honor and distinction. This he can never do if he is satisfied with himself this morning. He has not the right to be satisfied. The state did not lay bare her resources merely in order that he might acquire a treasure and then hoard it like a miser. How selfish for him to suppose that this education was meant for him alone. Now is no time to rest. The world demands of its leaders the best that there is in them, and no man can reach the height of his power without an intelligent discontent with his present self and a worthy ambition by which to shape his future self.

The college graduate has already exhibited these characteristics. He is the one who was not satisfied with a common-school education. He is the same one who was not satisfied with a high school training. May God grant that he will never rest content with this morning's achievement, but will use it as a groundwork for the greater successes he is yet to know. What a pity it is to see the headstrong youth who seizes his diploma and rushes out to reform the world, but how much sadder is the story of those who delude themselves with the fond hope that their battle for existence is won on Commencement Day. Oh, for the power to warn them of the siren of contentment whose song of unearned rest lures them to the treacherous shoals of indifference! *A reckless ambition can be curbed but what hope is there for him whose bosom is too cold to nurture the faintest spark of aspiration?*

And, in this rare day in June, please remember that even—

"The lowly clod feels a stir of might,  
An instinct within it that reaches and towers,  
And grasping blindly above it for light,  
Climbs to a soul in grass and flowers."

The romantic story of yesterday is filled with the trophies of a thousand Marathons. The wonderful realm of tomorrow is bright enough and rich enough to give to every yearning soul an hour of victory, a Salamis to every restless climber who can cry out, like the ancient statesman, "The trophy of Miltiades will not let me sleep".

# The Business Stake in Higher Education

**D**escribing higher education as "the farm system" of American business, President John W. Oswald reminded a group of corporate foundation executives that the New York Yankees fell from the pinnacle of baseball to the cellar because they "allowed their once marvelous farm system to deteriorate."

Dr. Oswald, serving as spokesman for his colleagues in state universities, delivered his address at a New York Symposium conducted by the Council for Financial Aid to Education.

The text follows:

As a prelude to my remarks on federal aid and private support, (to universities) I would like to direct your attention for a few moments to the New York Yankees. You will recall that the once-mighty Yankees ended last season as the occupants of the American League cellar. And the last time I glanced at the league standings, there was little indication that they're going to rise appreciably higher this year. Yet, you will recall that only a few seasons back there were frequent cries of "Break up the Yankees." Their domination of the game, so the argument went, was bad for professional baseball.

As is now clearly obvious, there was no need of an outside movement to break up the Yankees. The club has fallen from the peak on which its foothold once seemed so secure. And the reason, according to most students of baseball, is that the Yankees allowed their once marvelous farm system to deteriorate. The farm clubs that for so long turned out young super-stars with a regularity that was all too painful for Yankee opponents began to wither and decline. Suddenly, there were no adequate replacements for the aging Yankee heroes. The results may be seen in today's American League standings.

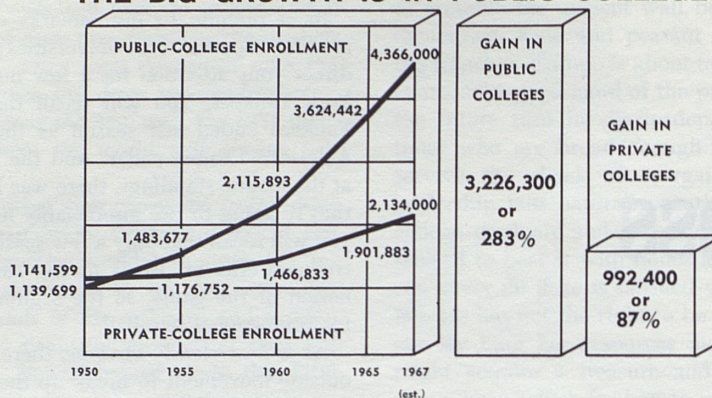
#### *Yankees Recognize Error*

I am sure that the Yankee front-office (now under enlightened corporate management) has recognized its error and that steps are being taken to shore up the farm system. But before an adequate supply of top-flight young talent is restored, the Yankees are likely to suffer through a good many inglorious seasons.

If you're now wondering whether it was you or I who got into the wrong auditorium this morning, let me explain that I chose this baseball opener very deliberately. It seemed as dramatic a way as any by which I could call your attention to the fact that you have an extremely vital interest in the future of higher education. *The analogy, I hope, is clear. American colleges and universities, both public and private, make up the farm systems of this nation's business and industry. They are the source of talent that is essential to the on-going success of every corporation represented here today.*

I am not suggesting that higher education in America will collapse—either tomorrow or at some vague point in the future—unless you allocate a higher percentage of your profits to the cause. Nor am I suggesting that American business is about to tumble—as did the Yankees—from the pinnacle to the abyss unless you open your treasuries freely at every alarm from Academia.

## THE BIG GROWTH IS IN PUBLIC COLLEGES



What I am suggesting—and most emphatically—is that you and every corporation executive throughout this land have an enlightened self-interest in the economic well-being of the entire structure of American higher education. By “economic well-being,” I do not mean the ability merely to maintain an existence. There are, unquestionably, some institutions for whom the paramount question is one of survival. But for the overwhelming majority, “economic well-being” must connote a greater sense of viability, the power to grow and develop, to realize more fully their true potential as moulders of society.

Perhaps I can make my meaning clearer by directing a question to you. What would an increase of, say, two per cent in your annual sales volume mean to the profit of your corporations? Unless I miss my guess, it would put considerable zip into your annual report to stockholders.

I call your attention to an article, entitled “Putting the Cream on Higher Education,” published in 1963 by *The College and University Journal*. In it, the authors, Dr. Albert L. Ayars and Dr. Bertis E. Capehart, point out that “the difference between modest success and greatness is always extra effort.” Drs. Ayars and Capehart also wrote that, “A tax-supported institution could probably operate indefinitely on state funds alone.” But, they continue—and this is the whole point of their presentation, and perhaps one theme of our conference topic today—“the facilities and activities that spell the difference between success and mediocrity, must come from private sources—from alumni, from friends, from the business community.” If these private sources do not supply “the cream” so desperately required by higher education, then they run the very real risk that American colleges and universities—the farm system of our entire society—will become mired in mediocrity.

In addresses in recent months, President Kirk of Columbia and President Brewster of Yale have added their authoritative voices to descriptions of the growing financial plight that is being encountered by many of our private institutions. In no sense do I minimize their concern at these financial perils. And in pointing out to you some of the equally serious problems of publicly supported institutions, I cannot overemphasize the view stated so well by President Henry of the University of Illinois, when he said: “Our competition as institutions is not with one another, but with public apathy. The welfare of higher education is indivisible.”

### *Sources of University Income*

You may well inquire at this point whether higher education is looking to corporate enterprise as the solution to all its fiscal problems. The answer is emphatically negative. In any discussion of college and university financing, it must be recognized that both public and private institutions rely on a combination of income sources. They must depend on increasing support from all of these sources if they are to meet the ever-growing demands of a society that seems daily to become more complex.

For public institutions, the major sources of income are, in order: state governments; the Federal Government; auxiliary enterprises, such as student housing, food services, book stores and the like; and, finally, tuition and fees. For private institutions, the main sources of income, in order, are: tuition and student fees; the Federal Government; auxiliary enterprises, and private gifts and grants.

Before we look more closely at Federal support, let us review the other income sources. Although state support, through the nation as a whole, is growing in

total dollar volume, it is shrinking as a percentage of total income for many public institutions. State support accounts for an average of less than 40 per cent of state college and university income, ranging in the various states from 23 to 93 per cent.

Corporate support of public higher education, through state and local taxation, is substantially less than most corporation officers realize. Major universities receive only from one to nine cents of the corporate state and local tax dollar for their current fund expenses, and up to two additional cents for plant additions and replacement. Other state colleges and universities receive even less.

In another income source for colleges and universities—tuition and student fees—we find that American students now are paying a greater share of the total cost of their education than their counterparts in any other country. And the cost to the student is growing yearly. Indeed, one of the most commonly voiced fears of college and university officials today is that we may be pricing the cost of college education beyond the reach of the family of modest means. This fear is amply borne out by statistics which show that in the decade between 1953 and 1963 student charges went up 80 per cent, while the cost of living rose in the same period by only 17 per cent. Such figures as these give particular pause to me and my fellow presidents of public institutions, where it is imperative that tuition and fees be maintained at low or moderate levels. A study by the American Council on Education shows that students attending public colleges and universities come generally from families having lower income levels than do students in private institutions. They are more dependent on work and personal savings and less dependent on parental aid than students in our private colleges and universities. Public institutions then, by their relatively low costs to students, are expanding educational opportunity and thus enriching society by increasing its supply of skilled manpower.

**B**oth public and private institutions benefit from still another common resource area—private support. In fact, the relatively recent efforts of institutions to attract voluntary support appear to be helping private institutions. Between 1963 and 1965, according to Council figures, voluntary support for all institutions rose 37 per cent—for state institutions it rose 30 per cent. Similarly, as the total amount contributed to higher education arose from just over 800 million dollars in 1960-61 to approximately one and a quarter billion dollars in 1964-65, the public uni-

versity share has remained steady at about 15 per cent.

#### *The Problem of Federal Funds*

Let us turn now to the area of Federal support. In recent years, Federal support in very substantial volume has been going to both private and public institutions of higher education. The fact that private, as well as public, institutions are benefiting from Federal support is a point to be considered carefully by those who question the "right" of public institutions to seek private funds.

Federal funds, perhaps to your surprise, actually make up a larger share of the budgets of private institutions than of public institutions. And more Federal dollars go to private institutions than to public institutions. The meaning of this statement, however, should be approached with some caution. Most Federal money going into higher education is used for research and, therefore, does not contribute substantially to the instructional budgets of colleges and universities. This problem is widely recognized, and both public and private institutions are seeking to supplement research and other current support with more general assistance from the Federal Government.

Public institutions are united in support of a program of broad institutional grants balanced between incentive and formula type grants. The American Council on Education, which is the coordinating body of higher education, representing some 1,400 public and private institutions, has called this year for institutional support. And, more recently, the Association of American Universities, which is made up of the 40 major private and public universities in the nation, has endorsed the principle behind this program.

Let me make it abundantly clear that no one should be misled into thinking that the influx of Federal funds to higher education means there is less of a role for private support. In fact, Federal funds have increased the needs of institutions for private aid. Research funds, though seemingly bountiful, are not really *aid*. Actually, it generally costs money to accept Federal research funds, because government grants seldom meet all of the indirect costs involved, as they may do in industry. Up to a point, colleges and universities are willing to contribute from their own resources to help meet national needs, and because they do, of course, benefit from federally financed facilities, installations and researchers on their campuses. But I want to emphasize that private support is needed to help universities accept Federal funds without draining their own resources so much that the academic balance of the campuses is damaged.

**S**tudent-aid funds likewise are growing but, as with research funds, they are not direct aid to colleges and universities. Nowhere are students charged the entire cost of their education, although they are paying a substantially bigger share of this cost than ever before. So, except for the few student-aid programs that include cost of education supplements to make up the difference between tuition and the actual cost to an institution of enrolling a student, the existing student-aid programs tend to increase the financial pressure on our educational institutions. As more students are given scholarship funds that permit them to enroll, their colleges must find more money to supply the remainder of their costs.

In another area of Federal support—funds for facilities—the Federal programs often have matching provisions which result in additional financial pressure on the receiving institution. Many institutions have a desperate need for private support that will enable them to meet the local matching-fund requirement attached to Federal aid.

It is disconcerting, but true, that both Federal and private support programs are often most disappointing in their failure to meet the problems of some of the institutions that are most in need of assistance. I refer especially to the predominantly Negro public land-grant college. Approximately 60 per cent of the Negro youth now attending predominantly Negro schools are in public institutions, and 40 per cent of the total are enrolled in the 17 predominantly Negro colleges affiliated with the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.

Although some recent reports have implied that these institutions are on the decline, their enrollment actually has outpaced other colleges and universities nationally. Over the past 10 years, their enrollment has more than doubled. These institutions also expect to increase their freshman classes this fall by 20 per cent, as compared to an average expected increase of six per cent in all state and land-grant institutions.

A look at the budgets of these schools shows that they receive almost no income from either Federal or private sources. Half of the schools reported no private-support income at all in 1964-65. The others average only five per cent of their total income from the Federal Government, and most of this comes from land-grant teaching funds. Because public institutions are not eligible to participate in the United Negro College Fund, the predominantly Negro public colleges are excluded from the main source of corporate support now available. Furthermore, many of the nation's larger foundations limit their contributions almost exclusively to private institutions. These public

colleges, therefore, are especially hard hit by lack of matching funds.

**A**dding to the difficulties of these predominantly Negro public colleges is an unusual social phenomenon. These schools traditionally have been unable to pay salaries comparable to those at other institutions and, therefore, have been seriously handicapped in retaining and developing faculties of uniformly high quality. In very recent years, because of pressures to hire Negro faculty members at all institutions, the predominantly white institutions both inside and outside the South are now competing for the good and promising Negro faculty members. The predominantly Negro public colleges thus have been thrown into the national market and must now compete with colleges and universities all over the country in the effort to hire and retain topflight faculty. Corporate funds for faculty salary supplements could very well mean the difference between success and failure for the faculty development programs at these institutions.

I am indeed pleased that the Council for Financial Aid to Education has recognized the unique problems of these institutions and is sponsoring a seminar this month at which representatives of these colleges will discuss their problems in greater depth and put together their case for voluntary support. I sincerely hope that the members of this audience will follow the proceedings of this seminar and give careful consideration to the peculiar needs of these colleges.

#### *Expanding Enrollment and Services*

Let me discuss a moment the present situation

## THE RISING COST OF EDUCATING A COLLEGE STUDENT

Average expenditures of colleges per student for a full year

	1956-57	1966-67	1976-77 (projected)
In public colleges	\$1,834	\$2,222	<b>\$2,575</b>
In private colleges	\$1,892	\$3,414	<b>\$4,870</b>

*The charts above, although employing different statistical bases, illustrate two of Dr. Oswald's points—University enrollment growth and the rising costs of higher education. Sources U. S. Office of Education.*



facing the state and land-grant institutions which you recognize shoulder many responsibilities that are peculiar to their segment of higher education. Not only must they develop the capacity to accommodate growing numbers of students, but they must expand their services in such vital areas as medicine and agriculture, provide broader opportunity for continuing education in a great variety of professions, and supply the leadership for a host of innovative efforts throughout the entire spectrum of education.

There has been much discussion in the past few years concerning possible conflict between teaching and research, i.e., as the research efforts of an institution intensify, attention to and effectiveness of teaching declines. I feel there has been a significant move in all segments of higher education aimed at the improvement of undergraduate teaching in the last few years. This has gone far to restore the balance of these two completely essential and intertwining functions of higher education. It is in the area of increasing demands and expectations of society for service of universities and in particular from the public institutions that concerns me. Clearly, the function of an institution is service to society and this has manifested itself in more and more requests for assistance from universities not only in applied research but in direct action programs. In the next decade I am personally more concerned about teaching and research versus service than I am about teaching versus research.

**T**he pressure of growing enrollments may be capsulated, for purposes of brevity, in the statistic that, including junior colleges, two out of three college students in the United States are enrolled in public institutions.

Although the problem of meeting quantitative demands is one of almost limitless proportion, the public institutions, as well as the private ones, must continue to give major attention to standards of excellence. Evidence of their success in maintaining these standards may be seen in the several state universities that appear in any listing of the great educational institutions of the world.

#### *The Record of Land-Grant Institutions*

Although the state and land-grant institutions represent fewer than five per cent of the more than 2,200 colleges and universities in the nation, these public colleges and universities are a major source of the country's educated leadership. Among their alumni are more than half of all living American Nobel Prize

winners, nearly half of the members of the National Academy of Science, half of the nation's governors, senators and congressmen, 40 per cent of its civilian Federal executives, and even the President and Vice-President of the United States. In the corporate field, their alumni include top executives in more than half of the nation's largest industrial corporations listed in Fortune Magazine's annual "500" compilation. One study reveals that these public institutions have educated 40 per cent of the "inside officer-directors" and 26 per cent of the "outside" directors of the nation's larger business firms.

Further, state and land-grant colleges and universities award more than half of the nation's Ph.D.'s in such critical fields as biological sciences, business and commerce, engineering, mathematics and statistics, and the physical sciences. Additionally, these universities spend well over a billion dollars a year on research—over half of all American university research funds.

Supplying as they do a major share of corporate, leadership and conducting the major research and service programs so essential to our business community, these universities and their available sources of support must be of increasing concern to corporation officers in their philanthropic programs for higher education.

Let me emphasize that this is not a suggestion for redirection to public higher education of those funds normally distributed to private higher education. I agree most sincerely with President Brewster of Yale, who told a recent CFAE meeting in Detroit that corporate enterprise's sustaining support of private higher education is essential to the maintenance of integrity, quality and the capacity for innovation that are cherished throughout the academic world. It is commonly understood, I believe, that the business community must have a growing concern in the increased support of private higher education. The concern, however, should be no less with public higher education.

As a parting reminder, gentlemen, let me urge you to look to your "farm system." Give us the venture capital that we need to augment our regular, day-to-day operations—that we might experiment; that we might innovate means for more effective teaching; roll back the frontiers of research even further; provide an ever more purposeful public service.

*Give us the support, and higher education—your farm system—will provide you with the talent and the tools that will keep Yankee business forever in first place.*

Thank you.

## UK Debaters and Their Trophies

An ambitious program of intercollegiate debate has given the University of Kentucky a place among the top 10 in the nation and has won for UK 600 trophies.

Starting at the turn of the century with three students and two or three debates a year, the program now embraces 40 student speakers and more than 500 debates in a single season:

Debating came to a standstill during World War II, but under the stimulus of President H. L. Donovan, a new era began in 1948. Dr. Donovan felt that there should be emphasis on a competitive activity "that stresses scholarship."

Resultantly, he brought to the campus Dr. Gifford Blyton, the present coach, who had shown high talent in the field with successful teams at Western Michigan University. Dr. Blyton's assignment was "to build an intercollegiate forensics program."

That this has been accomplished is apparent and currently, due to the interest of President John W. Oswald, the debate budget has reached a level where the University can compete with the nation's top teams.

The usual debate season involves trips to leading colleges and universities, most of them within 1,000 miles of Lexington. Travel is generally by University automobile although commercial airlines are sometimes used to save time. Students are never taken away from classes unless excused and only those with good academic standings are permitted to debate. All expenses—travel, meals, hotel and registration fees—are covered by an allocation from the University's general fund.

During the current season UK teams will debate in tournaments sponsored by such schools as Notre Dame, the United States Navel Academy, Georgetown University, Northwestern, William and Mary and the Universities of Chicago, South Carolina, Georgia and Miami.

Also scheduled are the champion team from Great Britain and exhibition debates before local civic and professional organizations. One exhibition will be given at the United States federal prison in Atlanta.



*Dr. Gifford Blyton, the debate coach, is shown holding "the debate sweepstakes trophy" with a few of the other trophies in the background. The sweepstakes trophy has been awarded to the best debating team in Kentucky for six years and UK has won it five times.*

UK was affiliated in 1915 with Tau Kappa Alpha, the national forensic honorary, and charter members included Leo Sandman, '14, S. S. Combs, '16, C. W. Bailey, '15, B. D. Sartin, '14, and Julius Wolf, '16. TKA has since merged with Sigma Delta Rho to form the nation's largest group of college speakers. Richard C. Roberts, '59, served as student president of the society in 1958-59 and Dr. Blyton has served as a member of the national council and as vice president.

About 15 students now receive partial scholarships as debaters and debating has become known as a principal avenue of undergraduate research. And, as always, success is breeding success in that a number of first-rate scholars are attracted to the University because they want to be on a top-notch debating team.

One student was granted a full scholarship at Harvard but chose UK because debating opportunity at Harvard is limited. Recently, a National Merit Scholar remarked that he could have attended any school in the United States but came to Kentucky "because I had heard so much about your debating teams."

Dr. Blyton says that it would be impossible to list all the values and achievements related to debate but is pleased with the observations of alumni who participated in the program.



The above, reproduced from the 1906 Kentuckian, indicates the University's half-century interest in debate.

**E**lvis Stahr, '36, president of Indiana University, says that "debating at UK is the best pre-law training offered by the University." George Shadoan, '58, president of the Junior Bar Association in Washington, D. C., thinks that "debating taught me more than any other one thing about the values of research."

One of Lexington's outstanding young businessmen, Joseph Mainous, '51, advises newcomers to the campus: "If you want to learn how to organize your thoughts and present them persuasively, see if you are good enough to join the debate squad." W. C. Curris, '62, vice president of Midway Junior College, has this to say:

"Debate asks much of the person seeking success in argumentation. One must constantly sacrifice through weeks and weeks of intensive research; hours and hours of hard practice, and often strenuous travel to tournaments. If I could relieve my college career I would double the time spent on debate for such efforts excel all others in helping one to become

educated."

Similar opinions have been voiced by other graduates, including Terrence Fitzgerald, '61, Louisville attorney; Sidney Neal, '51, Owensboro attorney; Charles English, '57, Bowling Green attorney, and Donald Clapp, '63, office of the UK executive vice president.

Dr. Blyton says that "Intelligence is the first requisite of a good debater. Good speaking is important, and knowing *what* to say *when* is vital, but unless one is well endowed with 'gray matter' winning is out of the question."

While many people have contributed to Kentucky's debating prowess, old timers will recall such names as W. J. Baxter, '06, W. S. Hamilton, '07, A. M. Kirby, '07, V. Y. Moore, '09, J. R. Robinson, '09, John Howard Payne, '14, B. D. Sartin, '14, Thomas Creekmore, '17, Virgil Chapman, '18, Marcus C. Redwine, '19, E. S. Dabney, '20, Eldon Dummit, '20, Goebel Porter, '20, Lawrence Bischof, '22, N. B. Konkright, '22, J. L. Hayes, '23, and Sidney Neal, '24.

## New Techniques in Medical Diagnosis

By Len Cobb

High frequency sound waves long have been in use as a detection device in many fields. The medical profession is no exception as it has in recent years adopted the use of high frequency sound waves to increase the speed and accuracy of diagnosing the diseases and body disorders of the ill.

This relatively new field of ultrasound as an aid in medical diagnosis is being employed by two departments at the University Hospital in the University of Kentucky Medical Center.

Using ultrasound, doctors can locate brain tumors, scan the entire body to get the size and location of internal organs, locate blood vessels and muscle masses, and measure blood flow through the lungs. Its use in medicine is rapidly increasing due to the fact that it does not damage body tissues and organs the way x-rays could do in some circumstances.

The two devices owned by the University Hospital are used to measure heartbeat. One machine, purchased in December of 1966, is in use in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology. Designated an ultrasonic fetal heart rate monitor, the instrument measures the heartbeat of an unborn child. The other device, bought in May of this year, is termed an echocardiogram and the Department of Surgery employs it to evaluate the function of the mitral valve of the heart.

Both machines are transmitters that emit high frequency sound waves and record the echoes that bounce back.

The heart rate monitor is approximately the size of a portable tape recorder and is itself completely portable. It is all transistorized and is powered by rechargeable nickel-cadmium batteries.

The instrument is of especial value, according to doctors, in complicated cases, such as when the mother is overweight, has an excessive amount of fluid around the baby or when the baby is in an unusual position.

The monitor works when the special obstetric stethoscope will not because of the sound waves being bounced off the fetal heart. It is used on the average

of once a day because of the unusual number of complicated cases referred to the doctors at University Hospital.

The machine is also extremely useful during labor and delivery. Dr. John L. Duhring, a member of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, said, "There is no way of really monitoring how a baby is during labor. The only thing is listening to the heart rate, which should be in the range from 120 to 160 beats a minute. If the heartbeat is found to be either too rapid or too slow, the doctor can go into a Caesarean section or in some other way speed up delivery."

Another major use of the instrument is in the prenatal clinic. There the machine can be a rather reassuring factor to the mother and father as well as the physician. A loudspeaker system that can be hooked to the device allows the mother as well as the doctor to hear the heartbeat.

"We have one woman who comes to the clinic who has had two stillborn children," Dr. Duhring said. "You can imagine how she feels each time she comes in and can hear her baby alive."

A fetal heartbeat can be detected as early as the 12th week of pregnancy with the instrument.

The echocardiogram is valuable because it gives a picture of the motion of the mitral valve. This enables doctors to evaluate whether the valve is thickened or narrow or leaky. Several diseases, including rheumatic diseases, will damage the mitral valve.

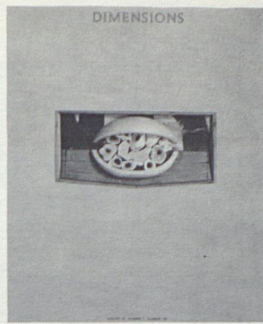
It is also useful in detecting other disorders, such as fluid around the heart, blood clots that lodge in the lungs and a rare condition of left atrial heart chamber tumors which appears similar to mitral valve trouble and is difficult to differentiate.

The echocardiogram is about the size of a console television set and is portable insofar as it can be rolled from place to place on a dolly-like cart. It is powered by regular AC wall current and can be operated by one person.

Again, due to the great number of referred complicated cases, the instrument is in use almost daily according to Dr. Gordon K. Danielson, a member of the Department of Surgery.

The procedure involved in using the echocardiogram is painless and can be conducted at the patient's bedside in about 15 minutes.

Purchase of these two sonar-like devices was made possible through cash gifts from the University Hospital Auxiliary, the members contributing the necessary \$900 for the monitor used by Obstetrics and Gynecology and \$1,551 for the instrument used by Surgery.

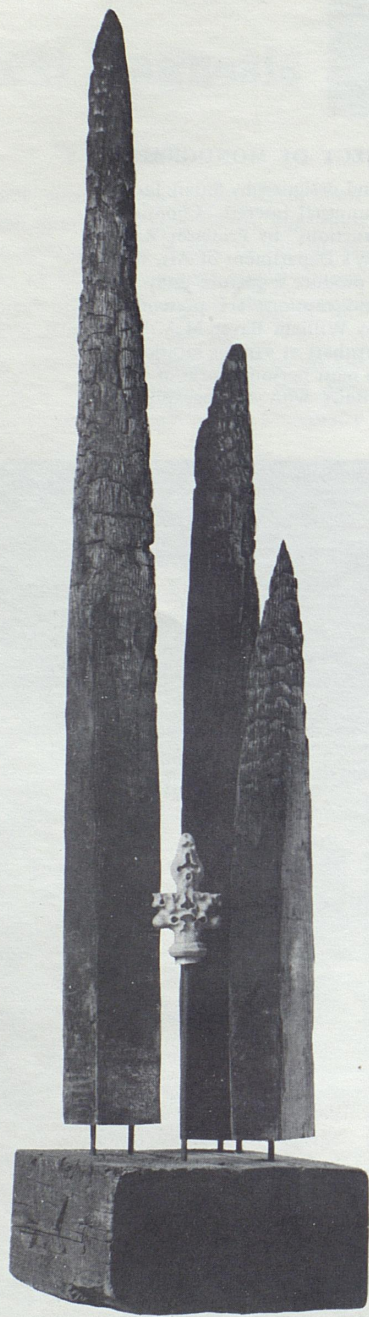


**RAYMOND BARNHART'S WORK SUBJECT OF MONOGRAPH**

*Dimensions*, Summer 1967, (above) edited and designed by Susan Jackson Keig '40, is a handsome publication of unusual interest. Choosing as the subject of the quarterly "Relief-Constructions" by Professor Raymond Barnhart of the University of Kentucky's Department of Art, the designer has collaborated with the artist to produce a picture essay of significance. A selection of photographs and captions are presented here accompanied by a personal narrative by William Bayer M.A. '64, fellow-artist, who has worked alongside of Barnhart at various locations, experiencing the pleasures of creation of this most personal form of art. Edward Warder Rannells, a colleague, follows with a biographical sketch of Professor Barnhart.



Barnhart at his improvised outdoor "studio" at Avila Beach, on the coast of Central California, Summer of 1967. A natural setting with the hills on the East and the Pacific to the West—fog in the morning, sunshine every afternoon.



MONUMENT (57" x 12" x 12")

"... a sculptural triptych, perhaps a cenotaph to be erected to someone unknown and not present. Charred skeleton of wood that endured a fire and bit of neo-Gothic that survived a revival. Shiny black charcoal, patina-ed white marble softened in countour by a century of water droplets."

IT WAS a mild midwinter day, we were rolling along ponderously in Barnhart's Pontiac wagon—veteran of several trips across the country and into Mexico, the temperature around 90°, and Barnhart telling me of one of his first experiences on his return from Japan: "This comedian on television—a short, fat, ugly sort of man saying to a wizened man, 'Not only don't I know *who* you are, I don't even know *what* you are . . .,'" halfway between Randsburg and Steam Well, around the bend of Red Mountain, he stopped the car by an old house which had never seen better days, since better days are hard to come by in the desert, and we got out.

Barnhart, like a blue tick hound, went to a batch of boards, talking about durenness and color that stays and texture and all of those things, which support only feebly his feeling for things, for the old use of things, for the sort of reality which comes from the cantankerous nature of things who resist the wear and tear of an indescribable, never-ending happenstance, and of all those boards in that pile to which he so unerringly went—selecting the one that would match their life with his.

When Barnhart says, "Beautiful," you never know what to expect, except even if it looks ugly you will bet it never could be.

Earlier, with Bob Wiggs, walking down a midwinter creek, a nice day about 30°, with everything black tree branches or white snow or green mullein snorting its way out, and no—you would swear—decisions to be made, Barnhart said, "Don't scream, little green. We see you." He was talking to a small spot of yellow-green lichen near-hidden on a rock in a wall at the side of the path. He was eating a black walnut which he had unearthed some place along the way.

When Barnhart says, "Ugly," you always know what to expect, for even if it is apparently beautiful, there is an

expressed fi  
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bastante fed  
Later, we  
ters at the  
Chloride, a  
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in the Cerb  
where they  
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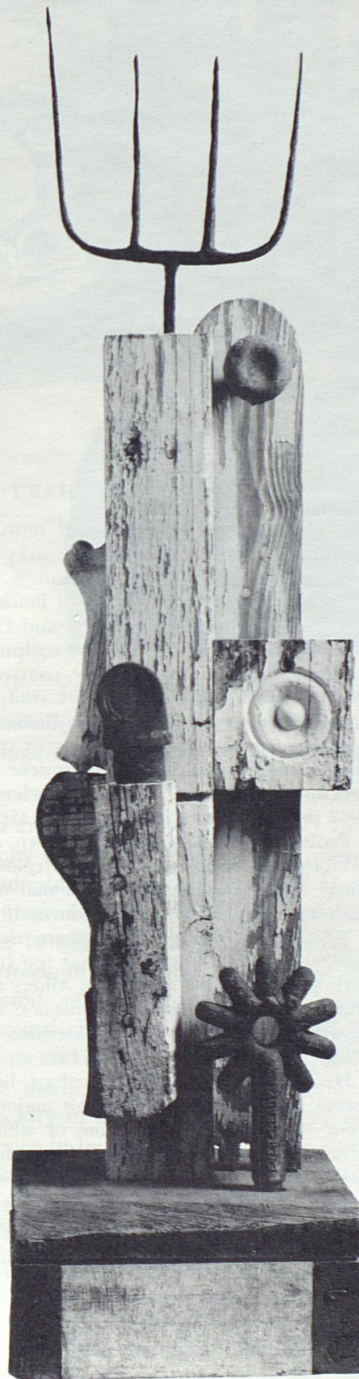
Later, we made our headquar-  
ters at the Tennessee Mine in  
Chloride, a poor old place of  
corrugated iron banging along  
in the Cerbat Mountain wind,  
where they used to take out  
silver and the ground was rich  
gray-yellow from the refining  
chemicals and so salty you  
could feel it through your boots.  
We took over a nice building  
with lots of ex-windows, for a  
place to eat, sleep and work.  
It was most civilized. Each day  
we would walk, talk, look, make  
things, talk to the cows (range  
steers, really), speculate on tar-  
antulas, converse with Venus  
in the sky and have Couture  
for dinner. He was a nice  
enough fellow, if perhaps a bit  
whimsical. Once we invited El  
Greco, who is a good painter,  
but a bit ponderous in com-  
pany. (The sheriff of Chloride  
was named Ronnie. He didn't  
understand what we were after  
but he took an immediate lik-  
ing to Barnhart.)

When Barnhart says nothing  
you always know what he is do-  
ing. He is considering. How  
he considers everything he con-  
siders is beyond me, for he con-  
siders many things, all care-  
fully, and each from a point of  
view emanating from its essen-  
tialness, rather than from any  
arbitrariness of his own. He is  
therefore more likely to be cor-  
rect in his consideration. This  
is why when he says, "Beauti-  
ful," he says it with authority,  
and when he says, "Ugly," he  
says it with cold finality.

Before that, at Oatman, the  
temperature around 110°, we  
were looking at some boxes,  
some boards, some old leather,  
the top of a buggy, an old sign,  
a cash book, sixteen rusty  
things in a pile, some beef  
bones, a bit of rabbit fur, some  
cactus skeletons, an old ribbon,  
a dead PA can, a faded blue  
pair of overalls, an empty sock,  
some furniture rounds, the sky,  
window latches, gallus fittings,  
a size 3 green shoe. . . .

"Ugly,"  
it to ex-  
is appar-  
is an

WILLIAM M. BAYER

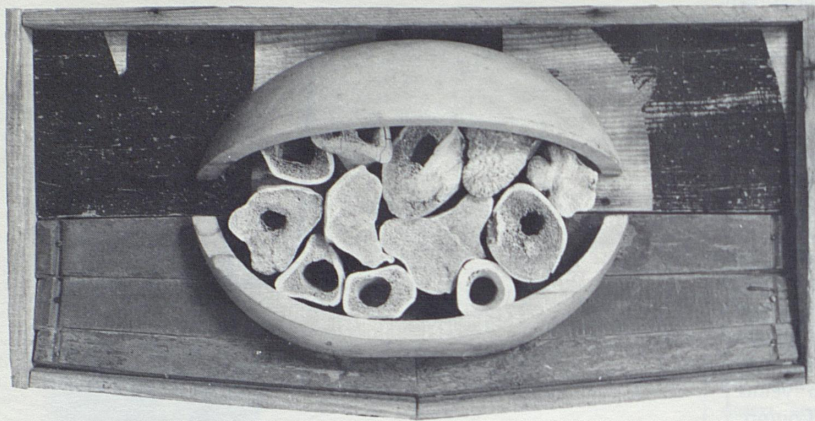


SENSOR #2 (44" x 11" x 11")

"These pieces of white, old porch wood seemed  
to want to stand up and tune in, with the fork antenna  
and the elbow periscope—rusty and old-white coming  
to life as a detector-device."

MOHAVE MOSAIC (12" x 25")

"Here came at last the chance to use a long admired object—the revealing cross section of a clean bleached bone—black center hole surrounded by the lacy area which in turn is outlined by ever-changing organic, white hard lime. To fit them into a mosaic pattern seemed only natural. The clear, deep blue of the barrel stave was good for the clean whites."



RAYMOND BARNHART: ARTIST, TEACHER, INNOVATOR

Charles Raymond Barnhart will retire as an art professor next year after 32 years of service to the University of Kentucky and to the students who have admired him, not only for his artistry, but as a man.

Professor Barnhart, a native of Pennsylvania, studied at Marshall University, Huntington, West Virginia, (A.B. 1932) and Ohio State University (M.F.A. 1936).

In teaching drawing, design, sculpture and painting at the University he developed a strong program in the basic courses, especially in design. And he strengthened his experience of design by further study with L. Moholy:Nagy and Joseph Albers, both accepted masters of the German *Bauhaus*.

A number of Professor Barnhart's students are now professional artists in the field of design, and all acknowledge their debt to his teaching. (Outstanding among these is Susan Jackson Keig '40, Fellow of the Society of Typographic Arts, who designed the Summer 1967 issue of *Dimensions* featuring Mr. Barnhart's work, and also this article.)

Professor Barnhart began his own creative work as a painter. For twenty years he exhibited paintings regularly in regional shows—Cincinnati, Louisville and Lexington—where he was honored by occasional one-man shows in the University Art Gallery, and with a comprehensive exhibition in 1949 following a year of study and work in Mexico.

During the 1940's, Mr. Barnhart used every summer for study and creative work. He studied with L. Moholy:Nagy at the Institute of Design in Chicago (1940). He worked with Jean Charlot and Joseph Albers at the Black Mountain College in North Carolina (1944). He studied fresco techniques, and especially the new plastic mediums, with José Gutiérrez at the *Instituto Politecnico Nacional* in Mexico City (1948-49 and again in 1953).

During the 1950's Mr. Barnhart began traveling through the Southwest and California and gradually shifted his major interest from painting to "Relief-Constructions" from "found materials," some of which works are illustrated here. This is his most personal work, a serious form of art which he developed himself and made his own. And appreciative collectors have not been slow in acquiring key examples of it.

This last phase of his creative work has been widely exhibited, not only in regional shows, but also in a number of college and university galleries, including those of the Universities of New Mexico, Colorado, and Stanford in California. There have been three important exhibitions in the University of Kentucky Art Gallery since 1960, including one reminiscent of a visit to Japan in 1962 while on sabbatical leave. A final exhibition is scheduled for April 1968.

EDWARD W. RANNELLS

Credits: photography—Genevieve Willson Barnhart page 1; James Ballard pages 2, 3, 4. Photographs and captions on pages 2, 3, 4 reprinted from *DIMENSIONS*, Vol. 10, No. 2, a quarterly publication of the Simpson Lee Paper Company.



# community medicine raises kentucky health level

by Jesse W. Tapp, Jr., M.D., M.P.H.  
Associate Professor of Community Medicine

**a** unique approach to making physicians' education more relevant to the needs of communities, as well as of individuals, has been in operation at the University of Kentucky since the first students were enrolled in the College of Medicine in 1960. The trend toward copying this approach in numerous medical schools, both in this country and abroad, is proof that this development satisfies a need to modify traditional medical education.

The first objective of the Department of Community Medicine in the College of Medicine has been to produce doctors who are interested in, and capable of, identifying health problems in the communities of Kentucky and who know how to use all the resources of the community to solve these problems. The medical school has recognized that just training physicians to be skilled at healing patients in their offices and hospitals is not enough, but that doctors must also be active in improving a community's health resources and in raising the general level of health throughout the community. It was obvious that even a large full-time faculty in the University Hospital could not achieve this objective if students were to see only the small proportion of the communities' health problems that arrived at the hospital door. So, to use the phrase of Rene Dubos, a university "hospital without walls" has been developed to take the medical students to all corners of the Commonwealth to study medicine where the real problems are. Such a hospital without walls requires a faculty, as well as students, who are involved in solving health problems throughout the state.



*Dr. Jesse W. Tapp, above, has contributed substantially to the University's effort to make medical education benefit the entire population of Kentucky.*

Family doctors and specialists in seventy-two Kentucky counties, to date, have invited senior medical students to study patients with them in their offices, to study families with health problems in their homes, and to study, in depth, the health problems and resources of the total community during a six-week period of residence in these communities. These doctors who take the responsibility for sponsoring students and collaborating with the full-time faculty from the medical college have been designated as Field Faculty in Community Medicine. Their compensation comes in being a part of the medical education of the University, and in having the pleasure of the medical students' company.

The Department of Community Medicine found this method of teaching so effective, and well accepted by both the students and the communities themselves, that it was decided to locate some permanent faculty in the field, as well. Two types of field professorships are now functioning. A physician who is a specialist in both family practice and public health

opened the branch office of the department in the Somerset Community College in July, 1966. In addition to supervising a steady stream of medical students who are sponsored by the field faculty physicians in the counties surrounding Somerset, the field professor teaches courses in the community college and is beginning his own epidemiologic studies of his community. However, the most important effect of the field professorships may well result not from the formal teaching of medical students nor precise research projects, but from the informal involvement of a full-time medical school faculty member in the day-to-day medical and health affairs of the community.

Such major unsolved problems as continuing education for physicians and other health workers and the development of more effective preventive health services and facilities must be attacked by developing closer liaisons between practicing physicians, members of the community, medical school staff, and governmental agencies concerned with health. Even in the major cities where these people are in close geographic association, communications are poor. Much greater, then, is the liaison problem away from the medical centers in the scattered communities of the Commonwealth. There the field professor becomes a full-time agent for change in helping communities utilize their existing and potential resources to improve their health. Effective continuing education depends on appropriate identification of information which is poorly understood or not available. A field professor working with both consumers and providers of health services can identify these information gaps with an insight and objectivity denied the other parties and can draw on the University resources to fill the gaps. Other field professors will be located in other rural and urban community colleges to continue adapting medical education to what a community actually needs. It is not just coincidental that the Community Medicine program resembles, in its contact with communities, the long established and successful Cooperative Extension Service of the University.

Another type of field professor has become well established in Western Kentucky, where a clinical professor of community medicine functions not only as a supervisor of medical students, but as county health officer and also as a member of a private group practice. This is an experiment to see how well the three sectors of academic, public, and private medicine can collaborate on identifying and solving community health problems. The results of the first year indicate a successful experiment, but, like all experiments, it will have to be continued in the same place and repeated elsewhere under varying conditions to prove

the hypothesis that the effective practice of community medicine requires a better relationship than we now have between these often conflicting sectors.

Although most aspects of medical education are being concentrated in university hospitals with primarily full-time medical faculty, a new trend has been started to break down the isolation of these valuable university resources from the total needs of the community. A continuity of faculty communication and responsibility has been established, ranging from the full-time men located in the Medical Center, through the full-time and part-time men geographically located away from Lexington, to the completely voluntary field faculty in their offices and hospitals throughout the Commonwealth.

**W**hile this general pattern of staffing is not unusual in a city which also has a university hospital—e.g., Lexington or Louisville—within the various medical specialties, it is revolutionary in its state-wide coverage and emphasis on comprehensive attention to total health and medical care needs. As stated above, this new program is becoming a trend, with other schools following Kentucky's lead. However, some have not realized yet that community medicine is the study of "a community as a patient" and not simply the practice of medicine in various out-of-hospital locations on individual patients. Public Health workers have seen this diagnosis and treatment of communities as their task but they have been handicapped by not having the fully informed collaboration of the bulk of practicing physicians. Now perhaps students' and practicing physicians' involvement in this work through the medium of medical education will help bring about the practice of community medicine resulting in the improvement of health services and conditions.

The field faculty, combining family doctors, other specialists, and public health physicians, is one essential factor which makes the community medicine curriculum markedly different from the usual teaching of public health or preventive medicine. A dichotomy exists for many students and physicians between clinical medicine and public health. As the prevalence of infectious diseases has declined, there has been a decreasing interest in public health on the local level on the part of the physician in private practice. Many local health departments have become no more than caretaker units for vital statistics and immunization programs. At the same time, public health at the national level is becoming much more complex.

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*A portable X-ray machine is inspected by Lawrence Hill, chief X-ray technician of the State Health Department, left, Dr. H. M. Vanderviere, associate professor of community medicine, Thomas Layton, executive secretary of the Kentucky Tuberculosis Hospital Commission, and Luther Hall, an X-ray technician. The machine was developed by Dr. Vanderviere, who is director of the Haitian-American Tuberculosis Institute, and has been carried by natives through the jungles of Haiti. It generates its own power and is useful in Kentucky areas which still lack electricity.*

The new educational program that can provide the academic experiences necessary for the student to become sensitive to community health problems is a combination of classroom work and actual community practice. Following a classroom course in epidemiology in the second year, each student is assigned to study a real Kentucky community during a required six week clerkship in his senior year. While on the clerkship, the student sees family practice and public health, first hand. He has access to a family doctor's office where he observes the pattern of patient problems which the physician must treat in a community. He has access to the doctor's clinical records and can see whether they are adequate for epidemiologic study of medical practice. Where possible, then, such studies have been carried out. The student learns how a physician relates to the total community, how he works with his colleagues, both general practitioners and specialists, how he functions in the community hospital setting, and how he continues his education.

The student has a chance to study family practice as a potential specialty, wherein the natural history of disease as it occurs in a population group can be seen. This opportunity is critically important because out of 1,000 people who may be ill in a community only one may be referred eventually to a university hospital. A very biased view of medicine results when the student has the opportunity to see patients only in the setting of a hospital ward of a medical center. Furthermore, in the context of family practice, the student has the opportunity to study in depth more of the major social problems wrought by such long term illness as stroke, diabetes, cancer or tuberculosis.

However, instead of having the virtually unlimited resources of a university hospital, the student must face these major health problems with the limited resources of the actual community. In some instances, students are confronted with rural areas where the medical facilities are limited to the local physician's office; students in urban areas have a wide variety of



*Occupied log houses in Martin County, where the community medicine program has benefitted many.*

resources from which they must select the most appropriate for particular needs.

In the same community assignments the students work with local health officers, sanitarians, health educators, public health nurses, and social workers in the context of solving problems and participating with a team on daily assignments. This is a far cry from the afternoon field trip experience, customary at many schools, where students are taken to see a sausage plant or a garbage dump. The bulk of the students' time is spent in studying the total community, usually an entire county. The students must know the details of the whole population, historical background, occupation, education, age, race and sex compositions, etc., because these people are the hosts of the diseases seen so episodically in the hospital ward.

Epidemiologic project possibilities are very diverse for defining the extent of major disease problems, exploring possible causal associations, and indicating appropriate preventive or curative measures.

The core of the community medicine teaching is the medical students living in the communities and working with the medical leadership and local citizenry. They are supervised closely through weekly visits by a full-time physician faculty member. Further help is provided by the anthropologist, public health social worker, and others of the medical center staff. Such intimate supervision and one-to-one faculty contact provide the students with the stimulus and encouragement to try to identify and solve health problems not always immediately obvious in the communities.

Often students have shown special interest in specific community problems such as genetic or familial abnormalities, family planning, evaluation of medical care, etc. Some of these students have elected to take a three-month program in their senior year to advance their knowledge and skill in epidemiology and public health. In addition, ten to twenty percent of the classes have been sent overseas to study epidemiology and community health in such foreign settings as Iran, Colombia, Uganda, Bolivia, Turkey and Chile. The Department hopes to continue these international assignments because from them students learn to appreciate the principles and concepts of public health. The health needs of the world, particularly the relationship between poverty and disease, are dramatized, but even more, these students gain a new perspective on the health problems at home.

The objective of the community medicine teaching approaches, then, is to give the student a basis on which to plan his own medical career in terms of the society in which he will live and practice his profession. A physician must be prepared to evaluate the changing needs of his community and to update his own abilities and attitudes accordingly. With our rapidly expanding body of medical knowledge and population size, the physician must become as adept at dealing efficiently and effectively with groups of people, families, schools, industrial workers, etc., as he is at dealing with his individual private patients.

*Acknowledgement: The senior clerkship in Community Medicine has been generously supported by the Commonwealth Fund of New York from 1962 to 1967. The Field Professor at Somerset is supported by the United States Public Health Service grant no. PHT 6-63A-66.*

# BASKETBALL

By Russell Rice

Adolph Rupp checked a herd of Hereford cattle being readied for sale on his farm at Centerville, liked what he saw and then turned to a subject more closely associated with the nation's winningest basketball coach.

"You don't exactly burn barns down with sophomores," the University of Kentucky basketball baron said. "But I'll admit we have some good and ambitious ones—some who may become great players. I expect the sort of teamwork, morale and drive that have given us winning teams in the past."

Rupp referred to Mike Casey, Dan Issel, Mike Pratt and other members of a freshman squad which posted a 17-2 record last year while outscoring opponents 97.8-75.7.

Casey, 6-3 guard-forward from Shelby County, averaged 23.5 points and 9.7 rebounds a game; Issel, 6-8, 226 lb. center from Batavia, Ill., averaged 20.8 points and 17.7 rebounds while Pratt, 6-3, 204 lb. forward from Dayton, averaged 20.1 points and 8.1 rebounds. Each hit better than 50 per cent from the floor.

"It'll be a complete rebuilding year for us," Rupp said. "We could start as many as four sophomores. We'll surely start three."

The big job is replacing All-Americans Louie Dampier (20.6 points a game) and Pat Riley (17.4), who have graduated to the pro ranks with Louisville and San Diego, respectively.

While the talented sophomores definitely are in contention for starting berths, wise old basketball heads point out that Rupp has always been leery of sophomore-dominated squads. In fact, he almost never begins a season with two sophomores in the starting lineup.

The 1967-68 squad also includes seasoned seniors and one top junior who have no intention of stepping aside kindly for the upstarts from the freshman team.

Thad Jaracz, 6-5, 215 lb. senior is bigger and stronger after a summer of construction work and ready to assume a leadership role in keeping with such 1966-67 credentials as leading rebounder (8.3 average), third high scorer (11.3) and most valuable player in the UKIT.

Cliff Berger, 6-8, 215 lb. senior center from Cen-

tralia, Ill., is a veteran campaigner who played in 20 of 26 games last season and was fourth high scorer with 226 points. He also got 120 rebounds for a 6.0 average.

Other seniors who have shared in game action the past two seasons are forwards Gary Gamble and Tommy Porter, guard-forward Jim LeMaster and guard Steve Clevenger.

Phil Argento, lone 1965-66 survivor of academic barriers, is the entire junior contingent of the current varsity squad. He broke individual freshman scoring records, scoring 50 points in one game and 48 on two other occasions.

Argento saw limited action the first of last season, but finished strong, indicating he could be one of Rupp's starting guards. He spent the summer handling a jack-hammer type tool on a construction job in Dayton, Ohio.

Experience should give Argento and Clevenger the edge at starting guard positions, but LeMaster and three fine guard prospects up from the frosh squad aren't conceding a thing to the veteran performers. There is also a possibility Casey may play guard.

Bill Busey, 5-10 playmaker who helped Casey lead Shelby County to a State Tournament victory, averaged 9.3 points his freshman season. Terry Mills, 6-1, of Knox Central, scored 8.3 points a game while Jim Dinwiddie, 6-3, of Leitchfield, averaged 3.9.

Rounding out the sophomore corps are forwards Clint Wheeler, 6-7, of Ashland; Randy Pool, 6-6, of Oak Ridge, Tenn.; Wayland Long, 6-6, of Garrard County, and Art Laib, 6-9, who will be eligible this year after transferring from Gulf Coast Junior College in Panama City, Florida.

Rupp must choose from this group a starting combination to compete in a Southeastern Conference which is growing repeatedly tougher each year in basketball. Defending champion Tennessee returns 7-foot Tom Boerwinkle, playmaker Bill Justus and others; Vanderbilt has Bo Wyenandt, Tom Hagan and super-frosh Perry Wallace; Alabama will rely confidently on All-SEC guard Mike Nordholz while Georgia, LSU and others boast a fine crop of sophomores.

The over-all conference picture shapes up tougher than usual as teams continue to construct new basketball facilities and give more emphasis to the sport.

Rupp admits his Wildcats will be bigger than usual, tough, eager and young. Talented sophomores will create spirited competition for all positions.

The season should be interesting, to say the least, and Rupp definitely expects to better last season's 13-13 record, worst ever since he took over the UK coaching reins 37 years ago.

# ALUMNI GOING FORWARD

## ONE LOUSY LITTLE BANANA TREE

The first man ever to be presented with two Air Force Crosses—the nation's second highest military decoration—is Major Leland Thornton Kennedy, '55, of Louisville.

Major Kennedy, a helicopter pilot in Vietnam, was cited for "extraordinary heroism, superb airmanship and aggressiveness in the face of the opposing force." And here, as told by the Air Force after an interview at Scott Air Force Base, Illinois, is his story:

"One thing I remember very well—one lousy little banana tree. I saw it every time I went in."

Major Kennedy, 33, ram-rod straight, articulate, composed, allowed a thin smile to curl up and away from his lips. The irony of the banana tree was obvious. Behind it was the Air Force Cross.

Before him now were images, and he averted his eyes as he described them:

An F-4C pilot on the ground along the Black River which runs through North Vietnam, the dull thump of small arms fire pounding into his rescue helicopter, the Sandies (A-1E Skyraiders) roaring along the canyon ridge above him strafing enemy positions, the pungent smell of cordite all around him, the strange feeling that he was hovering in a 45-degree angle—and a piece of chewing gum.



Major Leland T. Kennedy, '55


"Funny, isn't it," he smiled again, more broadly, 'right in the middle of the whole thing I wanted a piece of gum. My mouth felt like cotton. I asked my copilot if he had any, and the pilot on the ground heard me on the radio and shot back, 'Boy, your mouth is dry. . ."

The veteran of 12 years in the Air Force looked around him at the comfortable surroundings of the Essex House at Scott AFB. If the thought crossed his mind, he didn't put it into words.

He was already anticipating the ceremony the following morning in which he and Captain Oliver E. O'Mara, the lead pilot on the mission, would receive the Air Force Cross, the nation's second highest military decoration.

Kennedy, a native of Louisville, Kentucky and a graduate of the University of Kentucky, would also receive the oak leaf cluster to the Cross, the first man ever to be presented the second award of the medal.

The oak leaf cluster was awarded for his valor on another mission, 15 days after the Oct. 5, 1966, effort in which he and O'Mara, a silver-haired 45-year-old veteran of World War II and Korea, were cited for "extraordinary heroism, superb airmanship and aggressiveness in the face of the opposing force."



The formality of the citation, colorless and concise, couldn't hide the torrent of emotion, the single-minded determination and the naked courage of the two pilots and their crews of the HH-3E Jolly Green Giant rescue helicopters.

"Ollie was flying low bird on the mission," Kennedy said, "and I was above and some distance behind him as we approached the area in which the two-man crew of the F-4C Phantom was downed.

"The two Sandies went down and made a low pass over the area. Nothing happened—no gunfire or anything—and Ollie dropped into the box-like canyon and lowered his hoist to pick up the pilot.

"Then all hell broke loose. I'll never forget Ollie's reaction as I listened on the radio. He was being fired on from the ridge line about 200 yards above the pilot on the ground. Ollie's chopper was taking hits and he had to pull out of the area."

O'Mara, of Kenosha, Wisconsin, again dropped down along the canyon walls, maneuvered into a hover—and had to back off as a flit of tracers tore into the Jolly Green.

On the third try, O'Mara again lowered the hoist, but enemy fire knocked it out of action. With the hoist out of commission and the helicopter badly damaged, O'Mara was forced to lift out of the canyon and head for the Jolly Green base at Udorn, Thailand.

"It is usual procedure for the secondary chopper to fly back with the lead ship if it is heavily damaged," Kennedy said. "Then, in case the aircraft goes down, the second chopper can pick up the crew, but as I started out with Ollie I was called on the rescue network to return and try for the pickup."

Kennedy, a 6-foot, 150-pounder with penetrating dark eyes, didn't try to hide his feelings. "It was my first actual combat rescue attempt," he said, "and I was excited. When you are flying high above the action, listening to the radio reports, you don't feel part of the thing. When I started down into the canyon, I felt we no longer had a rescue mission—we were in a real fight."

The major came in from the south, flew over the downed pilot, dropped his hoist and quickly became the bullseye in a target. "I didn't know where all the noise was coming from, but my paramedic said he had been hit."

Kennedy made five attempts in more than an hour to pick up the pilot. The last try was successful.

"The Sandies were tremendous," he said. "I can't say enough about them. Even when they were out of ammunition, they continued to make low passes to draw the fire away from us.

"After the second pass, I asked the crew what they

wanted to do. I figured we had some alternatives. We could go in and get the pilot; they could get us, or we could withdraw. The crew wanted to try again.

"I really didn't think we would come out of the thing alive. But once you see the man on the ground, you want to get him. After the second pass, I felt a sense of detachment, as if I were watching the whole thing on a movie screen. You don't stop and think about it any more. You just do the things you're trained to do.

"And right in front of me on each of the five passes, there was that banana tree. Funny how something like that comes to mind."

As Kennedy made his third try, he was aware of a strong scent of cordite and thought the chopper was on fire. But he didn't know that his Jolly Green was badly damaged and streaming fuel. He was also having trouble leveling his helicopter.

"The canyon wall stood at about a 45-degree angle," he explained, and everytime I looked up I felt I was in a bank."

On the fifth pass, Kennedy's crew dropped the hoist "in the lap" of the pilot, and he was reeled aboard the helicopter as Kennedy climbed out of the canyon at 80 knots. . . .

Kennedy didn't have much time to get over a normal case of after-mission jitters. Fifteen days later he was again flying in the secondary chopper when the Jolly Green twosome was called out to pick up another Phantom crew downed in a heavily defended area.

"After the second rough mission in a couple of weeks, nobody in the squadron wanted to fly low bird with me," Kennedy laughed.

Both Phantom crewmen had parachuted and landed in trees. Major A. D. Youngblood, pilot of the primary chopper, hovered over the pilot and dropped his hoist, but the pilot had strapped himself in the tree to keep from falling out and was hanging halfway in the hoist when intense enemy fire broke out.

"A. D.'s chopper was hit real hard and he had to land it," Kennedy said. "He put it down in a field, and I landed about 30 yards from him. I started dumping fuel to get my chopper's weight down so I could carry more people but I couldn't help noticing that A. D.'s copilot, Ed Burford, was casually walking around the helicopter assessing the damage while he was under fire."

Youngblood's rescuemen got the pilot out of the tree, and the four chopper crewmen and the Phantom pilot started through the 14-foot-high grass toward Kennedy's aircraft.

"You should have seen them coming at us," Kennedy laughed. "With those bubble hats and visors, they

looked like huge insects coming through the grass. Two of the men were wounded in the legs."

With everybody loaded aboard, Kennedy took off while enemy gunfire crackled around the Jolly Green.

"We called the Sandies about the second man who had parachuted," he said, and an O-1 E pilot had spotted him in a tree and dipped a wing to point him out. As we hovered to pick him up, three men came out in a clearing and leveled guns at us and fired away. The Phantom copilot was shot in the foot as he came up the hoist."

With 10 men aboard, Kennedy pulled up and headed home. As they started back, one of the Sandies reported power failure and Kennedy trailed the aircraft all the way back.

Kennedy flew 100 combat missions with the 37th Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Squadron at Udorn.

"Rescue is a tremendous thing," Kennedy noted, "and you can see some tangible good you've done. . . .

"I'm a professional officer. Wherever they send me I'll go. My wife would be more than disappointed if I picked up my marbles and went home. It's our way of life."

Even the memory of a banana tree.

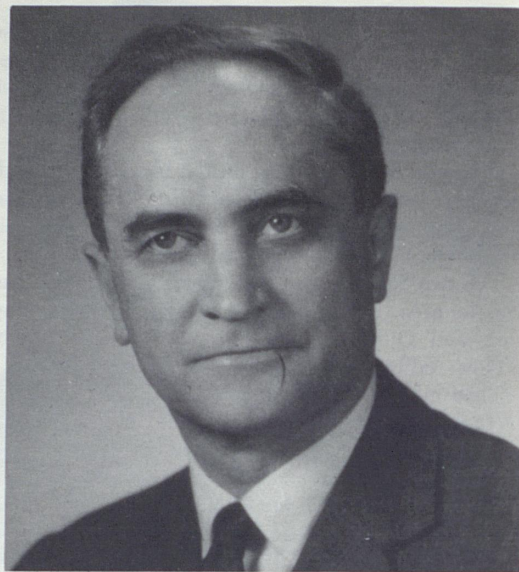
## OUTSTANDING ATTORNEY

Chosen the outstanding lawyer in Kentucky for 1967 is Alumnus Morton J. Holbrook, Jr., '35, of Owensboro.

This honor is granted on a highly selective basis by a committee of the Kentucky Bar Association consisting of three members of the Board of Governors chosen by the Board, three members of the Court of Appeals chosen by the Chief Justice and three past recipients designated by the Association president.

His story is well told in the citation read by Chief Justice Squire Williams of the Court of Appeals at the 1967 Kentucky Bar Association Convention in Louisville:

1. Mr. Holbrook, age 53, was born on September 15, 1914, in Whitesville, Daviess County, Kentucky.
2. He is married to Margaret Hill Kincheloe. They have two sons—one of whom is a student at the University of Michigan, and the other at Vanderbilt University.



Morton J. Holbrook, '35

3. Morton is a graduate of the University of Kentucky where he received an A. B. degree in 1935; and is a graduate of Harvard University where he received an LL.B degree in 1938.
4. He commenced the practice of law in Kentucky in Owensboro with the late Congressman Glover H. Cary and his then partner Judge Wilber K. Miller, who is now the senior judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Washington, D.C.
5. Morton has served his nation with distinction as a member of the Armed Forces in World War II, in the European Theater, rising through the ranks from a Private to a Major. While he escaped injury from our enemies in combat, I am informed (and Morton will be privileged to affirm or deny the fact) that he was thrown on two occasions from a horse, each time receiving serious injury. Notwithstanding, he continues to pursue the avocation of riding pleasure horses!
6. Following his service in the United States Army, he returned to Owensboro, Kentucky, and engaged in the practice of law with the late O. L. Fowler, and today is a senior member of the distinguished law firm, Sandidge, Holbrook, Craig and Hager.
7. Notwithstanding his youth, his life has been replete with many activities connected with his profession, his community, his state and his nation—and I shall mention just a few of them:

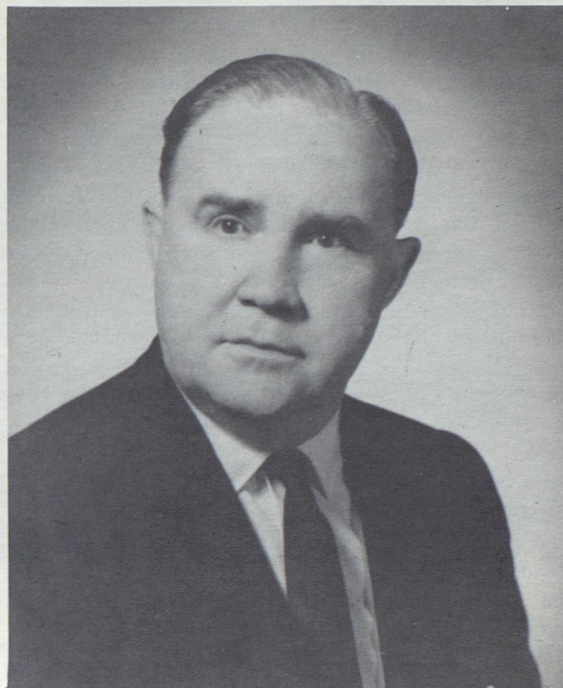


- A. He was a member of the Kentucky Civil Rules Committee and helped draft the new Rules of Civil Procedure now in effect in our Courts.
- B. For the past seven years he has been a lawyer delegate to the Judicial Conference for Federal Judges for the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals.
- C. He is a member of the Advisory Committee to the Kentucky Statutes Revision Commission.
- D. He has served as President of the Daviess Country Bar Association and is now President-elect of that same association.
- E. He has worked long and hard toward the industrial development of Kentucky and has assisted in bringing major industries to our state among which is the Harvey Aluminum Corporation, now located in Hancock County and Dewey and Almy Chemical Division of W. R. Grace Co., located in Daviess County, Kentucky.
- F. On various occasions he has been designated as a special judge.
- G. His wisdom, his ability, his civic responsibility, are widely known—so much so he has been an advisor to Governors in formulating state policy.
- H. When a suit was filed in 1966 to test the constitutionality of the method of submitting the proposed new constitution to the voters of Kentucky, Mr. Holbrook was appointed to assist the Attorney General of Kentucky, and the lawyers of Kentucky are in accord that in winning that case, he demonstrated outstanding ability in legal research, in oral argument, and in the brief submitted to the Appellate Court. At this point, I must tell you that Sam Rosenstein suggests in the light of what happened last November in the election, it may have been better if Morton had lost his case!

The foregoing is a brief summation of the life of dedication by an outstanding Kentuckian to his family, his state and nation. He reflects a pattern that all lawyers and all citizens should emulate. No person is more deserving of the honor that is being bestowed tonight than the recipient, Morton J. Holbrook, Jr.

**You can't hold a man down without staying down with him.**

—Booker T. Washington



John F. Hall, A. B., '32; M. A., '33

## PROTECTING THE ASTRONAUTS

*"The University's growth and change of recent decades is impressive evidence that UK today is very much alive.*

*"Over the years, I believe its quality of instruction; the strong faculty-student bond, which I have so fondly recalled, and its continuing desire to shape curriculums and programs toward providing both individual enrichment and community service has kept the University strong and vigorous."*

Thus writes John F. Hall, Jr., who received his A. B. at the University of Kentucky in 1932 and his M. A. in 1933 as a student of anatomy and psychology. Mr. Hall presently is chief, Biothermal Branch, Environmental Medicine Division, Biochemical Laboratory, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.

Among his many contributions in this position, he has served as monitor for a joint Air Force-NASA program concerned with convective heat transfer in space suits. This research was conducted in cooperation with the Department of Mechanical Engineering at UK and was directed by Professor R. M. Drake. Experimental results obtained in the study, which utilized the Air Force thermal (copper) manikin, provided definitive information useful for environmental protection of astronauts.

Mr. Hall's professional civilian service at Wright Field began in 1939, when he was employed as a research physiologist. He is the author of various scientific papers, technical reports and articles dealing with physiologic responses of human subjects to thermal stress, evaluation of protective clothing and mammalian temperature regulation.

He has presented papers at annual meetings of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, is a Fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science and is a member of numerous other professional societies.

A native of Lexington, Mr. Hall took post graduate work at the University of Rochester School of Medicine, where he was a Fellow in Physiology and Pediatrics, and at Princeton, where he was a research assistant in biology.

Going back to his days on the Lexington campus, Mr. Hall writes that "my years at UK were indeed happy and fortunate ones.

"In retrospect, I now realize how sound this education at UK was. . . . This was a personal experience in which the acquiring of new thoughts, new knowledge and new skills was associated with a very real personal contact with one's teachers.

"Education is, of course, a personal experience and I believe UK was outstanding in that its staff were always people oriented. I recall teachers like W. D. Funkhouser, M. M. White, R. S. Allen, T. C. Sherwood and C. R. Melcher. They were always available for questions, for counsel and for guidance. . .

"As UK grows and moves ahead in these rapidly changing times, the means to retain and advance this vital aspect of each college life should remain a primary goal. Personal encouragement, stimulation and interest have no substitute, and a college is empty without them."

**Regret is an appalling waste of energy. You can't build on it; it's only good for wallowing in.**

—Katherine Mansfield

## FLOWER ARRANGING AND MUCH MORE

*(Reprinted from the Bulletin of the Kentucky Garden Club)*

Mrs. Joe F. Morris was elected president of The Garden Club of Kentucky at the annual meeting in Louisville in May.

Jane Irvin Morris is a native of Lexington and a graduate of the University of Kentucky. She has given her time, her talents and her energies to her community and her University. Her service to the beautification of our Commonwealth, and to the enhancement of the beauty, prestige and progress of her University has been unselfish and dedicated.

In garden club work she has served as president and treasurer of her own club, the Rafinesque Garden Club of Lexington, and as president and project chairman of the Lexington Council of Federated Garden Clubs. On the state level she has served as treasurer the past six years, receiving a "Special Award" of the state federation in 1964. She has served as convention chairman for the annual meeting of the Garden Club of Kentucky, and as convention chairman for the South Atlantic Region of National Council of State Garden Clubs, and a member of the Conventions Committee of the National Council of State Garden Clubs 1965-67.



Mrs. Joe F. Morris, '38 (Jane Irvin)

Jane has been a member of the Fayette County Recreation and Parks Board since 1959, and has served as chairman of this board since 1962. She has been a member of the Governor's Clean-Up and Beautification Committee since 1964, and was a representative of The Garden Club of Kentucky at the Civic Development meeting at The University of Michigan. Programs on Flower Arranging and Christmas Decorations have been given to clubs in Lexington, Paris, Richmond, Monticello, Somerset, Millersburg, Mt. Sterling, Frankfort, and Henderson.

For her University and the University of Kentucky Alumni Association she has served and is serving in many capacities. She is a member of the Board of Directors of the University of Kentucky Alumni Association and has served as its treasurer from 1964 to the present. She has been House Committee Chairman of Spindletop Hall since 1962, where she is responsible for all decorations and furnishings; has been House Committee Chairman of the Helen G. King Alumni House since its opening in 1963; was Chairman of Decorations for Special Guests and Inaugural Dinner for the University President, 1964; Decorations Chairman for University of Kentucky Centennial Ball, 1965; Committee Chairman for U.K. Centennial Homecoming, 1965; Alumni Chairman of Founders Day Ball, 1966; and a member of the Planning Committee, National Press Conference, University, 1965-66.

In April 1967, Jane was given a 1967 Alumni Distinguished Service Award by the University of Kentucky Alumni Association.

To relax, Jane works in her garden where she grows roses, perennials and annuals, although she cannot take credit for the beautiful roses—they are the sole project of her mother, Mrs. Julia Irvin, who makes her home with Jane and Joe.



Judge Robert E. Ruberg, A. B., '49; LL.B., '51

## TWIN - HAT RESPONSIBILITIES

Academic education and juvenile court rehabilitation have a kindred coalition that perhaps escapes the greater part of most communities.

But their common goal though varying method is composite in the vocation and avocation of Kenton County Juvenile Judge Robert E. Ruberg '51.

This twin-hatted authority on young people in trouble is the new chairman of the Covington Diocesan School Board—the first layman to hold this position.

From his two seats he is able to view the evidently slight differences between the mass student and the mass defendant.

"Basically our young people are not in trouble," he says of the latter mass who are brought before him to be judged.

"Only a small percentage of children and youth are involved. The number is growing larger because complainants no longer call the offender's parents—they call the police to solve the problem."

Orthodox education of the student mass varies only in the approach to the problem, for the composition of the two masses are similar, he feels.

"In our generation," says the 40-year-old juvenile jurist, "you and I would have been brought into court for some so-called juvenile offense."

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### "PRESERVE THIS HERITAGE"

In her inaugural message to the state's Garden Club members, Mrs. Morris observed that "Kentucky is widely known for its natural beauty, the rolling pasture land of the Bluegrass, the mountains of Eastern Kentucky, the flat lands of Western Kentucky on to the Pennyrile section.

"Help us preserve this heritage by looking at your own community. See what you can do to promote interest among civic groups, city and county governments, to invest in the future."

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The breakdown of the young, he contends, is merely the breakdown of society segments such as the home, and the deficiencies between parent and child, parent and teen-ager.

"This family and community breakdown is a failure, and a frightening aspect of our era, for unless a child or youth is truly emotionally disturbed, truly delinquent, love, affection and discipline can solve most problems."

Community failure to cope with what becomes its enigma results, of course, in the need for additional psychiatric and psychological care by additional agencies, the judge declares.

This, then, is the more complex individual consideration of human conduct and social relationship that confronts, as well, a school board chairman from a different point of view.

"Less than 10 per cent of the cases that come into our court are hard-nosed delinquents.

"The average delinquent defendant is struggling with adolescence, a child feeling his or her way to maturity, and at this age gets into trouble . . . which may not be really serious.

"Only 27 per cent of the cases referred to the Kentucky Department of Child Welfare (for additional education in a sense) are repeats, and this indicates an effective program of rehabilitation.

"We are well ahead by succeeding with more children than we fail with, but the child we fail with is the one who makes the front page."

Judge Ruberg is acquainted not only judiciously and academically with youngsters—he is the father of eight from 10 months to 14 years old.

He is active in the Kentucky Council of Juvenile Judges, and the National Council. He has been juvenile judge in Kenton County since 1962.

He graduated from the University with an AB in 1949 and earned an LL.B in 1951, following which he practiced law and is now a partner in the legal firm of O'Hara, Ruberg & Cetrulo, Covington.

## ART ALUMNI

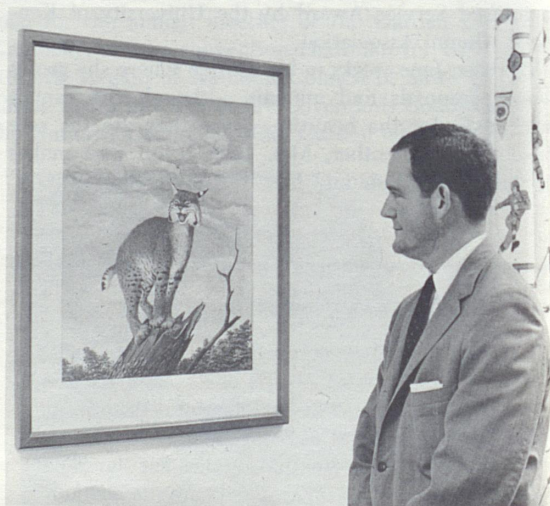
Former students of Raymond Barnhart—all alumni of the University—share in a presentation of his art in this issue: Susan Jackson Keig (AB '50), Chicago designer (see *Kentucky Alumnus*, Spring, 1966); William M. Bayer (MA '65), assistant professor of art; Ellsworth Taylor (AB '58) and Robert James Foose (AB '63)—the latter two at University Press.

## CANDY MAKER

An alumnus playing a major role in the job of satisfying the country's sweet tooth is G. Edward Brooking, '49, Jr., president, director and chairman of the executive committee of Fanny Farmer Candy Shops, Inc.

Mr. Brooking, who earned his LL.B. at Harvard Law School and A.M.P. at Harvard Business School, became president of the candy making and distributing company in August, 1966, and, since then, the number of Fanny Farmer retail outlets has increased by 40—to 360 stores.

The country is consuming more and more candy, Mr. Brooking says, with per capita consumption now at 18.4 pounds annually; and consumption is rising at the rate of a half-pound per year.



G. Edward Brooking, Jr., '49, checks in at the official portrait of UK's Wildcat on a recent visit to Helen G. King Alumni House. In his travels over the country, Mr. Brooking makes frequent detours to renew acquaintanceships at his Alma Mater.

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Fanny Farmer itself now has 2,400 employes and sells about \$25,000,000 worth of candy each year. Sales are highest in an arc extending through temperate climates from the Dakotas to Georgia. But, with more widespread use of air conditioning, candy buying in the deep south is increasing.

In addition to its candy operation, the Fanny Farmer company has the well-known Fannie Merritt Farmer cookbook, which has sold more than 3,000,000 copies.

Aside from his position at Fanny Farmer, Mr. Brooking is a director of the Amoskeeg Company; Fieldcrest Mills, Inc.; J. P. Maquire Company; Mutual Security Fund, Inc., and Shawmut Association, Inc.

He is a trustee of the New England Conservatory of Music, Boys' Clubs of Boston and the Walnut Hill School. Among his clubs are the Dedham County and Polo Club of Dedham, Massachusetts, the Idle Hour Country Club in Lexington and the Union League Club in New York City.

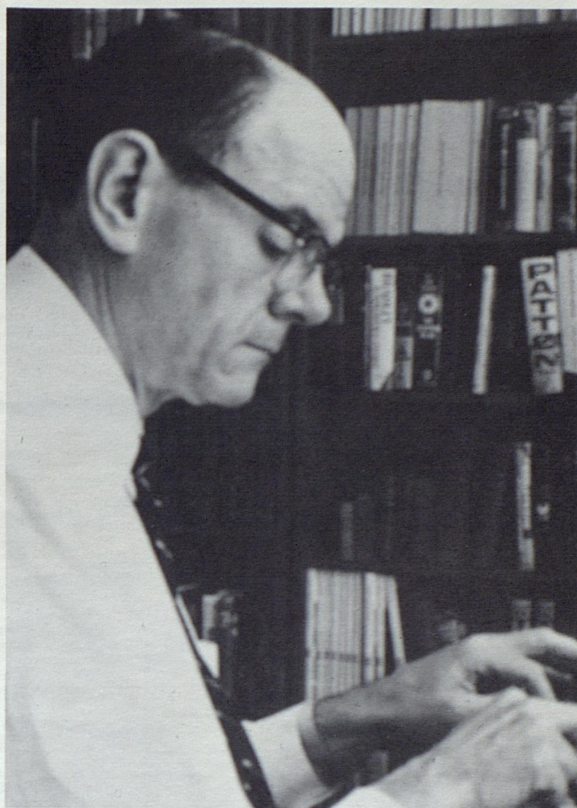
## MARSHALL SCHOLAR

Dr. Forrest C. Pogue, who majored in European history for his M. A. at the University of Kentucky in 1932, told a symposium in Brussels, Belgium, that the late General George C. Marshall had "stumped the country" to rally support for his plan to promote European recovery after World War II.

Dr. Pogue, director of the George C. Marshall Research Library at Lexington, Virginia, currently is writing a four-volume biography of General Marshall and two volumes—"George C. Marshall: Education of a General" and "George C. Marshall: Ordeal and Hope"—have been published.

The Kentucky scholar addressed the Brussels symposium commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Marshall plan at the invitation of Paul-Henri Spaak, former Belgian prime minister. Spaak arranged the discussion to seek ways in which the principles of the Marshall plan could be applied to the problems of foreign aid today.

In his talk, Dr. Pogue declared that "Marshall's greatest work in the Marshall plan fight came before the committees of Congress, in private discussions with Congressional leaders during the period following his famous speech." (This was the speech at Harvard on June 5, 1947, outlining the recovery plan)



*Dr. Forrest C. Pogue, M. A., '32*

"Almost like a presidential candidate," Dr. Pogue continued, "he stumped the country, appearing before captains of industry, labor groups, farm federations, men's clubs and ladies' organizations. Assessing his own role in later years, it was this effort he thought the most important thing he did."

Prior to the Brussels symposium, Dr. Pogue participated in a ceremony at Bonn in which top German officials commemorated the 20th anniversary of the Marshall Plan. He also was asked to address various German-American groups in the vicinity of Bonn.

Dr. Pogue, a native of Murray who married the former Christine Brown, '37, of Fulton, was a First Army combat historian in World War II and received the Bronze Star and Croix de Guerre for combat interviews. The author of "The Supreme Command," the Army's official work on the operation of Supreme Headquarters in Europe, he is co-author of "The Meaning of Yalta" and a contributor to "Command Decisions" and "Total War and Cold War."

The noted historian and biographer received his A.B. from Murray State College and his Ph.D. from Clark University at Worcester, Massachusetts.



*Dr. T. Marshall Hahn, '49*

## **EDUCATOR, URBAN PLANNER**

A Kentucky graduate who became the youngest president of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and was, at the time, the youngest president of any land-grant University, has been given an important additional assignment in Virginia.

Dr. T. Marshall Hahn, '45, achieved his B. S. in physics "with highest honors" at UK when he was 18. After two years service with the Navy he earned his Ph.D. in physics at M.I.T. at the age of 23.

Now, Governor Mills E. Godwin, Jr., of Virginia has called the V.P.I. president to the chairmanship of the Virginia Metropolitan Area Study Commission.

The commission will formulate recommendations to the governor and the 1967 General Assembly aimed at solutions of some of Virginia's more pressing urban

problems.

Dr. Hahn served at the University of Kentucky from 1950 to 1952 as an associate professor of physics and from 1952 to 1954 as director of UK graduate study in physics and director of the nuclear accelerator laboratories.

He is the author of numerous scientific papers and has served as consultant to large corporations. He was elected president of the Southern Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges for 1965-66.

Dr. Hahn is a director of the First National Exchange Bank of Virginia, The Lane Company and the Roanoke Electric Steel Company.

He was named "Virginia's Outstanding Citizen" for 1965.

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## STRANGE JOB MIX

John Murphy, '31, may be operating under the fairest pair of banners in the newspaperman's world.

He is a political writer and—in a strange combination of talents—is also outdoor editor for The Kentucky Post & Times-Star, Covington, Kentucky's largest daily outside of Louisville.

Mr. Murphy is no doubt the dean of outdoor editors in the Commonwealth, and the author of the state's oldest consecutive outdoors newspaper column, Astream & Afield.

His political writing covers all facets from local constable to governor, and includes a political column of long-standing, "Mason-Dixon's Line."

Mr. Murphy graduated from Dayton (Ky.) High School in 1926 and was a journalism major at UK, where he was news editor of The Kernel in his senior year.

After graduation he was a cub (call them interns now) on The Kentucky Post, and remained 11 years as a reporter when, in 1942, he became News and Public Relations Director of Radio WCKY in Cincinnati.

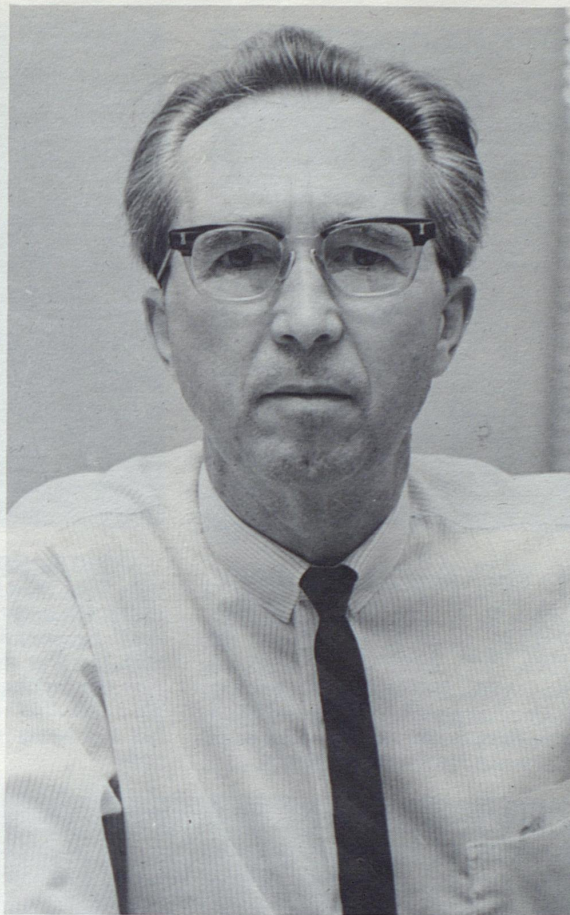
During WW II Murphy served in the Navy and now is retired as a Commander in the Reserve with 22 years of service.

After the war, he resumed work at WCKY until 1959, when he returned to The Kentucky Post where, during the interim, he had remained as the paper's outdoor editor.

He also is League of Kentucky Sportsmen editor for The Happy Hunting Ground magazine, published by the State Department of Fish & Wildlife Resources.

The year 1957 was something special. Mr. Murphy won awards such as Kentucky Outdoor Writer of the Year and Kentucky Sportsman of the Year.

In 1964 he was awarded first place in the James A. Henshall Award of the American Fishing Tackle Manufacturers Association for excellence in outdoor writing. The award included \$300 cash.



*John Murphy, '31*

More recently, Mr. Murphy was awarded the League of Kentucky Sportsmen-National Wildlife Federation-Sears Roebuck Foundation Governor's Award for Conservation Communications.

At UK, John was a member of Kappa Chapter, Phi Kappa Tau; a member of Keys as a freshman and Lamp & Cross as a senior. He won numerals in baseball and basketball and three letters in baseball.

He is married to Marie Albertart Murphy, and they live at 512 Senic avenue, Park Hills.



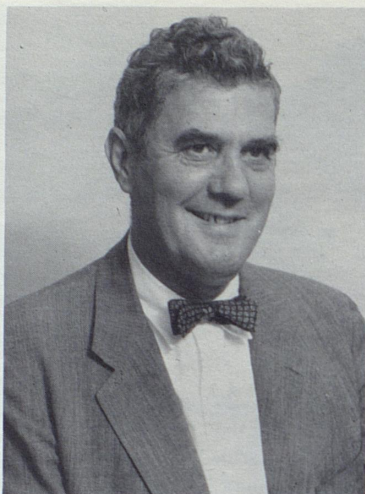
*A man's manners are a mirror, in which he shows his likeness to the intelligent observer.—Goethe*

# about the alumni

## 1940-1949

LT. COL. WILLIAM C. HAMILTON, JR., '47, has been selected for promotion to colonel in the US Air Force, USAF Academy, Colorado.

DR. RAY E. JOHNSON, '43, Bowling Green, has joined the department of agriculture in the field of soil science at Western Kentucky University.



ARTHUR NUTTING, '26, Louisville, Vice President of American Air Filter Company, was presented an AAF Service Award for 40 years with the firm. He has been credited with the development of numerous air filter and dust control products and has had many patents issued in his name.



PERCY LEWIS, '38, Pelham, New York, has been appointed distributor sales manager by Celanese Chemical Company.

WILLIAM K. PENNEBAKER, '49, a native of Lexington and principal of Florida City Elementary School, has been selected to participate in a Mott Foundation Program for Educational Leadership.

BRIGADIER GENERAL LLOYD B. RAMSEY, '40, son of Mrs. Mary Ella Ramsey of Somerset, has been nominated by the President for promotion to Major General in the US Army. He is Chief of Staff, Third Army, Ft. McPherson, Georgia.

ALFRED P. SHIRE, '48, Houston, Texas, assistant news editor of the Houston Post, has been named editor of Texas Tempo, the newspaper's Sunday rotogravure magazine. Mr. Shire is a native of Paris.

ERNEST C. STEELE, '48, Knoxville, Tenn., president of Appalachian National Life Insurance Co., received the Fellowship diploma of the Life Office Management Association Institute, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

## 1950-1959

DR. CLARENCE AMMERMAN, '51, Gainesville, Fla., has been awarded the Junior Faculty Award at the University of Florida for 1967 by Gamma Sigma Delta.



Mr. David W. Young, '31, senior research associate, Sinclair Research, Inc., Harvey, Illinois, right, was awarded the 1967 Chemical Pioneer Award at the 44th annual meeting of the American Institute of Chemists, Inc., held in Chicago in May. Making the presentation is Dr. Emmett B. Carmichael, president, A.I.C.

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STANLEY S. DICKSON, JR., '53, a former resident of Bourbon County, has recently been appointed as Southern Bell's general directory manager for Kentucky.

MAJOR JESSE S. HOCKER, '54, Stanford, recently graduated from the US Air Force Air Command and Staff College at Maxwell AFB, Ala.

EDSEL L. RAWLINGS, '54, Louisville, has been named supervisor in the claim department at the Louisville Casualty and Surety division office of Aetna Life & Casualty.

W. A. ROCK, '57, Hodgenville native, was honored recently for 10 years of service in the Kentucky Vocational Agriculture Teacher's Association.

DR. GENTRY A. SHELTON, '54, Ft. Worth, Texas, professor of religious education in Texas Christian University's Brite Divinity School, participated in the 4th World Institute on Christian Education, which was held in Nairobi, Kenya, during the summer.

DR. W. G. WHEELER, JR., '56, Lexington, has entered practice here with Lexington Orthopedics Associates at 2101 Nicholasville Road.



DONALD H. SCHMIDT, '58, Columbus, Ohio, is manager of the office administration department at the Travelers Insurance Companies' Columbus office. A native of Louisville, he joined the company in 1960.



CHARLES ROBERT CARDEN, '61 a native of Crestwood, has been awarded the silver wings of an American Airlines flight officer. Prior to joining American Airlines, he served in the U. S. Air Force for five years attaining the rank of captain. He and his family will make their home in the New York City area.

## 1960-1967

LEILA ANN BITTING, '65, Akron, Ohio was recently appointed Adviser of Women, at the University of Akron.

FIRST LT. JERRY G. BRIDGES, '61, Fairborn, Ohio, formerly of Henderson, recently received the Air Force Commendation Award and medal for meritorious service as a staff auditor.

FIRST LT. HAROLD W. CAIN, JR., '63, Somerset, has been stationed in Viet Nam. Before being sent to Southeast Asia, he was assigned to the 4453rd Combat Crew Training Wing at Davis-Monthan AFB, Ariz.

SP. 5 BASILIO CALCHERA, '64, Maysville, has been presented an academic robe for his role as an outstanding teacher at the second fully recognized university in Ethiopia, Santa Familia, in Asmara. Sp. Calchera was given his robe by His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia.

VERONICA CARMACK, '65, Berea, has accepted a two-year graduate assistantship at the University of Tennessee.

WILLIAM M. "BILL" COX, '61, Madisonville, has been elected president of the local University of Kentucky Alumni Association.

SIDNEY D. CROUCH, '60 Akron, Ohio, has accepted a position as Assistant Dean of Women at the University of Tennessee.

GLENN CAMPBELL GRABER, '64, a native of Ashland, has been awarded a Woodrow Wilson Dissertation Fellowship this year.

RALPH E. GRIMM, '61, Dayton, Ohio, has received a master's degree in aerospace and mechanical engineering from the Air Force Institute of Technology, Dayton, Ohio.

LT. THOMAS WILLETT HAGAN, '64, has been awarded a fifth decoration, the Navy Commendation Medal, for courageous service as a flight surgeon with the Marines in Vietnam. Lt. Hagan was a member of the UK College of Medicine's first graduating class.

MAJOR JAMES T. MYERS, '56, formerly of Paris, was graduated from



DR. FRANK BROWER, Ph.D. '54, Midland, Michigan, has been appointed director of The Dow Chemical Company's Polymer and Chemicals Research Laboratory.

the US Air Force Air Command and Staff College at Maxwell AFB, Ala.

SECOND LT. ANDREW J. POWELL JR., '61, Ft. Bliss, Texas, completed an officer's artillery course at the Army Air Defense School, Ft. Bliss, Texas.

## Marriages

MARIANNE BANTA, '67, and RICHARD CONANT WADE, both of Lexington, in May.

GARLAND HALE BARR, III, '67 and DONNA RAY FAULCONER, both of Lexington, in June.

JOHNNIE KEILENE CROSS, '67, Somerset, and GEORGE AUSTIN BARNES, '66, Beaver Dam, in May.

BRADY JAMES DEATON, '66, London, and ANNE SIMONETTI '67, Lexington, in June, in Lexington.

MARTHA CLARE HIBNER, '67, Fountaintown, Ind., and LOUIS DAMPIER, '67, Indianapolis, Ind. in May in Indianapolis.

PHYLLIS MOHNEY, '66, and LEONARD NIEL PLUMMER, JR. '67, both of Lexington, in May.

F. LYNN PARLI, '65, Arlington, Virginia, and CARL A. MODECKI, '64, on April 8 in Arlington.

SUSAN CLAIRE PILLANS, '66, and MONTE WEBB CAMPBELL, both of Lexington, in June, in Louisville.

VIVIAN GAYLE ROYALTY, '67, Harrodsburg and WILLIAM GARRETT STANLEY CRAIG, JR., Owensboro, in June, in Harrodsburg.

HELEN DIANE RULEY, '66, Lexington, and BEN ARTHUR WILIAMS, '66, Stanton, in June, in Lexington.

SHELBY ALLEN SHERROD, '67, and ANNE GAIL WOODS, both of Lexington, in May.

KENNETH GEORGE SMITH, and CAROLE ANNE MURPHY, '67, both of Lexington, in May.

JANICE WHITE, '67, Nashville, Tennessee and JERRY STOVALL, Lexington, in June, in Nashville.

## Deaths

WILLIAM C. ALLEN, '49, Marion, in May. He was county attorney in

Crittenden County. Survivors include his wife, Louise, a son, William C. Allen, Jr., a daughter, Barbara, and two sisters.

MRS. SARA REYNOLDS CARPENTER, Lexington, in May. Survivors include two sons, Clyde Carpenter, Lexington, and Robert Carpenter, Hartsdale, New York.

WILLIAM JOSEPH CARREL, Lafayette, Ind., in July. Mr. Carrel did graduate work at the University and was a professor in civil engineering at UK from 1907 to 1950, when he retired. Survivors include his son Lt. Col. William Morton Carrel, Vancouver, Wash., and two daughters, Mrs. Lucille Bertram, West Lafayette, Ind., and Mrs. Eloise Satterfield, Tallahassee, Florida.

BRYAN CLARK, '22, Louisville, in May. Mr. Clark, a native of Humboldt, Tenn. had been a druggist for 45 years. Survivors include his widow, the former Mabelle Chester; a son, Bryan E. Clark, and three brothers.

RICHARD C. HOPKINS, an alumnus, Paris, in July. Mr. Hopkins, a Bourbon County native, was graduated from M. M. I. and was a member of Kappa Sigma fraternity at the University. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Sue Boardman Hopkins, '30, a member of the Alumni Association Board of Directors.

HARRY BENJAMIN DOBROW, '14, Akron, Ohio, on March 12. He is survived by a son, Captain Richard B. Dobrow, Elgin AFB, Fla., a daughter, Mrs. Sherry Lipinsky of Columbus, Ohio, two sisters, and one brother.

FIRST LT. WILLIAM M. DUNCAN, '66, Louisville, a member of the 101st Airborne Division, on July 21 as a result of wounds received in combat in Vietnam. A distinguished military student while at the University, Lt. Duncan was a member of Scabbard and Blade and Sigma Nu fraternity. Survivors include his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Duncan, Louisville.

ROBERT R. ESTILL, '13, Lexington, in July. Survivors include a daughter, Mrs. Charles A. Vance, Jr., Winter Park, Florida and a brother, Dan S. Estill, Lexington.

DR. C. N. HAGGARD, '45, Houston, Tex., in July. A native of Middlesboro, Dr. Haggard was a former Lexington

resident. He was a graduate of the Tulane School of Medicine and for the past several years had practiced pediatric surgery in Houston. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Norma Haggard, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Haggard, Lexington, nine children, and a sister.

HOWARD A. HOEING, '02, of Lexington, Kentucky, died suddenly on August 10, 1967 at St. Joseph Hospital. He was born in Lexington and was graduated from the College of Engineering. He received his Masters Degree from the University in 1905.

Mr. Hoeing retired in 1944 after serving 36 years with the Army Corps of Engineers on River and Harbor Work, and upon retirement from Government Service received a citation in recognition of his "years of faithful and satisfactory service rendered to the War Department and to the Nation." His picture was just recently unveiled in the Gallery of Distinguished Civilian Employees in the offices of the U. S. Corps of Engineers in Chicago. He was a member of the Society of American Military Engineers and a past member of the Western Society of Engineers and of the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Louise Martin Hoeing of 401 Ridgeway Road, Lexington, a sister Mrs. Hazel Ward of Bethesda, Maryland, and two brothers, Wallace Hoeing '02 and Fellmer Hoeing both of Louisville.

MRS. T. G. OSBORNE, an alumna, Lexington, in July. She is survived by her husband, a son, Theodore G. Osborne, Jr., and a brother, Malcolm Moss, Wilmette, Ill.

SHELBY SHANKLIN, SR., '10, Ft. Myers, Fla., last April. A native of Lexington, Mr. Shanklin is survived by his wife, Mrs. Eleanor Craig Shanklin; two sons, Shelby Shanklin, Jr., Lexington, and John D. Shanklin, Ft. Myers, and a daughter, Mrs. Nat Cornwell, Ft. Myers.

MRS. HETTIE LEATHERS TRIPPLETT, '47, Lexington, in March. Mrs. Triplett had been an English teacher at Lafayette High School since 1945. In addition to her husband, she is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Denver Robertson, Lexington, and a brother, Elijah Leathers, Sinai.

# Presidential Message

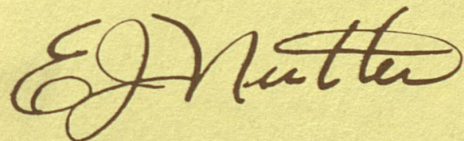
The University of Kentucky is a growing, future-minded institution of which all alumni can be justly proud.

With important programs in every field—teaching, research and service—the University more than ever needs the active support of its alumni body.

Many may have already responded to solicitation by fellow graduates in their areas with contributions to the Alumni Fund. Others perhaps have intended to give but, for one reason or another, have not done so.

Our goal this year is to double the membership of our Alumni Association—a membership composed of those who contribute to the Alumni Fund. This is a good goal, a high goal, a challenging goal—worthy of our alumni. And it can be achieved if all of us do a little more in support of our Alma Mater.

It thus is important that you—now receiving *The Kentucky Alumnus* because of past contributions—continue your support. And, with equal emphasis, let me urge you to encourage non-active alumni to join your ranks in pressing forward toward a future of excellence for the University that provided the education which has enabled us to gain whatever successes we may have had in our post-graduate careers.



E. J. NUTTER,  
President

## HOW TO GIVE

Your personal check may be drawn to "UK Alumni Fund" in any amount urged by your conscience within the limits of your pocketbook.

These tax-deductible contributions should be mailed to:

Helen G. King Alumni House  
University of Kentucky  
Lexington, Kentucky 40506



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