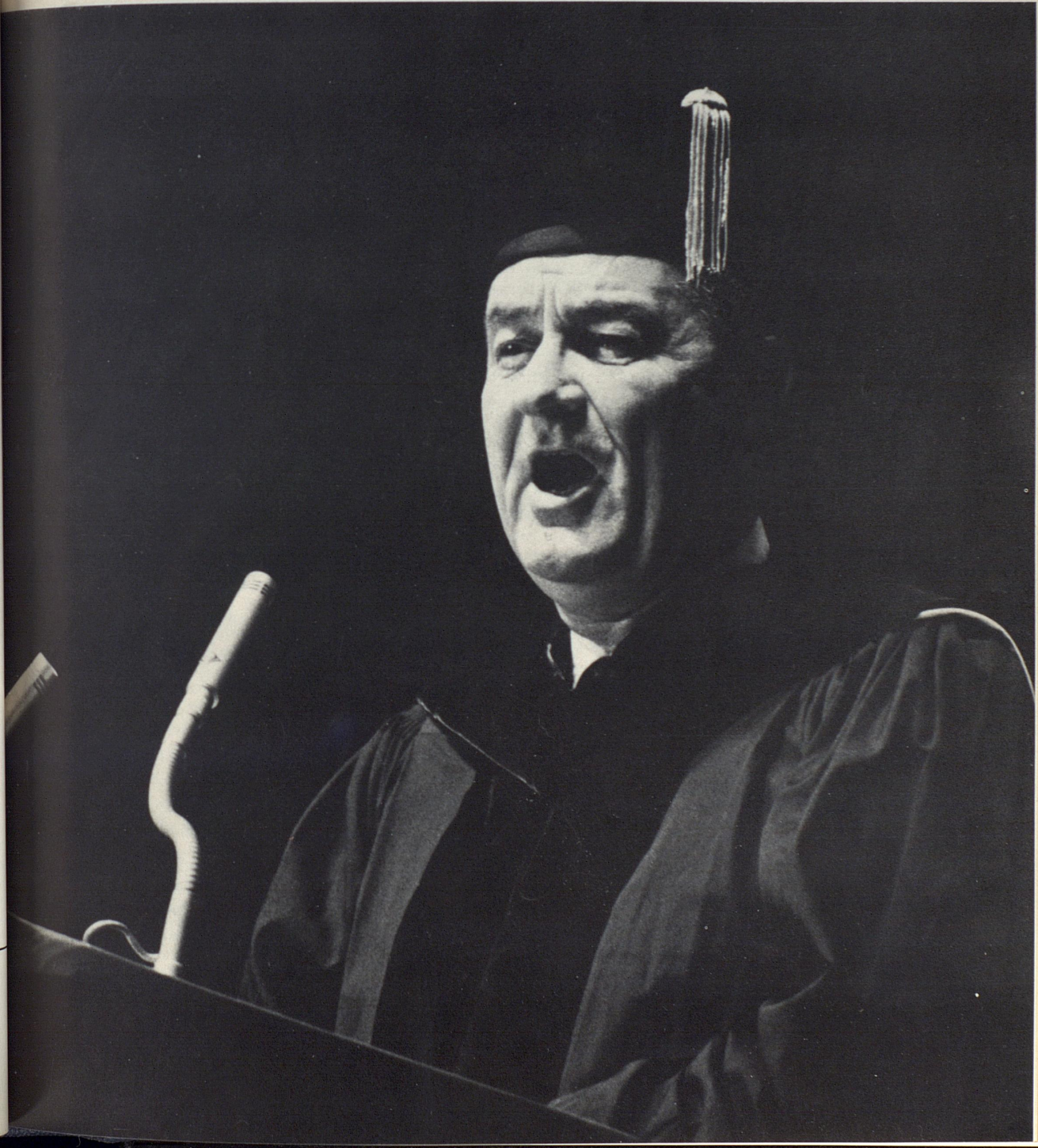


THE
KENTUCKY
ALUMNUS

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UNIVERSITY
OF KENTUCKY

Spring 1965

- A Presidential Visit
- Founder's Day Section
- Alumni Clubs Impressive



THE KENTUCKY ALUMNUS

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Spring 1965

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The Board of Directors meets in September, November, January, and March and the annual meeting is held in May or June each year. The time and place is set by the Directors.

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY 1965 FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

P.M.

Sept. 18	Mo.	Away 1:30 CST
Sept. 25	Miss.	Home 8:00 EST
Oct. 2	Aub.	Away 2:00 CST
Oct. 9	Fla. State ..	Home 8:00 EST
Oct. 16	La. State ..	Away 8:00 CST
Oct. 23	Ga.	Home 8:00 EST
Oct. 30	W.Va.(HC)	Home 2:00 EST
Nov. 6	Vandy	Away 2:00 CST
Nov. 13	Houston	Away 7:30 CST
Nov. 20	*Tenn.	Home 2:00 EST

* (K Day)

HEAD COACH—Charlie Bradshaw

PRICES

Arm-Chair Seats—Season	\$30.00
Stadium Seats—Season	\$25.00
Single Tickets, Stadium	\$5.00
Bleacher	\$3.50

OUT-OF-TOWN GAME TICKET PRICES

Missouri	\$5.00
Auburn	\$5.00
L.S.U.	\$5.00
Vanderbilt	\$5.00
Houston	\$5.00

TICKET SALES

Sale of season tickets to contribute to the Alumni Fund during 1964-65 who did not purchase tickets last year will begin May 24 and end June 5. Two tickets each may be purchased.

Sale of individual game tickets opens August 2 both through the ticket window at the Athletic Office and by mail.

Season ticket holders may apply for out-of-town game tickets at the time they send in their season ticket orders. Make separate checks covering total of individual game tickets.

All checks should be made payable to UK Athletics Association and sent direct to: UK Football Ticket Office, Lexington, Ky.

Checks may be dated July 1.

Editor	QUENTIN D. ALLEN
Managing Editor	HELEN KING
Graphic Design ..	ELLSWORTH TAYLOR
Illustrator	R. R. RODNEY BOYCE
Class Notes	ADA D. REFBOND

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A University Is A Place; It Is A Spirit..... XVII

History will record that Herman Lee Donovan, loyal alumnus, able administrator and for fifteen years president of the University of Kentucky, was a man with great dedication and strength of purpose.

It will also record that the University's great building era evolved under the leadership of this determined and forthright man who knew what was right for his Alma Mater and pursued his goal with fervor and devotion.

The death of President-Emeritus Donovan last November ended the career of an able administrator, a capable scholar and an educational administrator who preached and practiced educational freedom and personal integrity.

We bespeak the personal sense of loss which is felt by the thousands of undergraduates who attended the University during his presidency, the faculty and staff who served in his administration and the alumni who knew and loved him.

WE WILL REMEMBER

A PRESIDENTIAL VISIT

PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON capped the University's one hundred years of service and leadership by an address delivered at the Founder's day Convocation.

He turned to the younger generation in saying "Your task is different and more difficult than any that have gone before." President Johnson directed the attention of the audience to the future rather than the achievements of the past.

"If you wish a sheltered and uneventful life, then you are living in the wrong generation. No one can promise you calm, or ease, or undisturbed comfort.

"But we can promise you this. We can promise enormous challenge and arduous struggles and hard labor and great danger.

"And with them we can promise you finally triumph—triumph over all the enemies of mankind."

The President's early arrival halted the Centennial Founders Day Convocation as distinguished alumni were being introduced. Striding rapidly, he was almost across the platform before many in the audience recognized him.

Dr. Oswald then presented President Johnson the Centennial Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws following the President's introduction by Gov. Edward T. Breathitt.

Saying that the younger generation—those under 25—constitute the world's majority, President Johnson said, "You inherit a world with great danger, the largest difficulties and the most promising destiny in history."

"As an American citizen today, you are also a citizen of the world. Your cause is truly the cause of all mankind."

Elaborating on his central theme that the central task of the younger generation is to make the world serve to enrich the dignity and value of human beings, Johnson said:

"We will do this not through riches, power or comfort. You will find meaning only by sharing in responsibilities, the dangers, and the passions of your time. A great American, John F. Kennedy, told us to ask what we could do for our country. By asking, you will not only help others, but you will be giving purpose to your own life.

"Think of how much there is to do. You must rebuild the cities of America and rescue the countryside from destruction. You must wipe out poverty and eliminate racial injustice. You must labor for peace and freedom and an end to misery all around the world.

"The Great Society will offer you the chance to do this work. It does not promise luxury and comfort and a life of waste. It does promise every American a chance to enrich his spirit and share in the great common enterprise of our people.

"Your energy and your sacrifice are needed. It is our job to tap those resources and help provide the chance to serve."

President Johnson outlined the various programs in which he said volunteers are needed in starting with the Peace Corps and including volunteers in the war against poverty, women to help deprived children prepare for success in school, community action programs in every community in an effort to wipe out poverty and restore and protect beauty in America.

"In every area of national need the story is the same," President Johnson said. "The Great Society cannot be built—either at home or abroad—by government alone. It needs your sacrifice. I intend to continue to search for new ways to give you a chance to serve. And I hope to move toward the day when every young American will have the opportunity to give a few years of his life to the service of others in this nation and in the world.

"You will bring to this work not only skills and energy, but the most important ingredient of all: the idealism and vision of youth."

On George Washington's birthday, President Johnson quoted from Washington's first inaugural address: "The destiny of the republican model of government is justly considered as finally staked on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people."

In the years since Washington spoke, President Johnson said, "The great experiment has prospered. Where we once stood alone, today the sun never sets on free men, or men struggling to be free. Even where dictators rule, they often find it necessary to use the language of free elections and the rights of man. For our democracy has proven a most powerful secular idea in the history of man."

The President said Washington fought for a declaration of independence which said "all men are created equal."

President Johnson said, "It did not say 'all Americans,' or 'all Westerners,' or 'all white men.' All are equal in the eyes of God; in the right to use their talents, and provide for their families, and enjoy freedom.

"This is our goal and concern, not simply as a matter of national interest or national security. It is part of the moral purpose of the American nation."



(1)

(1) Admirers
(2) University rival.

Founder's Day: 1965



(1)

(2)



(1) Admirers swarm President Johnson.

(2) University officials anxiously await President's arrival.



(3) John W. Oswald, Jr. charms President Johnson while his sister, Elizabeth, and Dad beam their approval.

(4) Bernie Shively, Athletic Director, and Clyde Lilly, Maintenance and Operations official, meet the first lady of the land, Mrs. Johnson, accompanied by Mrs. John W. Oswald.

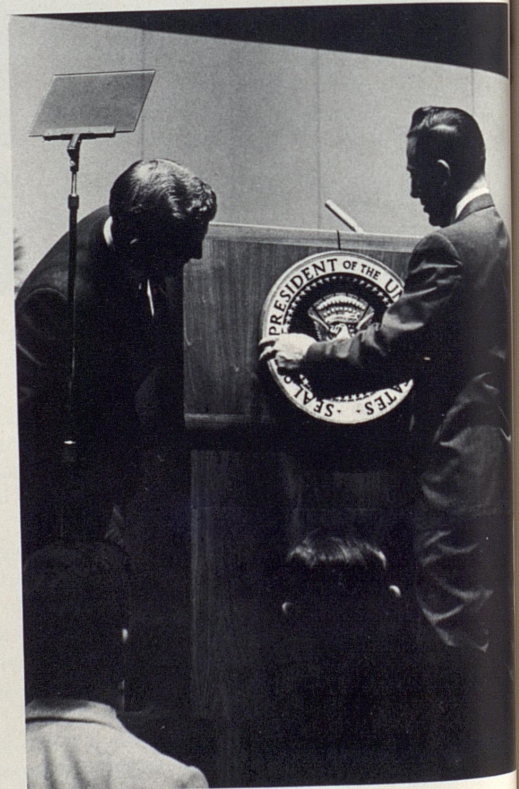
(5) TV reporters dramatize the news significance of the President's visit.

(6) Secret Service Agents hang the Presidential seal, a sure sign the Chief Executive is nearing the platform.



(4)

(5)



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(7) President Johnson receives the Doctor of Honor degree conferred by Gov.

(8) Gov. Bricker receives the doctorate of the applied sciences from the President.

(9) President Johnson.

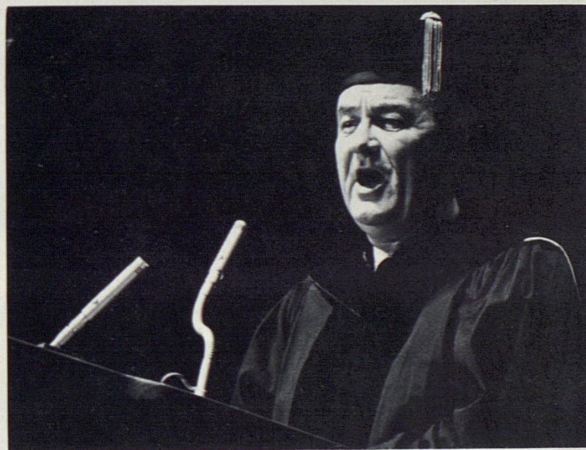
(10) Left to right: President Johnson, John W. Oswald, Jr., and Mrs. Johnson.



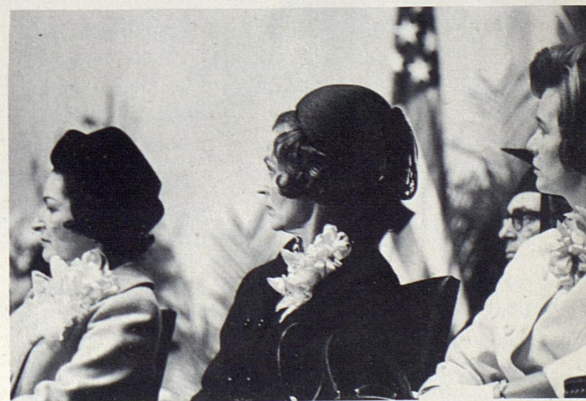
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(7) President Oswald reads the citation awarding President Johnson the Centennial Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws following an introduction made by Gov. Edward T. Breathitt, far right.

(8) Gov. Breathitt drapes the hood symbolic of the doctorate degree of laws over L.B.J.'s shoulders, to the applause of 13,000.

(9) Presidential address.

(10) Left to right, Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, Mrs. John W. Oswald and Mrs. Edward T. Breathitt.



(1)

THE CENTENNIAL BALL

AT THE CREST of a century's work, the University family and its friends paused during the Founder's Day Weekend in joyful celebration and observation of the University's 100th birthday.

A rich, exuberant affair, the Centennial Ball was the sweet fragrance of fresh flowers, rustle of rich fabrics, muffled blends of laughter and conversation against Lester Lanin's Orchestra and the relaxed mood of a mellow night.

There was more than a dance held Saturday, February 20. The entire Student Center was filled with various types of entertainment. Folk music, of both the 1860's and 1960's, jazz arrangements Dixieland swings and silent movies were most entertaining.

Anticipation of high excitement was created in the bright flaming torches on the sidewalks outlining the

silhouettes of couples walking toward the Student Center across a red carpet leading to the front entrance.

Inside the Student Center, white flowers were draped from hanging baskets and white balloons decorated the walls.

Women in long gowns and men in tuxedos made the capital of the many musical groups holding forth at various points in the Student Center. The jazz orchestra of Everett Hoffman, the folk music of Ben Storey and partner, Pat and Preston, Cecil Jones and his Dixieland band or Laurel and Hardy movies were among the offerings. The cafeteria area was divided into two sections, jazz and Dixieland.

It was a time for relaxation and celebration, for the excitement so much a part of a University moving in the zest and mood of an energetic new century. J. El...



- (1) Lineup of
- (2) An inform
- (3) Up, up to
- (4) Scene of t
- (5) Dancing t
- (6) On, on, an
- (7) A breathe
- (8) Ain't love



UNIVERSIT





(2)

(1) Lineup of the Grand March

(2) An informal folk singing duo

(3) Up, up to the ballroom

(4) Scene of the Grand March

(5) Dancing the Light Fantastic

(6) On, on, and on into the night

(7) A breather to look about

(8) Ain't love grand?

(7)

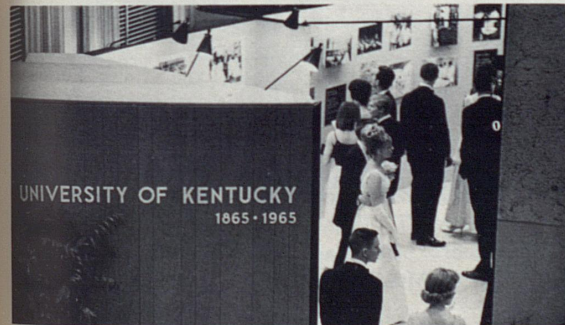


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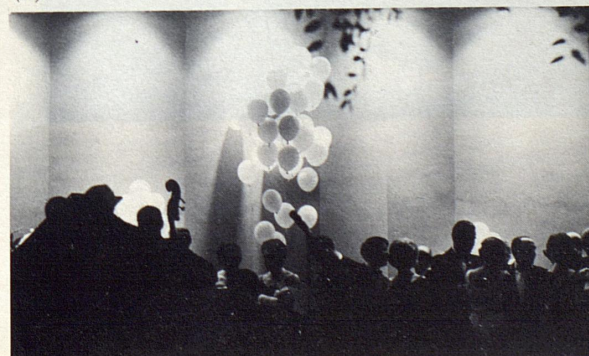
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Spindletop Dinner and Reception

(2)



10

(1) The reception line, Mrs. William M. Gant, William M. Gant, Mrs. John Sherman Cooper, Mrs. John W. Oswald, Mary Ann Harris and Mrs. William Detherage.

(2) Mary Ellen and William M. Gant greeting Senator John Sherman Cooper.

(3) President Elvis Stahr of Indiana University and Gov. Edward T. Breathitt in a lively conversation. Watching are Mrs. Hampton C. Adams, Mrs. W. T. Woodson and Mrs. Edward T. Breathitt.

(3)



(4)

(5)



(6)





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(5)



(6)



(6)



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- (4) Smith Broadbent and Paul Blazer.
- (5) J. Winston Coleman greets A. B. Chandler.
- (6) Earl Wallace, J. Stephen Watkins, Robert McDowell, and Berkley Davis.
- (7) Dr. Frank G. Dickey and William M. Gant.
- (8) Seated, Mrs. John W. Oswald, Sarah Blanding, Mrs. Hampton C. Adams, Mr. Hampton C. Adams, Mrs. Holman Hamilton, Mrs. Frank G. Dickey, Dr. Frank G. Dickey.

(8)





(9)



(12)

(10)



(11)



12

(9) Dr. J. W. Patterson, Mrs. J. W. Patterson, Dr. Tom D. Clark, and Senator John Sherman Cooper.

(10) Robert Kerley, Vice President A. D. Albright, and Mrs. Robert Kerley.

(11) President and Mrs. John W. Oswald.

(12) Mrs. A. B. Chandler, Earle Clements, A. B. Chandler, Bert T. Combs and Lawrence Wetherby.

(13, 14) Guests before dinner.



(14)



of the

THE
PLIGHT
of the HUMANITIES

A
SPECIAL
REPORT

**A
SPECIAL
REPORT**

WITH the greatest economic prosperity ever known by Man;
With scientific accomplishments unparalleled in human history;

With a technology whose machines and methods continually revolutionize our way of life:

We are neglecting, and stand in serious danger of losing, our culture's very soul.

This is the considered judgment of men and women at colleges and universities throughout the United States—men and women whose life's work it is to study our culture and its "soul." They are scholars and teachers of the humanities: history, languages, literature, the arts, philosophy, the history and comparison of law and religion. Their concern is Man and men—today, tomorrow, throughout history. Their scholarship and wisdom are devoted to assessing where we humans are, in relation to where we have come from—and where we may be going, in light of where we are and have been.

Today, examining Western Man and men, many of them are profoundly troubled by what they see: an evident disregard, or at best a deep devaluation, of the things that refine and dignify and give meaning and heart to our humanity.

HOW IS IT NOW with us?" asks a group of distinguished historians. Their answer: "Without really intending it, we are on our way to becoming a dehumanized society."

A group of specialists in Asian studies, reaching essentially the same conclusion, offers an explanation:

"It is a truism that we are a nation of activists, problem-solvers, inventors, would-be makers of better mousetraps. . . . The humanities in the age of super-science and super-technology have an increasingly difficult struggle for existence."

"Soberly," reports a committee of the American Historical Association, "we must say that in American society, for many generations past, the prevailing concern has been for the conquest of nature, the production of material goods, and the development of a viable system of democratic government. Hence we have stressed the sciences, the application of science through engineering, and the application of engineering or quantitative methods to the economic and political problems of a prospering republic."

The stress more intense Communist and the inva with "pract forced."

Says a blun ties," establi unease abou

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The stress, the historians note, has become even more intense in recent years. Nuclear fission, the Communist threat, the upheavals in Africa and Asia, and the invasion of space have caused our concern with "practical" things to be "enormously reinforced."

Says a blue-ribbon "Commission on the Humanities," established as a result of the growing sense of unease about the non-scientific aspects of human life:

"The result has often been that our social, moral, and aesthetic development lagged behind our material advance. . . .

"The state of the humanities today creates a crisis for national leadership."

THE CRISIS, which extends into every home, into every life, into every section of our society, is best observed in our colleges and universities. As both mirrors and creators of our civilization's attitudes, the colleges and universities not only reflect what is happening throughout society, but often indicate what is likely to come.

Today, on many campuses, science and engineering are in the ascendancy. As if in consequence, important parts of the humanities appear to be on the wane.

Scientists and engineers are likely to command the best job offers, the best salaries. Scholars in the humanities are likely to receive lesser rewards.

Scientists and engineers are likely to be given financial grants and contracts for their research—by government agencies, by foundations, by industry. Scholars in the humanities are likely to look in vain for such support.

Scientists and engineers are likely to find many of the best-qualified students clamoring to join their ranks. Those in the humanities, more often than not, must watch helplessly as the talent goes next door.

Scientists and engineers are likely to get new buildings, expensive equipment, well-stocked and up-to-the-minute libraries. Scholars in the humanities, even allowing for their more modest requirements of physical facilities, often wind up with second-best.

Quite naturally, such conspicuous contrasts have created jealousies. And they have driven some persons in the humanities (and some in the sciences, as well) to these conclusions:

1) The sciences and the humanities are in mortal

competition. As science thrives, the humanities must languish—and vice versa.

2) There are only so many physical facilities, so much money, and so much research and teaching equipment to go around. Science gets its at the expense of the humanities. The humanities' lot will be improved only if the sciences' lot is cut back.

To others, both in science and in the humanities, such assertions sound like nonsense. Our society, they say, can well afford to give generous support to both science and the humanities. (Whether or not it will, they admit, is another question.)

A committee advising the President of the United States on the needs of science said in 1960:

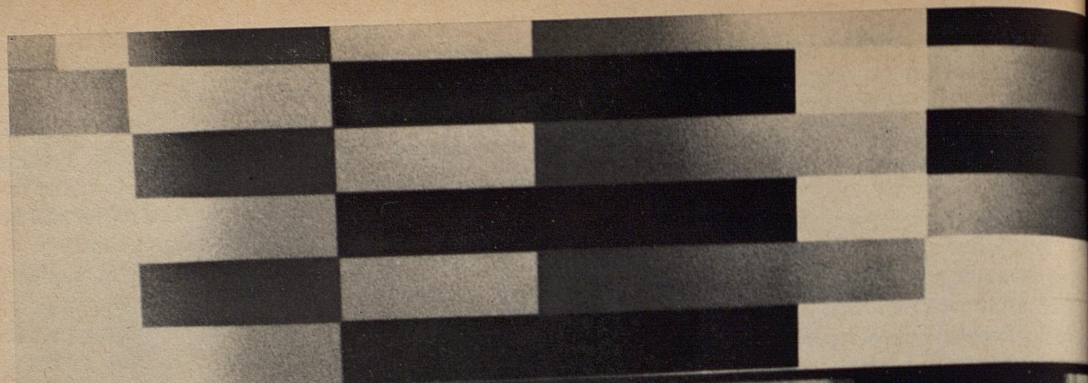
" . . . We repudiate emphatically any notion that science research and scientific education are the only kinds of learning that matter to America. . . . Obviously a high civilization must not limit its efforts to science alone. Even in the interests of science itself, it is essential to give full value and support to the other great branches of Man's artistic, literary, and scholarly activity. The advancement of science must not be accomplished by the impoverishment of anything else. . . ."


The Commission on the Humanities has said:

"Science is far more than a tool for adding to our security and comfort. It embraces in its broadest sense all efforts to achieve valid and coherent views of reality; as such, it extends the boundaries of experience and adds new dimensions to human character. If the interdependence of science and the humanities were more generally understood, men would be more likely to become masters of their technology and not its unthinking servants."

None of which is to deny the existence of differences between science and the humanities, some of which are due to a lack of communication but others of which come from deep-seated misgivings that the scholars in one vineyard may have about the work and philosophies of scholars in the other. Differences or no, however, there is little doubt that, if Americans should choose to give equal importance to both science and the humanities, there are enough material resources in the U.S. to endow both, amply.

THUS FAR, however, Americans have not so chosen. Our culture is the poorer for it.





ROBERT PHILLIPS



the humanities' view:

Mankind
is nothing
without
individual
men.

"Composite man, cross-section man, organization man, status-seeking man are not here. It is still one of the merits of the humanities that they see man with all his virtues and weaknesses, including his first, middle, and last names."

DON CAMERON ALLEN

**A
SPECIAL
REPORT**

WHY SHOULD an educated but practical American take the vitality of the humanities as his personal concern? What possible reason is there for the business or professional man, say, to trouble himself with the present predicament of such esoteric fields as philosophy, exotic literatures, history, and art? In answer, some quote Hamlet:

*What is a man
If his chief good and market of his time
Be but to sleep and feed? a beast, no more.*

Others, concerned with the effects of science and technology upon the race, may cite Lewis Mumford: ". . . It is now plain that only by restoring the human personality to the center of our scheme of thought can mechanization and automation be brought back into the services of life. Until this happens in education, there is not a single advance in science, from the release of nuclear energy to the isolation of DNA in genetic inheritance, that may not, because of our literally absent-minded automation in applying it, bring on disastrous consequences to the human race."

Says Adlai Stevenson:

"To survive this revolution [of science and technology], education, not wealth and weapons, is our best hope—that largeness of vision and generosity of spirit which spring from contact with the best minds and treasures of our civilization."

THE COMMISSION on the Humanities cites five reasons, among others, why America's need of the humanities is great:

"(1) All men require that a vision be held before them, an ideal toward which they may strive. Americans need such a vision today as never before in their history. It is both the dignity and the duty of humanists to offer their fellow-countrymen whatever understanding can be attained by fallible humanity of such enduring values as justice, freedom, virtue, beauty, and truth. Only thus do we join ourselves to the heritage of our nation and our human kind.

"(2) Democracy demands wisdom of the average man. Without the exercise of wisdom free institutions

and personal liberty are inevitably imperiled. To know the best that has been thought and said in former times can make us wiser than we otherwise might be, and in this respect the humanities are not merely our, but the world's, best hope.

"3) . . . [Many men] find it hard to fathom the motives of a country which will spend billions on its outward defense and at the same time do little to maintain the creative and imaginative abilities of its own people. The arts have an unparalleled capability for crossing the national barriers imposed by language and contrasting customs. The recently increased American encouragement of the performing arts is to be welcomed, and will be welcomed everywhere as a sign that Americans accept their cultural responsibilities, especially if it serves to prompt a corresponding increase in support for the visual and the liberal arts. It is by way of the humanities that we best come to understand cultures other than our own, and they best to understand ours.

"4) World leadership of the kind which has come upon the United States cannot rest solely upon superior force, vast wealth, or preponderant technology. Only the elevation of its goals and the excellence of its conduct entitle one nation to ask others to follow its lead. These are things of the spirit. If we appear to discourage creativity, to demean the fanciful and the beautiful, to have no concern for man's ultimate destiny—if, in short, we ignore the humanities—then both our goals and our efforts to attain them will be measured with suspicion.

"5) A novel and serious challenge to Americans is posed by the remarkable increase in their leisure time. The forty-hour week and the likelihood of a shorter one, the greater life-expectancy and the earlier ages of retirement, have combined to make the blessing of leisure a source of personal and community concern. 'What shall I do with my spare time' all-too-quickly becomes the question 'Who am I? What shall I make of my life?' When men and women find nothing within themselves but emptiness they turn to trivial and narcotic amusements, and the society of which they are a part becomes socially delinquent and potentially unstable. The humanities are the immortal answer to man's questioning and to his need for self-expression; they are uniquely equipped to fill the 'abyss of leisure.' "

The arguments are persuasive. But, aside from the

scholars themselves (who are already convinced), is anybody listening? Is anybody stirred enough to do something about "saving" the humanities before it is too late?

"Assuming it considers the matter at all," says Dean George C. Branam, "the population as a whole sees [the death of the liberal arts tradition] only as the overdue departure of a pet dinosaur.

"It is not uncommon for educated men, after expressing their overwhelming belief in liberal education, to advocate sacrificing the meager portion found in most curricula to get in more subjects related to the technical job training which is now the principal goal. . . .

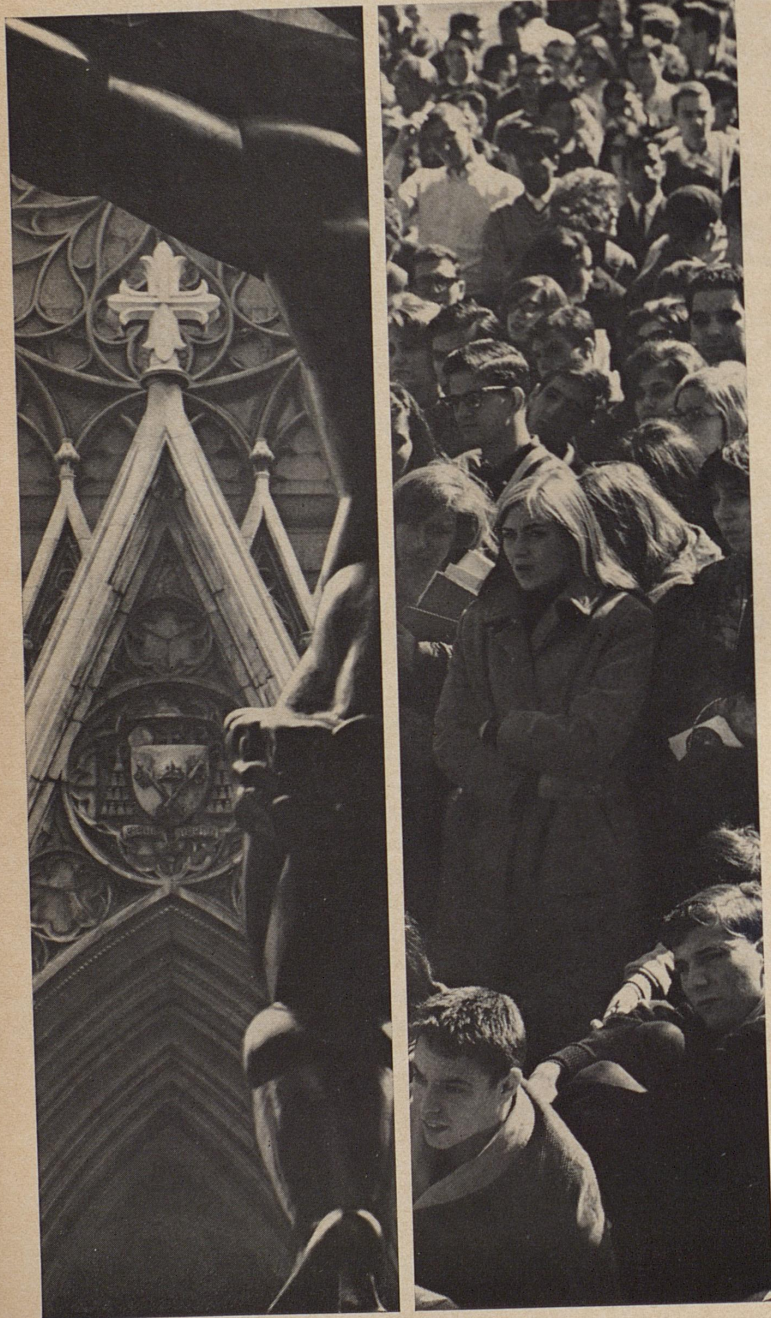
"The respect they profess, however honestly they proclaim it, is in the final analysis superficial and false: they must squeeze in one more math course for the engineer, one more course in comparative anatomy for the pre-medical student, one more accounting course for the business major. The business man does not have to know anything about a Beethoven symphony; the doctor doesn't have to comprehend a line of Shakespeare; the engineer will perform his job well enough without ever having heard of Machiavelli. The unspoken assumption is that the proper function of education is job training and that alone."

Job training, of course, is one thing the humanities rarely provide, except for the handful of students who will go on to become teachers of the humanities themselves. Rather, as a committee of schoolmen has put it, "they are fields of study which hold values for all human beings regardless of their abilities, interests, or means of livelihood. These studies hold such values for all men precisely because they are focused upon universal qualities rather than upon specific and measurable ends. . . . [They] help man to find a purpose, endow him with the ability to criticize intelligently and therefore to improve his own society, and establish for the individual his sense of identity with other men both in his own country and in the world at large."

IS THIS reason enough for educated Americans to give the humanities their urgently needed support?

☀ The humanities: "Our lives are the

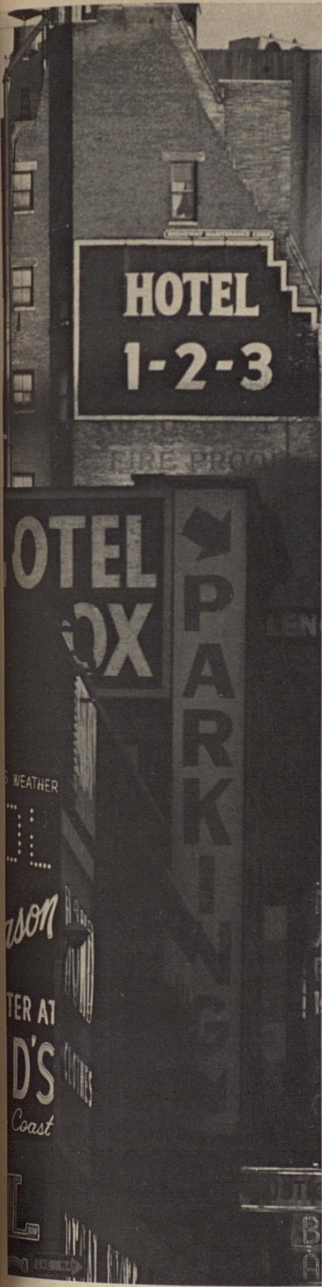
"Upon the humanities depend the national ethic and morality. . .



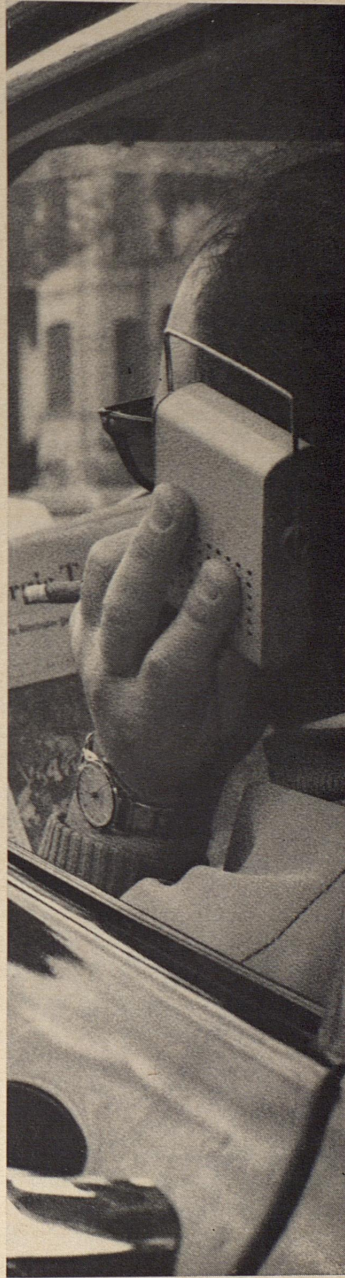
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ROBERT PHILLIPS

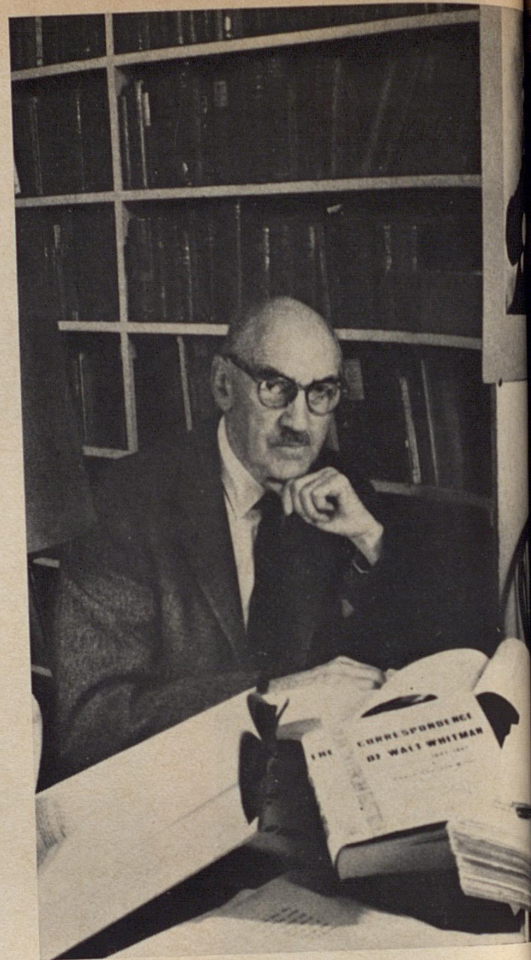
☀ *“A million-dollar project without a million dollars”*

THE CRISIS in the humanities involves people, facilities, and money. The greatest of these, many believe, is money. With more funds, the other parts of the humanities' problem would not be impossible to solve. Without more, they may well be.

More money would help attract more bright students into the humanities. Today the lack of funds is turning many of today's most talented young people into more lucrative fields. "Students are no different from other people in that they can quickly observe where the money is available, and draw the logical conclusion as to which activities their society considers important," the Commission on the Humanities observes. A dean puts it bluntly: "The bright student, as well as a white rat, knows a reward when he sees one."

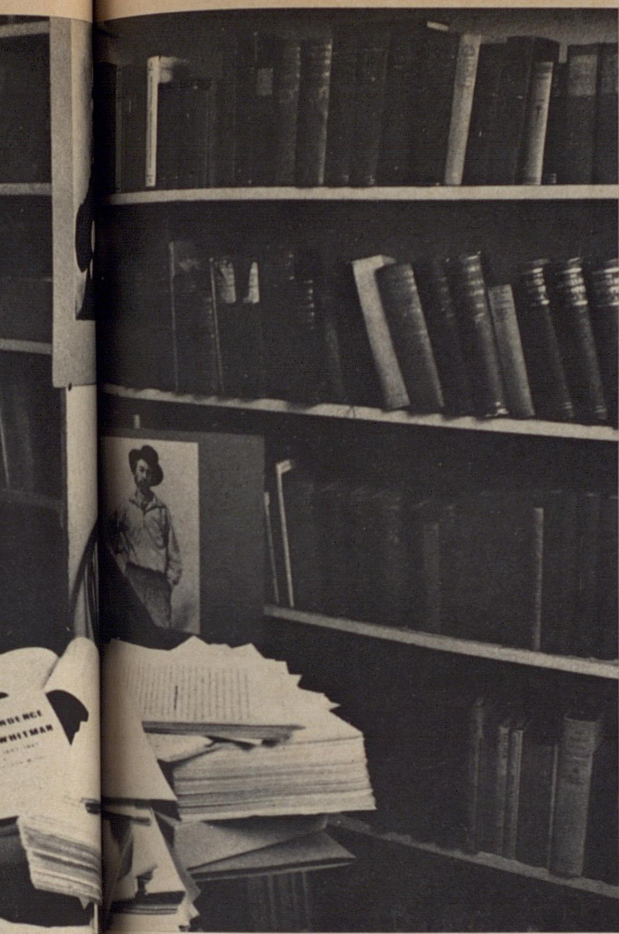
More money would strengthen college and university faculties. In many areas, more faculty members are needed urgently. The American Philosophical Association, for example, reports: "... Teaching demands will increase enormously in the years immediately to come. The result is: (1) the quality of humanistic teaching is now in serious danger of deteriorating; (2) qualified teachers are attracted to other endeavors; and (3) the progress of research and creative work within the humanistic disciplines falls far behind that of the sciences."

More money would permit the establishment of new scholarships, fellowships, and loans to students.



More money would stimulate travel and hence strengthen research. "Even those of us who have access to good libraries on our own campuses must travel far afield for many materials essential to scholarship," say members of the Modern Language Association.

More money would finance the publication of long overdue collections of literary works. Collections of Whitman, Hawthorne, and Melville, for example, are "officially under way [but] face both scholarly and financial problems." The same is true of translations of foreign literature. Taking Russian authors as an example, the Modern Language Association notes: "The major novels and other works of Turgenev, Gogol, Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, and Chekhov are readily available, but many of the translations are inferior and most editions lack notes and adequate introductions. . . ."



ROBERT PHILLIPS

THUS PROFESSOR GAY WILSON ALLEN, one of the editors, describes the work on a complete edition of the writings of Walt Whitman. Because of a lack of sufficient funds, many important literary projects are stalled in the United States. One indication of the state of affairs: the works of only two American literary figures—Emily Dickinson and Sidney Lanier—are considered to have been collected in editions that need no major revisions.

torical Association says, "our historians too often have shown themselves timid and pedestrian in approach, dull and unimaginative in their writing. Yet these are vices that stem from public indifference."

More money would enable some scholars, now engaged in "applied" research in order to get funds, to undertake "pure" research, where they might be far more valuable to themselves and to society. An example, from the field of linguistics: Money has been available in substantial quantities for research related to foreign-language teaching, to the development of language-translation machines, or to military communications. "The results are predictable," says a report of the Linguistics Society of America. "On the one hand, the linguist is tempted into subterfuge—dressing up a problem of basic research to make it look like applied research. Or, on the other hand, he is tempted into applied research for which he is not really ready, because the basic research which must lie behind it has not yet been done."

More money would greatly stimulate work in archaeology. "The lessons of Man's past are humbling ones," Professor William Foxwell Albright, one of the world's leading Biblical archaeologists, has said. "They are also useful ones. For if anything is clear, it is that we cannot dismiss any part of our human story as irrelevant to the future of mankind." But, reports the Archaeological Institute of America, "the knowledge of valuable ancient remains is often permanently lost to us for the lack of as little as \$5,000."

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tions. . . . There are more than half a dozen translations of *Crime and Punishment*. . . . but there is no English edition of Dostoevsky's critical articles, and none of his complete published letters. [Other] writers of outstanding importance. . . . have been treated only in a desultory fashion."

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More money would enable historians to enter areas now covered only adequately. "Additional, more substantial, or more immediate help," historians say, is needed for studies of Asia, Russia, Central Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa; for work in intellectual history; for studying the history of our Western tradition "with its roots in ancient, classical, Christian, and medieval history"; and for "renewed emphasis on the history of Western Europe and America." "As modest in their talents as in their public position," a committee of the American His-

MORE MONEY: that is the great need. But where will it come from?

Science and technology, in America, owe much of their present financial strength—and, hence, the means behind their spectacular accomplishments—to the Federal government. Since World War II, billions of dollars have flowed from Washington to the nation's laboratories, including those on many a college and university campus.

The humanities have received relatively few such dollars, most of them earmarked for foreign language projects and area studies. One Congressional report showed that virtually all Federal grants for academic facilities and equipment were spent for science; 87 percent of Federal funds for graduate fellowships went to science and engineering; by far the bulk of Federal support of faculty members (more than \$60 million) went to science; and most of the Federal money for curriculum strengthening was spent on science. Of \$1.126 billion in Federal funds for basic research in 1962, it was calculated that 66 percent went to the physical sciences, 29 percent to the life sciences, 3 percent to the psychological sciences, 2 percent to the social sciences, and 1 percent to "other" fields. (The figures total 101 percent because fractions are rounded out.)

The funds—particularly those for research—were appropriated on the basis of a clearcut *quid pro quo*: in return for its money, the government would get research results plainly contributing to the national welfare, particularly health and defense.

With a few exceptions, activities covered by the humanities have not been considered by Congress to contribute sufficiently to "the national welfare" to qualify for such Federal support.

IT IS on precisely this point—that the humanities are indeed essential to the national welfare—that persons and organizations active in the humanities are now basing a strong appeal for Federal support.

The appeal is centered in a report of the Commission on the Humanities, produced by a group of distinguished scholars and non-scholars under the chairmanship of Barnaby C. Keeney, the president of Brown University, and endorsed by organization after organization of humanities specialists.

"Traditionally our government has entered areas

where there were overt difficulties or where an opportunity had opened for exceptional achievement," the report states. "The humanities fit both categories, for the potential achievements are enormous while the troubles stemming from inadequate support are comparably great. The problems are of nationwide scope and interest. Upon the humanities depend the national ethic and morality, the national aesthetic and beauty or the lack of it, the national use of our environment and our material accomplishments. . . .

"The stakes are so high and the issues of such magnitude that the humanities must have substantial help both from the Federal government and from other sources."

The commission's recommendation: "the establishment of a National Humanities Foundation to parallel the National Science Foundation, which is so successfully carrying out the public responsibilities entrusted to it."

SUCH A PROPOSAL raises important questions for Congress and for all Americans.

Is Federal aid, for example, truly necessary? Cannot private sources, along with the states and municipalities which already support much of American higher education, carry the burden? The advocates of Federal support point, in reply, to the present state of the humanities. Apparently such sources of support, alone, have not been adequate.

Will Federal aid lead inevitably to Federal control? "There are those who think that the danger of

"Until they want to, it won't be done."



BARNABY C. KEENEY (opposite page), university president and scholar in the humanities, chairs the Commission on the Humanities, which has recommended the establishment of a Federally financed National Humanities Foundation. Will this lead to Federal interference? Says President Keeney: "When the people of the U.S. want to control teaching and scholarship in the humanities, they will do it regardless of whether there is Federal aid. Until they want to, it won't be done."

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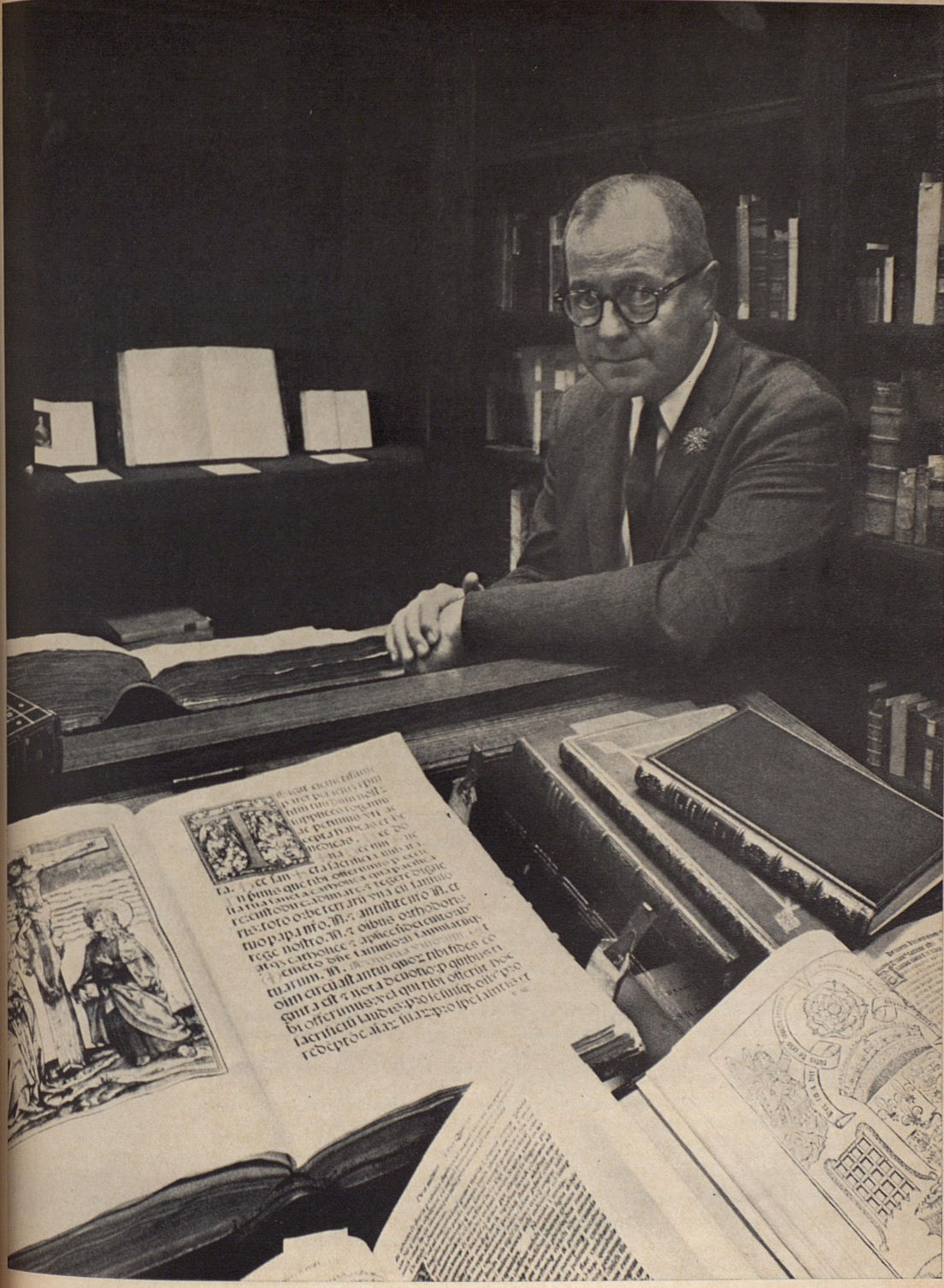
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ROBERT PHILLIPS

Federal control is greater in the humanities and the arts than in the sciences, presumably because politics will bow to objective facts but not to values and taste," acknowledges Frederick Burkhardt, president of the American Council of Learned Societies, one of the sponsors of the Commission on the Humanities and an endorser of its recommendation. "The plain fact is that there is *always* a danger of external control or interference in education and research, on both the Federal and local levels, in both the public and private sectors. The establishment of institutions and procedures that reduce or eliminate such interference is one of the great achievements of the democratic system of government and way of life."

Say the committeemen of the American Historical Association: "A government which gives no support at all to humane values may be careless of its own destiny, but that government which gives too much support (and policy direction) may be more dangerous still. Inescapably, we must somehow increase the prestige of the humanities and the flow of funds. At the same time, however grave this need, we must safeguard the independence, the originality, and the freedom of expression of those individuals and those groups and those institutions which are concerned with liberal learning."

Fearing a serious erosion of such independence, some persons in higher education flatly oppose Federal support, and refuse it when it is offered.

Whether or not Washington does assume a role in financing the humanities, through a National Humanities Foundation or otherwise, this much is certain: the humanities, if they are to regain strength in this country, must have greater understanding, backing, and support. More funds from private sources are a necessity, even if (perhaps *especially* if) Federal money becomes available. A diversity of sources of funds can be the humanities' best insurance against control by any one.

Happily, the humanities are one sector of higher education in which private gifts—even modest gifts—can still achieve notable results. Few Americans are wealthy enough to endow a cyclotron, but there are many who could, if they would, endow a research fellowship or help build a library collection in the humanities.

IN BOTH public and private institutions, in both small colleges and large universities, the need is urgent. Beyond the campuses, it affects every phase of the national life.

This is the fateful question:

Do we Americans, amidst our material well-being have the wisdom, the vision, and the determination to save our culture's very soul?

The report on this and the preceding 15 pages is the product of a cooperative endeavor in which scores of schools, colleges, and universities are taking part. It was prepared under the direction of the group listed below, who form EDITORIAL PROJECTS FOR EDUCATION, a non-profit organization

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Brown University

*

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Executive Editor

JOHN A. CROWL
Associate Editor

Alumni On The Go



John Young Brown, Jr. has attained leadership of the surging corporation and its aggressive staff by virtue of an unusual flair for selling and sales management, a handsome appearance coupled with an engaging personality and a solid educational background gathered at UK where he earned his bachelor and law degrees.

Son of a widely respected and admired criminal lawyer, John Young Brown, Jr. commenced his sales career nine years ago when attending UK. He applied for a job selling Encyclopedia Britannica and was accepted. His dynamic salesmanship advanced him to District Manager and then to State Manager for the firm.

He passed the Kentucky State Bar in 1960, and practiced in Louisville until March, 1964, when he and Jack C. Massey joined Colonel Harland Sanders in the Kentucky Fried Chicken enterprise.

"I'm very sincere in saying I could not imagine a more exciting job. The challenges are endless. We are the largest franchisor in the United States with dealers in all 50 states and few foreign countries. Over the past week and a half, I've covered 16,000 miles in looking over prospective sites in Miami, Puerto Rico, Jamaica and New York.

His interests in politics are deep rooted. "I've always thought I'd like to be in politics," the younger Brown said. "But I'm excited by this business—and I'm very much enthused with it."

John, Jr. has some handsome credits to his political career, although currently dormant. He took an active part while managing the 1960 campaign of his father, John Y. Brown, Sr., for the United States Senate. Also, John has served as State Vice Chairman for the late President Kennedy during the 1960 election and, recently, as State Speakers Co-Chairman for Kentucky Governor Breathitt. He has been nominated at UK for inclusion in the national Junior Chamber of Commerce publication, "Outstanding Young Men of America."

He is married to the former Eleanor Durall of Central City, Kentucky, and they have a 1½ year-old son, John Young Brown, III, and a new baby daughter, as of January 21, whose name is Eleanor Faris.

If success has a smell, then it must have furnishings, too, and, at the Kentucky Fried Chicken headquarters, the motif of the decor is an exciting and alluring combination of Goldplated Success and Contemporary Accents.

Sales charts point at the ceiling, employees carry impressive documents from room to room, telephone calls ring in from all fifty states plus several foreign countries, sophisticated literature beckons the eye and bedazzles the brain, and charming secretaries serve coffee (not chicken) on your arrival.

It's a going concern.

Much of the success story of Kentucky Fried Chicken, Inc., an international organization, has depended upon Col. Harland Sanders, and his heir apparent, JOHN YOUNG BROWN, JR., who, at 31, is the presiding officer of one of America's most dynamic franchising corporations.

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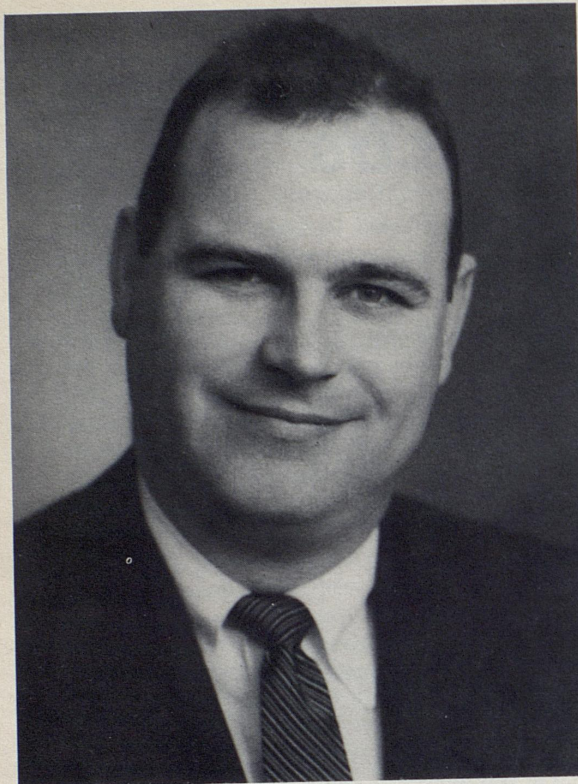
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Can successful athletes make successful businessmen? BILL STURGILL, twenty years ago, was the "fireman" basketball player who rushed into tightly fought games and arched in spectacular set shots.

Today, Bill Sturgill, former star guard, is one of Kentucky's leading entrepreneurs in the coal industry. He heads the dynamic Kentucky River Coal Sales Company and several mining companies operating coal mines in the Hazard coal field.

The question is answered. Bill Sturgill is a prime example of a University graduate who has combined the leadership qualities of athletics with his University education in committing service to his home community and the Commonwealth.

Bill's activities are many. They include chairmanship of the Board of Kentucky Coal Association, President of Hazard Coal Operators Association, member of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee of the Mined-Land Conservation Congress, Director of the Hazard Chamber of Commerce and Deacon on the official Board of the Hazard Christian Church.

Bill and his lovely wife, the former Eloise Williams of Prestonsburg (also a University graduate), have three children and live at 104 Parkway, Hazard, Kentucky.

C. LESLIE DAWSON, '50, became commissioner of economic security Feb. 25.

At 36, Dawson has succeeded Earle V. Powell, another UK alumnus, who resigned to become president of Central Investors Life Insurance Co., with headquarters in Lexington.

Gov. Edward T. Breathitt said one reason he selected Dawson was because of his "imagination, ability and initiative that will enable Kentucky to take every possible advantage of federal assistance projects."

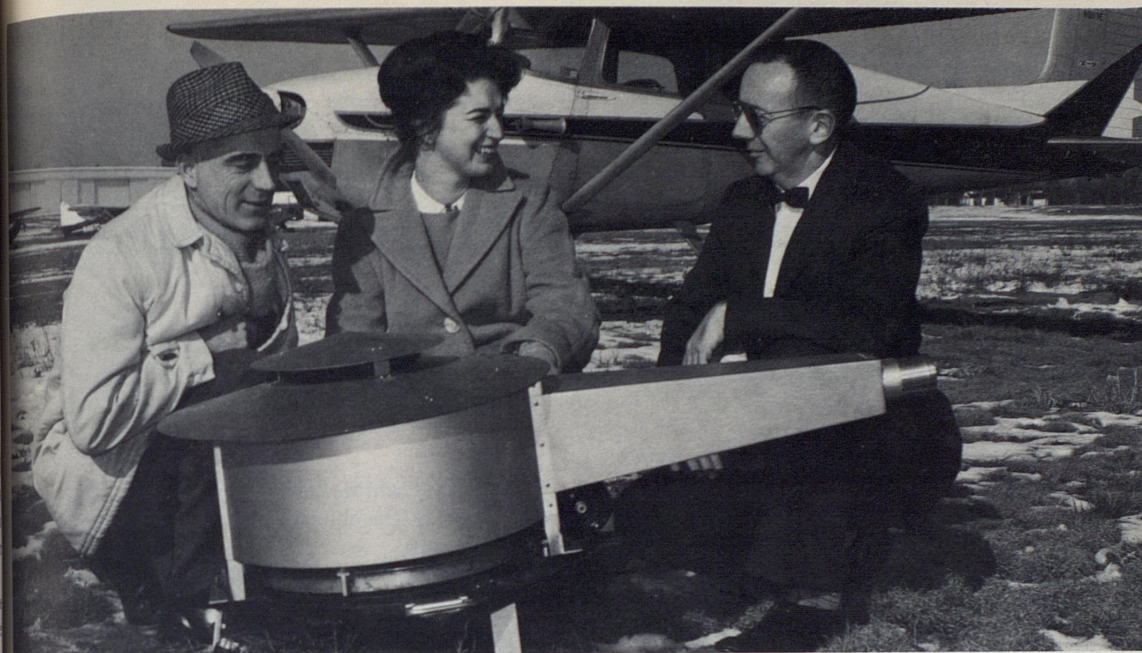
The Department of Economic Security handles hundreds of millions of dollars a year for public-welfare programs such as old-age assistance, medical assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the needy blind. It also administers the state employment service program which includes unemployment compensation.

Dawson received a bachelor of arts degree in political science from the University of Kentucky in 1950. He has done graduate study at UK and served three years as an Army lieutenant in the Far East. He married the former Lois Todd of Berea last August.

Commissioner Dawson started with the State in the Personnel Department in June 1954, went to the Budget Division in 1955 and advanced to assistant budget director in April 1957. He was business manager of the Department of Highways from March, 1958 to February 1962. Then he became an executive assistant in the Finance Department. He held that post until he was named deputy to Commissioner L. Felix Joyner.



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OFFICIAL UNITED STATES NAVY PHOTOGRAPH

A 25 year-old UK graduate who once represented Kentucky in Washington, D.C.'s annual Cherry Blossom Festival has been named the Washington area's outstanding young scientist.

Miss BARBOUR LEE PERRY, of Frankfort, Ky., was one of three persons honored at the 10th annual luncheon of the Engineers, Scientists and Architects Society of Washington.

She is the first woman so honored since the award was established a decade ago. The recognition came to the 1961 Phi Beta Kappa graduate as the result of her work in developing a device she helped design to assist jet pilots as they land on the rolling decks of aircraft carriers.

Miss Perry, a mathematician with the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory, is co-inventor of the unique Rainbow Optical Landing System with her supervisor, Mr. Henry Birmingham, head of the Laboratory's Engineering Psychology Branch, and Alan Baldwin, an engineer with the branch.

The idea and mathematical principals of the systems were worked out by Miss Perry despite the fact that she is not a pilot and has never been on a submarine.

As a result Miss Perry's work has caused her to spend hundreds of hours in the air with her boss at the controls of light aircraft. They have proved the principle of the experimental landing system in dozens of landings at airports around Washington.

A major night test of the system is scheduled in early March by a Navy pilot flying a four-engined aircraft. He will also test the characteristics of the system with jet fighters in the same flight series.

Aside from the system's possible use aboard aircraft carriers, Miss Perry feels that low-cost production models of the system may become an important safety device for private airports.

"We think the Rainbow system could be sold commercially and installed inexpensively at private fields," she said. "The added safety would be well worth the money."

Many flyers feel the Rainbow is superior to other optical systems now in use because of the extreme sensitivity and built-in lead time given the pilot when he needs it most.

The director of the 3,300-man Naval Research Laboratory, Captain Thomas B. Owen, a highly trained scientist himself, praised Miss Perry's work in recommending her to the society's blue-ribbon selection committee.

"Miss Perry's professional development is an excellent example for young people who are contemplating a career in engineering, architectural and scientific areas," he said. "Her significant contribution should stimulate and motivate those just entering these areas of work."

Dickey Education Building Dedicated

A new College of Education building was dedicated March 11 in honor of Dr. Frank G. Dickey, former University of Kentucky President.

Dickey Hall, a \$1.2 million building for the College of Education, is a three-story structure containing 68,000 square feet of floor space, 20 classrooms, 50 one-man offices, a reading center, special education rooms, laboratories and a library.

Plainly delighted by the attendance of his many friends, associates and colleagues, Dr. Dickey said:

"Certainly, I must be the proudest person here, for it represents a dream which I cherished—and you have been kind and generous and have given my name to the structure."

Dr. Dickey left UK in 1963 after serving as president from 1956 and, earlier, as dean of the College of Education. He now is executive director of Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. This summer he will become executive director of the National Commission on Accrediting, Washington, D.C.

Describing the complexion of higher education, Dr. Dickey said:

"At best, any complex university is a case of compromise. Institutions vary in terms of their constituencies, in terms of their curricula, in their relative emphasis on teaching as compared with research and service, in their complexity, in the type of student served, in qualitative standards, and in many other important respects. Even among institutions of the same general type, no two would wish to state their functions or objectives in exactly the same way. The degree of independence varies, but in all cases it is extensive. My reason for making this well-known point at the beginning of this presentation is to indicate that there can be no single base for the ordering of priorities in our institutions.

Dr. Dickey said that the first priority of higher education should be the obligation to students, particularly the undergraduates.

"The tremendous increases in enrollments in the public institutions—and all institutions—and the growing emphasis on research and publication (by faculty members) presents a rather grave threat to the undergraduate."

"Limiting the growing numbers of high school applicants seeking entrance to higher education is not the answer," Dr. Dickey said.

... "Quality in undergraduate education is not merely a matter of restricting opportunities to superior students. There must be a parallel improvement in the quality of the faculty and its instruction."

"During the past decade one of the favorite pronouncements of our day has been, 'Standards must be raised in our institutions of higher education.' When a president, dean, professor, student, governor, or citizen has made such a statement he has been publicly applauded and praised. The pronouncement rings of excellence, of quality, of progress. Too often, however, upon careful analysis it has a hollow sound."

"It turns out much too frequently that the standards which are to be raised are standards of expectation for the student only: admission standards, grading standards, achievements standards, and graduation standards. Certainly there has been a need for raising the standards of expectation for students; however, there is a concomitant responsibility on the part of the faculty to raise its levels of teaching. It has been said that standards which might be profitable to re-examine are: standards of instructional effectiveness (especially for lower division students); standards of resources available (must the top scholars and the most valuable library materials be reserved for the graduate student?); and a list which could be ex-

tended at some length. If we could choose only one to work on, we would start with standards of teaching."

The business of preparing teachers, administrators, supervisors and other persons in educational endeavors is another priority on Dr. Dickey's list. Teacher education must be a "dynamic, experience-related program which combines opportunities for gaining knowledge of subject matter, skill in teaching and a thorough understanding of the place of education in our society."

"We must seek to educate teachers to serve not only our nation but also to promote intercultural relations and better understanding between nations and races."

Dr. Dickey said a final priority for consideration was "our callous attitude toward the college dropout." He said it hardly seems rational to take the position that certain proportions should fail, no matter how much we advance a selective process.

Of the handsome building being dedicated, Dr. Dickey said:

"This building which we dedicate today, however, is far more than an eye-appealing structure of brick and steel and stone. The significance of this building is not the structure itself, for greatness in educational institutions is not measured by masses of stone, however beautiful architecturally or structurally they might be. The measure, far more, is assessed by the calibre of its faculty and the intellectual ability and efforts of its student body. The building itself is needed to give to the faculty and the students the facilities for the development of and search for sound learning and for a stimulant of creative and critical thinking. As a contribution to such learning and to such thought, this building has its true significance today. And this significance is particularly notable in the present trying times in which we live when half the world has gone mad and is more intent on destroying than in preserving the search for truth and man's better instincts for independent thought."



CORNERSTONE CEREMONIES—Dr. Frank G. Dickey wields the trowel in cornerstone-laying ceremonies conducted March 11 at the University of Kentucky's new \$1,200,000 building for the College of Education. Ob-

serving the ritual are members of Dr. Dickey's family, from left, Frank G. Dickey, Jr., Miss Ann Dickey, and Mrs. Dickey. The structure is named for Dr. Dickey, former UK president.

Dean M. M. White Dinner

DR. M. M. WHITE, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences for the past eighteen years, is relinquishing his post at the end of the Spring semester. On the occasion of the 18th annual College of Arts and Sciences dinner March 30 at the Student Center, more than 400 faculty members and wives paid tribute to Dean White.

A citation, a tribute and a presentation were offered in honor of his career which covered almost two decades in service to the University. Dr. Thomas D. Clark, of the History Department, in commenting on the history of the college, said:

"Every man writes his own history and the history of the institution with which he is connected."

Formal tribute was paid to Dean White by Dr. John Kuiper, Arts and Sciences distinguished professor of 1948, in the form of a citation. In addition, a silver serving tray from the faculty and staff of the college was presented to Dr. and Mrs. White by Dr. John W. Oswald, president of the University.

In commenting upon the future of the Arts and Sciences College, Dean White said:

"Under the pressure of the need for organization, and more organization, we can come slowly to like the impersonal, and to prefer the man who fits the system to the man who is difficult to harness. If this happens we can lose liberties we now cherish and never notice or regret the loss."

Turning to the place of the students' needs in a University community, Dr. White offered, "One can sum up the philosophy of the College of Arts and Sciences in two words: 'We care.'"

Dean White said the students needed to get first priority in the quality of instruction they receive.

"Our students are not apathetic; they are interested in promoting the welfare of man as a human being. Our

students today are less interested in campus activities per se, but are much more interested in making the world a better place in which to live."

Dr. Hollis Summers, distinguished professor of 1950, delivered a poem in tribute to Dean White. Dr. Summers' original poem is a gentle and introspective look at the grace which has characterized Dr. White's cleanness. The UK faculty, who has clamored for copies of the poem, may find here, as many alumni in Kentucky and over the nation, the Hollis Summers' poem which aroused such interest. Dr. Summers is now teaching at the University of Ohio in Athens.



Dr. M. M. White, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences since 1947, listens somberly to Dr. Hollis S. Summers reading an original poem written in tribute to Dr. White and his distinguished career as scholar and administrator. Dr. Summers read his poem to more than 400 faculty members and wives attending a dinner honoring Dr. White.

NOTES FOR MAN INVITED

By Dr. Hollis S. Summers

When, finally, all of your colleagues have gathered
You may admire the weather, since any weather
May be championed some that day, proffer,
If you must, several scattered compliments
To their cookies and their flower arrangements;
Then study your watch as if you had an immediate
appointment.

They will present the plaque. Accept it.
Glance at your name and date and tribute
Bitten into the conventional shield screwed as a gift
To the conventionally slick square of wood.

Announce

Acceptance and leave, knowing they will be eased
A little only by a final act of arrogance.

They know the walls of your house are long since
taken
With real space and real prints and paintings
Chosen because you chose, as they have chosen,
The nature of the walls to become invisible
From being watched and ignored. Giddily fearful
(The younger) The youngest, only after your departure,
can become comfortable.

A little while employed they cannot consider
Even the idea of retiring lovers or batsmen
Considering forward toward another space
Lying in directions unutterably undiscovered.
They are also unsure retiring over means
Another word for grace, becoming another way of
grace.

ALUMNI CLUBS IMPRESS NEW U.K. VICE PRESIDENT

By QUENTIN D. ALLEN, *Editor*

OUR MEETINGS with alumni clubs in and out of Kentucky have been very rewarding," said Dr. Glenwood L. Creech, in recapitulating his travel heavy schedule.

The lanky, dark haired VP has made a second desk out of the speaker's podium since coming to the University January 1. His personable ways and soft speaking voice have been in great demand.

He becomes absolutely sparkling when describing the enthusiasm of the University's alumni.

"Their encouragement, ideas and aspirations really boost your spirits. Even those thousands of miles away are eagerly following the plans and dreams of UK. I am deeply grateful for their invitations and delighted with the many wonderful people I've met on these trips," Dr. Creech said.

A recent meeting, March 9, in Chicago, brought 91 members to a fun-filled, yet purposeful meeting in which the members reviewed mutual experiences and memories of the University campus and the sunripened land surrounding Lexington.

The Chicago Chapter meeting, a delightful dinner affair, was held in the Old Salem Room of the Lake Shore Club. Club President Tom Posey and reservations chairman Harry Clo publicized the event to University alumni in the Chicago area.

In referring to the challenges faced by the University in its second century, Evan Clay, master of ceremonies, said:

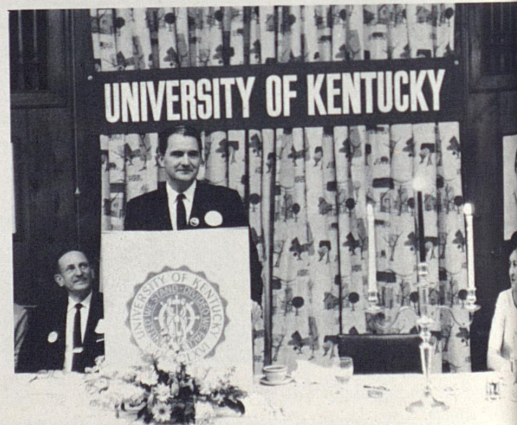
"... The job that is of vital importance to us all, as alumni, to our children, and indeed to their children, is the growth of the university—Our University."

Memories harkened back to nostalgic Kentucky experiences when Clay stated:

"I can do no better, and shall not try to improve upon the words of an elderly delegate from Kentucky to a historic national democratic convention when he seconded the nomination of F.D.R., 'I live Kentucky! The air I breathe, the dew-spangled flowers at dawn are no purer than the love I bear Kentucky, that fair child of the South, with its head resting on the Cumberland Mountains, and its feet dangling in the great river which divides our continent!'"

"The University's plans for the future are considerably brightened by the number of interested and involved alumni at these meetings. Glancing back through the history of the University, we can see that the attainments of the University are but the lengthened shadows of its great men. Certainly, that includes many of the University's alumni," said Dr. Creech.

University Alumni reflect the modern acceptance of change, Dr. Creech said. "They are responsive to change and the planning that goes with it. They realize there isn't anything wrong with an affectionate remembrance of things as they were. But, in getting older, they, all of us, realize we must have change, in ourselves and our University. Alumni certainly know their leadership is needed in this age of change, for the University cannot remain forever the same. It must try new ideas, constantly improving them by discussion and selection, as to continue to promote a dynamic environment for the students and do all it can to challenge and inspire them. They judge the University with pride in direct relationship to the rate and the extent to which it has changed."



"A delightful dinner meeting" was the description made by Dr. Glenwood L. Creech of a March 9 alumni club meeting in Chicago attended by 91. Pictured are, from left to right, Mrs. T. H. Posey, Mr. T. H. Posey, President of the Chicago Chapter, Dr. Creech, and Mrs. Evan I. Clay.

ABOUT THE ALUMNI

1915-1930

FRANK DAVIDSON, '30, New York City, has been appointed a full professor in the Department of Speech at The City College of New York. He was formerly director of the Guignol Theatre at the University.

ROBERT A. HUNDLEY, '16, Cincinnati, professor in the College of Engineering at the University of Cincinnati, retired last September. Prof. Hundley was awarded the 1964 \$1,000 Mrs. A. B. (Dolly) Cohen award for excellence in teaching.

MRS. J. R. JOHNSON (Margie Lee Smith, '27), Middleburg, New York, is the author of a new volume of poetry, "Timberline and Other Poems" published by Dorance & Company, Inc., Philadelphia. Active in civic affairs, Mrs. Johnson served on President Eisenhower's Committee on Children and Youth.

DR. JESSE W. TAPP, '20, a native of Henderson County, retired in February as board chairman of the world's largest commercial bank, Bank of America National

Trust & Savings Association, San Francisco. Dr. and Mrs. Tapp are now residing in Palo Alto, California.

DOROTHY THRELKELD, '30, Lexington, has retired after 34 years with the U.K. Cooperative Extension Service. A clothing specialist Miss Threlkeld has worked with every county in the state. She is a native of Morganfield.

1931-1940

DR. ROGER B. FUSON, '39, a native of Hazard, has been appointed head of the Predoctoral Section in the Research Fellowships Branch, National Institute of General Medical Sciences, National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Md.

DR. CHAMP LIGON, '37, Lexington, is serving as president of the Field Harrison-Blue Grass Chapter of the Marine Corps Reserve Officers Association. He is also district representative to the National Association in Washington and represents the Fourth Reserve and Recruitment District.

JOHN C. TUTTLE, '40, formerly of Lexington, has been elected Treasurer of the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. at Atlanta, Ga.

JASON B. GILLILAND, '40, a native of Stanford, has been elected vice president and general counsel of Life Insurance Company of Georgia, with headquarters in Atlanta.

1941-1950

KENNETH E. BACK, '49, Washington, D.C., is the new president of the International Association of Assessing Officers. He is presently finance officer and assessor for the District of Columbia.

JAMES C. BOWLING, former student and native of Paducah, has been named vice president and director of sales and corporate relations for Philip Morris, Inc., with headquarters in New York.

DR. OWEN L. BROWN, '50, formerly of Russell Springs, has been named clinical

instructor in the department of radiology at the University of Cincinnati's College of Medicine.

MRS. MARY MARRS SWINEBOARD CAWEIN, '47, Lexington, has been named a partner in the real estate-auctioneer firm of Swineboard & Denton.

DR. FRANK GRAVES DICKEY, '42, Atlanta, Ga., director of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, has been chosen as the next executive director of the National Commission on Accrediting, Washington, D.C.

DR. HOMER C. EVANS, '47, Morgantown, W. Va., has been named assistant director of the West Virginia University Experiment Station.

WOLFORD M. EWALT, '42, Niagara Falls, New York, has been named Sales Manager-Agricultural Chemicals in the Eastern Chemical Division of Hooker Chemical Corporation.

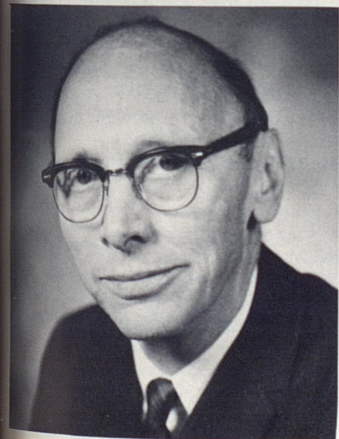
JOE HOLLAND, '48, Charleston, West Virginia, is the sole owner of one of West Virginia's largest automobile agencies. He is a member of the board of directors of the Charleston Area Chamber of Commerce and the Kanawha Valley YMCA.

RUSSELL A. HUNT, JR., '42, Griffith, Indiana, has been appointed research associate at the Whiting, Indiana laboratories of the American Oil Company.

GEORGE EDWARD JONES, '48, New Orleans, La., is supervisor of survey engineering and drafting sections of The California Company, an oil exploration and producing concern. In January he was named "Alumnus of the Month" by the Department of Civil Engineering at the University.

CHARLIE KUHN, '47, Louisville, was named state "Coach of the Year" for the outstanding record achieved by the Louisville Male High School football team this past season. His team achieved a perfect season of 11 victories to run their winning streak to 22.

JOHN D. LONG, '42, Bloomington, Indiana, has been elected second vice president of the American Risk and Insurance Association for 1965. He is professor of insurance at Indiana University.



JOHN M. KANE, '33, Louisville, Vice President and Manager of the Clean-Air Group, American Air Filter Company, has been elected President of the Foundry Equipment Manufacturers Association.

DR. J. PAXTON MARSHALL, '47, College Park, Md., was named assistant director of extension for Maryland this past October. Mrs. Marshall (SHIRLEY MOSER, '45) is a teacher of English at Du Val Senior High School.

WILLIAM T. McCLAIN, '48, Winnetka, Ill., has been appointed senior patent attorney for American Oil Company at Chicago.

DR. ROSCOE H. PLAYFORTH, '48, professor of sociology at Morehead State College since 1957, has been named chairman of the Division of Social Studies.

JOHN R. RAFFERTY, '41, Indianapolis, Indiana, is Chief Underwriter of The State Life Insurance Company. He began his career with the company in 1946 as an Actuarial Assistant.

CARL STAKER, '41, Cleveland, Ohio, an executive with the Osborn Engineering Company, has recently been elected a director of the concern.

ROY STEINFORT, '46, a native of Covington, and former athletic-publicity director at UK, has been named general broadcast executive for the Associated Press. In his new post he will operate out of the news agency's general offices in New York.

GUY F. VANSANT, '48, Frankfort, an assistant director for the Division of Bridges of the Kentucky Department of Highways, was named "Alumnus of the Month" by the Civil Engineering Department of the College of Engineering this past October. Some of his design work includes bridges at Cumberland Falls, Clays Ferry, Frankfort, and Beattyville.

CHARLES WHALEY, '49, a native of Williamstown and former education editor of the Courier-Journal, is director of research and information for the Kentucky Education Association. While at the University, Mr. Whaley was winner of the Sullivan Medallion as outstanding senior man, editor of The Kentuckian, and a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Omicron Delta Kappa.

DR. CHARLES V. YOUMANS, '48, Lexington, has been appointed to the Regional Manpower Advisory Committee for the Southeastern States. He is an executive with IBM Corporation.

1951-1960

THE REV. ALBERT N. COX, '54, a native of London, was named President of Midway Junior College this past November. He was formerly assistant to the dean of men at the University.

C. LESLIE DAWSON, '50, a native of West Point, has been named Kentucky Com-

missioner of Economic Security. He was formerly deputy commissioner of finance.

J. T. FRANKENBURGER, '58, Louisville, has been named assistant U.S. attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky. He is a former member of the UK football team.

WAYMOND MORRIS, '59, head football coach at Russellville High School, has been named head coach at Daviess County High School, Owensboro.

JOHN ZUVERINK, JR., '59, Comstock Park, Mich., has been promoted to Local Manager of the Otis Elevator Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WILLIAM MASON SAMUELS, JR., '51, a native of Danville and former magazine picture editor of The Louisville Times, has been named director of State and Local Services for the University Medical Center. He is married to the former Betty Lee McLean and they have two children.

Deaths

PRESLEY THORNTON ATKINS, former student, Norton, Va. in March. He was owner and publisher of The Norton Coal-field Progress and was a former managing editor of The Lexington Herald and state editor of The Courier-Journal.

CLIFTON E. BASYE, '52, Richmond, in March. A native of Maysville, he was a member of the physics department at Eastern State College. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Magie Estes Basye and a daughter, Diane.

MRS. EDNA SHIVELL BAUCOM, '28, Lexington, in February. A native of Marion County, Mrs. Baucom taught school in Fayette County for many years. She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Billie Baucom Burke, and five grandchildren.

JOSEPH BELKER, '26, Louisville, last December. A pharmacist for many years, survivors include his wife, the former Margery Weinberg, and a son, Dr. Arnold Belker.

HUB H. BENNETT, '20, Mayfield, in January. He is survived by his wife.

ALVIN LEE CHAMBERS, '25, Lexington, last November. He was a retired professor of civil engineering at the University. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Price Chambers, and a son, Alvin Lee Chambers, Jr., Dayton, Ohio.

ALEXANDER CHAVIS, '31, Jefferson City, Tenn., last November. He is survived by his wife.

MRS. DAVID S. CLARKE (Emily Hadden, '62), Mt. Sterling, last December, after

long illness. Besides her husband and parents, survivors include two daughters, Mrs. John Cheshire, Lexington and Mrs. Millbrae Kash, Lejeune, N. C.

DR. LUCILE NAFF CLAY, '30, a native of Lexington, last November, in Cumberland, Md. For the past 16 years she has been professor of English at Frostburg (Md.) State College. A member of Alpha Xi Delta sorority and several honoraries, she is survived by her daughter, Mrs. Michael Landon, Oxford, Miss., and a son, Nelson M. Clay, Philadelphia, Pa.

STEWART T. DAY, '33, Ft. Worth, Texas, last October.

RAY N. DRYDEN, '41, Maysville, in January. A native of Robertson County, Mr. Dryden was a field supervisor of finance in the Kentucky Department of Education and was former superintendent of schools in Robertson County. Survivors are his wife, Mrs. Hazel Richardson Dryden, and a son, Ray N. Dryden, Jr.

CARROLL LEE FLORENCE, '54, Louisville, last November. He was employed by the State Highway Department. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Dorothy Dewhirst Florence, a daughter, Carolee Florence, and his parents.

ROBERT H. FORD, '21, Lexington, February. A native of Alabama, Mr. Ford retired in August 1962 as a radio specialist with the UK Agricultural Extension Service in a position he had held since 1940. Survivors in addition to his wife, include Mrs. Richard A. Rushing, Lexington, and Mrs. Jerry Kenney, Sturgis, and seven grandchildren.

FAY HAMBY, '58, Eminence, in February of a heart attack. He is survived by his wife.

MRS. W. L. HEIZER (Katherine Lucie Davis, '30), Lexington, last November after long illness. Survivors include her husband, a son, William L. Heizer III, a daughter, Mrs. Gary Cochran, and her parents.

HAROLD K. HINES, '17, Frankfort, January. He served as plant manager of the Frankfort Electric and Water Plant Board. Survivors are his wife, Mrs. Beatrice Winters Hines and a son, Warner U. Hines, Frankfort.

JOE M. HODGES, '42, Anderson, S. C., in February. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Elna Winkler Hodges, and a son, M. Hodges, Jr.

PROF. JOHN S. HORINE, '09, Lexington, in December. He was associated with the College of Engineering for more than 50 years. In 1961 the University awarded him the Sullivan Medallion. He was an honorary member of Tau Beta Pi, Tri-Kappa Fraternity, ODK and Pi Tau Sigma

band and pre- daughters, Mrs. d Mrs. Milburn

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INE, '09, Lea as associated ng for more niversity awa ion. He was Beta Pi, Triai u Sigma

native of Jessamine County, Prof. Horine is survived by his wife, Mrs. Nannie Wallace Horine, a son, Wallace R. Horine, Louisville, two sisters, and a brother.

DR. WILLIAM P. HUMPHREY, '38, Sturgis, last October. He was a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity and is survived by his wife and five children.

PHILIP PRESTON JOHNSTON, '40, New York City, last November. A native of Fayette County and former University teacher, he is survived by his brother, R. W. P. Johnston, Lexington.

WILLIAM H. JONES, III, '63, Louisville, last November in Thailand as a result of an accident involving a military vehicle. Survivors include his mother, Mrs. Marguerite Jones, and his father, William H. Jones, Jr., Prestonsburg.

CARL E. LAUER, '14, Port Arthur, Texas, last October. He was associated with The Texas Company for many years. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Bessie Heft Lauer.

OWEN SCOTT LEE, '16, Lexington, in March. A native of Sadieville, Mr. Lee practiced law in Lexington since his graduation from the College of Law in 1923. He served as legal adviser to the Kentucky Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and managed the Tobacco Hail Insurance Adjustment Bureau for 25 years. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Rebecca Smith Lee; a brother, Edward Gano Lee, and a sister, Mrs. Frances Lee McLean.

L. LOGAN LEWIS, '07, Syracuse, New York, a pioneer in the air conditioning industry, in March. Mr. Lewis began his career in 1909 with the late Dr. Willis H. Carrier, "father of air conditioning." In 1915 Mr. Lewis, Dr. Carrier, and five other young engineers pooled \$32,000 in capital to form Carrier Engineering Corporation which is now the world's largest manufacturer of air conditioning equipment. A native of Clark County, survivors include his widow, Mrs. Agnes Wilgus Yeager Lewis, and three daughters.

of the University's Agricultural Experiment Substation at Princeton for 40 years. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Crittenden McKnight Lowry and two sons, William C. Lowry, Bowling Green, and Dr. C. C. Lowry, Murray surgeon.

MRS. MARILYN MARQUETTE MARTI, '55, a native of Frankfort, died in La Paz, Bolivia in January after undergoing surgery. Besides her husband, Capt. Juan Jose Martin, survivors include two daughters, Linda and Carmen, her parents, Judge and Mrs. Harold Marquette, and a brother.

ALBERT MERION MATHERS, '09, Havertown, Pa., in February.

G. LEE McCLAIN, '19, Bardstown, in February. For many years he was a representative of the John C. Winston Book Company and was adjutant general for Kentucky from 1936-1940. He was a former executive secretary of the University of Kentucky Alumni Association. Survivors include his widow, the former Catherine Spalding, and a son, William T. McClain, Winnetka, Ill.

JOHN PARKER, former student, Lexington, last October. He was credit manager for Central Kentucky Supply and Savings Building Supply Company. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Lillian Farra Parker, and two daughters, Mrs. John W. Spurrier III, Lexington, and Mrs. Samuel Johnson, Steubenville, Ohio.

CLIFFORD T. PARRISH, '33, Hopkinsville, in February. A native of Grayson County, he was a member of the engineering staff of Lee Potter Smith and Associates, Hopkinsville. Survivors include his wife, Mary Virginia Carter Parrish, a daughter, and his mother.

DR. CLIFFORD RADER, '37, Morehead, last October. He was chairman of the social studies division at Morehead State College. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Addie Rader.

C. WILSON RANDLE, '47, Winnetka, Illinois, last September. He was vice president in the Chicago headquarters office of Booz, Allen & Hamilton, Inc. A former Dean of the School of Business at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Dr. Randle is survived by his wife, Mrs. Helen Randle, two children, and his mother.

J. OWEN REYNOLDS, '15, Lexington, last December, after long illness. He was a practicing attorney in Lexington for many years and was active in civic affairs. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Winifred Starks Reynolds, and a son, The Rev. Howard Owen Reynolds, Newport.

WILLIAM H. ROLL, '23, Lexington, in February. A native of Muhlenberg County,

Mr. Roll was assistant to the chief of the Kentucky Department of Mines and Minerals and was formerly production manager of the Jefferson Island Salt Mining Co., Jefferson Island, La. He was a charter member of Phi Kappa Tau fraternity at the University. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Kathryn Fusselman Roll, and a daughter, Mrs. Lawrence R. Nickell, Columbia, Tenn.

JOEL FITHIAN SHIPP, '05, Lexington, in March. He is survived by his daughter, Barbara, Lexington, and a brother, H. C. Shipp, Georgetown.

WENDELL M. SMOCK, '22, Louisville, in December. Mr. Smock was board chairman of the Vulcan-Hart Corporation, and was active in civic affairs. Survivors include his wife, the former Margaret Dorward, a son, Hunt Smock, Lexington, and a sister, Mrs. Curtis Park, Harrodsburg.

ROBERT H. SPAHR, '12, Smithsburg, Maryland, last December. He is survived by his wife.

WILLIAM H. SPICER, '40, La Grange, Illinois, in February. He was president of the Federal LaGrange Bank and Loan Association. While a student at UK he played freshman basketball and was a member of SAE fraternity. Survivors are his wife, Mrs. Ann Bestler Spicer, his mother, Mrs. Carey A. Spicer, Sr., Lexington, seven children and three sisters, Mrs. E. T. Gilb, Lexington, Miss Helen Spicer, New York, and Mrs. Gene Kroh, Kansas, and one brother, Carey Spicer, Jr., Indianapolis.

COL. FREDERICK W. STAPLES, former student, last November. A native of Lexington, he is survived by two nieces, Mrs. P. C. Emrath and Miss Ruth Averitt, Lexington, and two nephews.

DR. JOHN J. TIGERT, president emeritus of the University of Florida, in January. A former student at UK, Dr. Tigert was awarded an Honorary Degree by the University in 1921. He served seven years as U.S. Commissioner of Education and was former president of Kentucky Wesleyan College.

DR. JOHN BOND WELLS, JR., '49, Lexington, last November. He was assistant professor of mathematics at the University. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and was director of the In-Service National Science Foundation Institute. Besides his parents, he is survived by his wife, Mrs. Edith Cassity Wells.

MRS. CHARLES B. WATHEN (Elizabeth Anderson, '34), Lexington, in March, after long illness. Survivors include her husband and parents; a daughter and son, and her brother.



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