

The Kentucky Alumnus

Summer 1968



SERVICE



The quiet, highly-professional and effective services the University performs for the people of our Commonwealth go too often unnoticed except by the direct recipients of those services.

The challenge to young minds of good teaching and the accelerating forward thrust of imaginative research are fundamental University services. But the exploration in this issue is of specific, tangible, valuable services which go directly to the citizens of the state and, in a larger sense, to the nation and to the world.

The worth of these services is measureless—not only in terms of dollars but in terms of better and happier lives for Kentuckians, in terms of joy derived from useful and spiritually rewarding work and in terms of a luminous future for the Commonwealth.

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Issue 3

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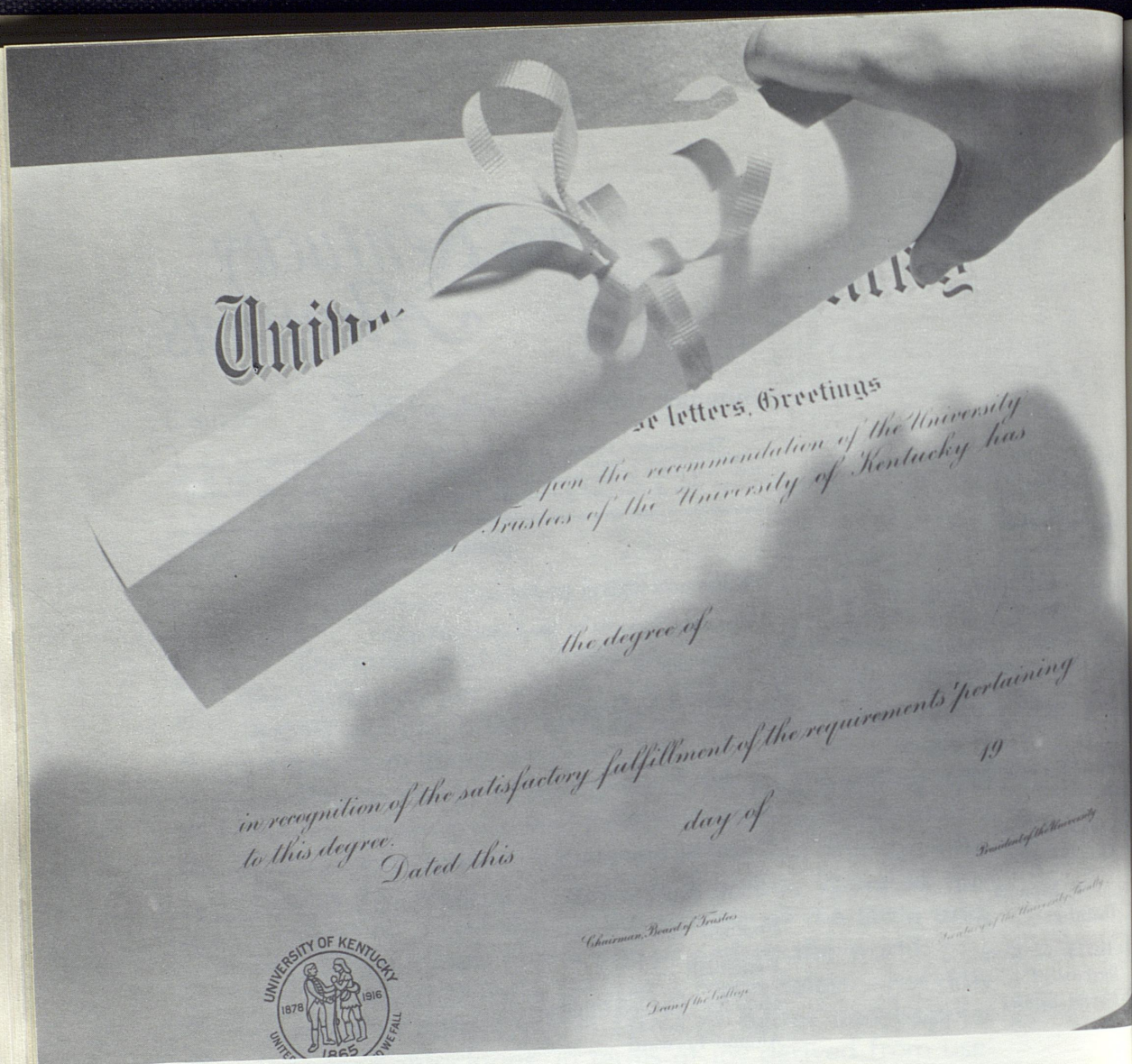
Director of

Alumni Affairs

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THE COVER: Applying to institutions as well as to individuals is the truism: "Service is the rent we pay for the space we occupy in life. And, if we are not serving, what right have we to exist?" The University is paying its rent.



THE GOAL ATTAINED

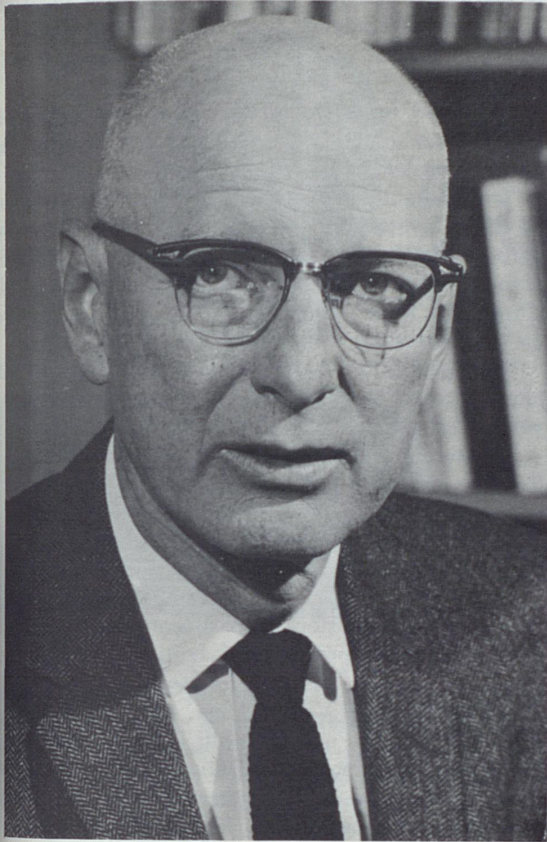
The University's 101st Commencement—the largest ever, with 2,600 graduates—brought honorary degrees to three distinguished alumni.

Doctor of Laws degrees went to Bell Irvin Wiley, '29, Atlanta, history professor at Emory University, and C. Robert Yeager, '33, Attleboro, Massachusetts, president of L. G. Balfour Company. Dr. Robert Henry Baker, '29, Evanston, Illinois, dean of the graduate school of Northwestern University, received an honorary Doctor of Science Degree.

The May 13 exercises in Memorial Coliseum, which

drew record attendance by parents and friends of the graduates, was highlighted by Dr. John W. Oswald's final Commencement address as president of the University.

Pointing out that "this graduating class covers the full term of my time as president of the University," Dr. Oswald added: "Thus for you, the class of 1960, I have very special affection and regard. To some extent, as you graduate today, so do I also, and for you, the University of Kentucky will ever be a part of me, of my life, of my memories, of my regard."



Dr. Robert Baker, '29

The UK president, who will become executive vice president of the University of California September 1, observed that the graduates "already have been accepted into the Alumni Association of this, your University. As you prosper and succeed, so will the reputation and renown of your Alma Mater.

"As your Alma Mater progresses and excels, so will the value of your relationship to this University. I am not limiting this mutual involvement to financial support and invested return, important as they are. I mean to point out that you have a vital stake in the continuing freedom and development of this University.

"You go out from here, not just as graduates, but as ambassadors and interpreters of a free and flourishing University. In the years to come, this climate of regard for your University will be your responsibility and your opportunity. To the degree that the University is constrained or fettered, we will have faltered in our endeavor with you now."

Also speaking at the Commencement was Ervin

J. Nutter, '43, 1967-68 president of the Alumni Association, who told the graduates:

"I want to welcome you as members, and into complete fellowship, of our great Association.

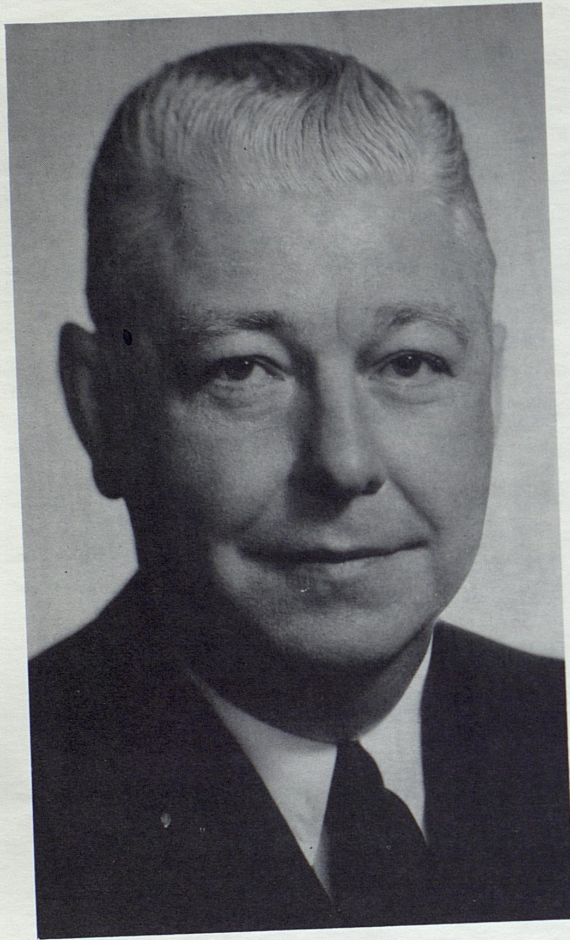
"To the majority of you, your work on the campus has ended—but your responsibility to the University of Kentucky is this day just beginning . . . you are more important to the University than ever before. You will represent her in your professional life and in your community.

"Throughout your life span, you will have the privilege of many new associations. Some of these will be of short duration and some will stay with you forever. . . . Your status as a graduate of this University is one that will last forever. It is, therefore, in your personal and professional interest to build and support this institution that will forevermore exert a profound influence upon your life.

"The greatness and the future of this University rests with each of you. As she grows in greatness, your professional reputation grows with her.



Dr. Bell I. Wiley, '29



C. Robert Yeager, '33

"In the past, you needed the University; in the future, she needs you! The University is your path to a richer and fuller life. Repay her with devotion and service . . . believe in her . . . support her . . . love her. She will always support you.

"The Alumni Association wishes you all good health . . . great wisdom . . . wealth!"

In a second brief talk, Nutter said that "the joy of this occasion is shadowed by the resignation of our president."

Declaring that "a new image of our University has evolved" during Dr. Oswald's five years as president, the speaker added that alumni are proud of new classrooms, new laboratories and the new high-rise dormitories. . . .

"We are making strides toward greatness and it

is gratifying that recognition has come to the University for its academic progress. It is our hope that this recognition will continue under the next Administration.

"We must be tolerant toward our new president, whoever he might be, capitalizing on his strengths and not exploiting his weaknesses.

"Our alumni have not agreed with every action of this University in the past, nor will they totally agree in the future. However, knowing Dr. Oswald, nothing would please him more than to have all alumni join forces to continue building a great future on the foundation which he laid."

The Association president told Dr. Oswald that alumni "regret the loss of your ability, your strength, your foresight and your experience."

Recognized at the Commencement ceremonies were the five recipients of \$500 Great Teacher Awards presented by the Alumni Association to Dr. Michael E. Adelstein, associate professor of English; Dr. Frank C. Buck, professor of animal sciences; Dr. Thomas D. Clark, distinguished history professor and former chairman of the History Department; Dr. Donald C. Cotter, associate professor of horticulture, and Dr. Holman Hamilton, history professor.

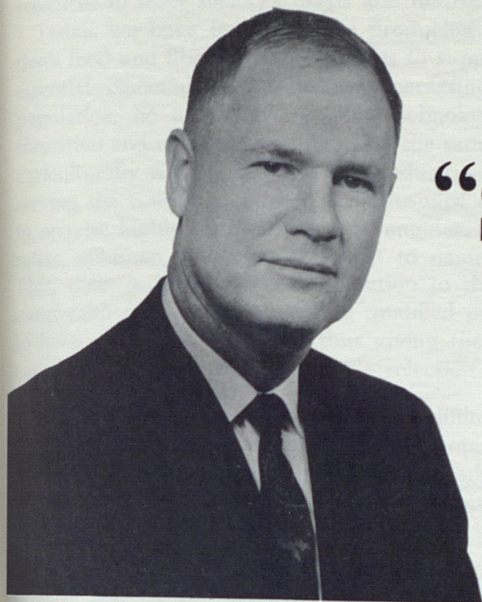
The Rev. Samuel Vander Meer, a Presbyterian minister from Morris Fork, Breathitt County, was named the non-student recipient of the Sullivan Medallion given by the New York Southern Society in memory of Algernon Sydney Sullivan. The medallion—awarded to those who best exemplify "such characteristics of heart, mind and conduct as demonstrate a spirit of love and helpfulness to others"—also was given to two students, Nancy Fitch Bryant, Fairmont, West Virginia, and William N. Eigel III, Louisville.

Carl B. Cone, professor and chairman of the Department of History, was the second recipient of the \$3,000 Philip D. and Elsie O. Sang award "for outstanding contributions to graduate education at the University."

Sang, who received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree at Commencement, and his wife have been substantial supporters of the University over the years.

An honorary Doctor of Science degree went to James Augustine Shannon, who was cited for "distinguished leadership for nearly two decades at the National Institute of Health."

In addition to his Alumni Association award, Dr. Clark received a \$500 Faculty Research Award from the University of Kentucky Research Foundation. The same award went also to Professors Oscar Dillon, mechanical engineering; Helmut A. Gordon, College of Pharmacy, and Mary Ellen Rickey, English.



“Solomon’s House” at the University

College of Agriculture

By William A. Seay
Dean and Director, College of Agriculture

If Francis Bacon, by some strange miracle, walked into one of the Agricultural Science Center classrooms, or across one of the Experiment Station farms, or into a county extension office, he would declare that he had found Solomon’s House—his own invention.

For, some 350 years ago, Bacon had outlined his notion of the ideal society in his treatise, *The New Atlantis*. Central to his utopia was an agricultural and mechanical experiment station where research and the dissemination of practical knowledge were emphasized—or Solomon’s House as he had named it.

Later in the 17th century, the English poet, Abraham Cowley, wrote in his essay, “Of Agriculture:”

William Albert Seay, above, was born in Charleston, Missouri, September 12, 1920, but received most of his early education in the schools of Hickman County, Kentucky. He received the B.S. degree in Agriculture from the University in 1942, the M.S., also from UK in 1947 and the Ph.D. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1949.

Dr. Seay served as instructor in agronomy at the University of Kentucky 1946-47, and, after receiving his Ph.D., returned to the University as Assistant Professor of Soils in November, 1949. He became successively associate professor of soils, agronomist and professor of soils, administrative assistant to the Dean and Director of the Division of Agriculture and Vice Director of the Experiment Station. After serving twice as Acting Dean and Director, he was appointed Dean of the College of Agriculture and Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Cooperative Extension Service.

Dr. Seay is a member of many professional and honorary societies, including Alpha Zeta, Sigma Xi, the Kentucky Academy of Science, the Kentucky Research Club, the American Soil Science Society, the Nuclear Energy Advisory Committee appointed by the Governor of Kentucky, the Steering Committee of the Governor’s Commission on Agriculture and many other civic and social organizations. He has served as a member of the National Agricultural Research Advisory Committee of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and has published more than 20 scientific papers on soil chemistry, fertility and the use of radioisotopes.

Dr. Seay served with the Armed Forces during World War II and at present holds the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Army Reserves.

And yet, who is there among our gentry that does not entertain a dancing-master for his children as soon as they are able to walk? But did ever any father provide a tutor for his son to instruct him betimes in the nature and improvements of that land which he intended to leave him? That is at least a superfluity, and this a defect, in our manner of education; and therefore I wish (but cannot in these times much hope to see it) that one college in each university were erected, and appropriated to this study, as well as there are to medicine and the civil law . . . to teach these four parts of it: first, aration [tillage], and all things relating to it; secondly, pasturage; thirdly, gardens, orchards, vineyards, and woods; fourthly, all parts of rural economy, which would contain the government of bees, swine, poultry, decoys, ponds, etc. . . .

Bacon's utopia, of course, never came to pass, and the pessimism of Cowley remained valid long after his death. However, these early ideas later became the foundation of the modern land grant university. The Morrill Act of 1862, establishing land grant colleges so that agriculture and mechanical arts could be taught; the Hatch Act of 1887, authorizing federal support for agricultural experiment stations; and the Smith-Lever Act of 1914, giving birth to the Cooperative Extension Service wrote into law some of the ideas that earlier thinkers had written into literature.

With state and federal legislation adding impetus to its development, our responsibilities in the College of Agriculture now extend to the people producing and consuming agricultural products; industries providing supplies and services to agricultural producers; businesses and industries processing, storing, and marketing agricultural products; the people managing and using Kentucky's natural resources; families seeking to improve their family life; residents of rural communities desiring to improve their environment; and youth, rural and urban, striving to obtain new skills and knowledge. A list of this sort, obviously touches every person in the Commonwealth.

To fulfill these broad duties, we have established four major objectives for the College: to create an atmosphere for greater development, assimilation, dissemination, and application of knowledge to agriculture; to contribute to the understanding of agriculture, whether it be local or international; to develop the human and natural resources of Kentucky; and to teach and motivate Kentuckians to use and manage available resources.

The College's four functions—teaching, research, regulatory services and extension—are meshed into a coordinated program designed to attain the stated objectives. For example, research provides information for teaching, extension, and the regulatory functions. Our extension staff then carries research to the people who will use it in their everyday choices. A relay research needs back to the researchers assists in the educational program of the regulatory services. Regulatory service, with its consumer protection laws and its inspection duties facilitates adoption of research findings and supports the extension educational program. Teaching, in turn, prepares young people for a wide range of agricultural careers in production, research, business, and technology.

Teaching

About 1880 was the beginning of instruction in "scientific agriculture" at the College. There was unfortunately, very little science to agriculture then. The computer today, however, is as important to agriculture as the coon-footed harrow was to the first students of Kentucky A. & M. College. What the ancients once called the art of husbandry is now, indeed, a complex system of scientific disciplines.

Dr. W. G. Survant, our Acting Associate Dean of Instruction, defines the purpose of agricultural instruction as the development of future agriculturalists with attitudes, understandings and abilities necessary

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in man's effort to use land, plant, animal and other resources to meet society's needs and desires.

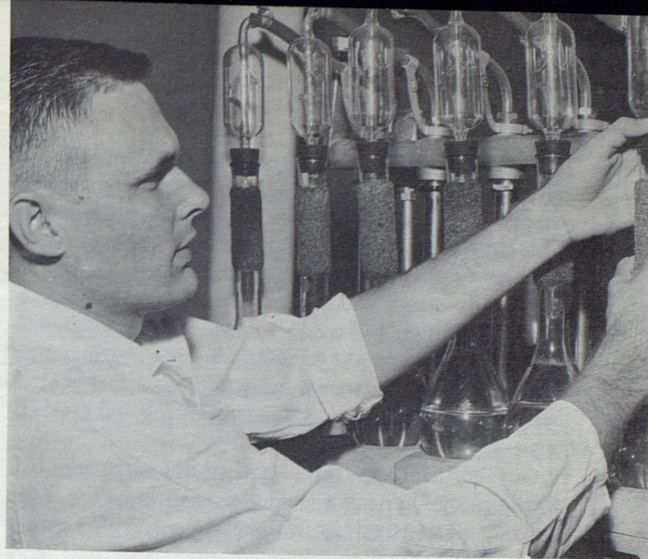
Today, we have fewer persons producing this nation's food and fiber. If the farmer is to supply these essential commodities to an ever-increasing urban population, he must have greater technological information and managerial ability. By the same token, agriculturally related business and industry—whether serving the consumer, farmer or both—must continue to acquire highly trained scientists, engineers, economists, salesmen, and managers, just to name a few. This, then, is instruction's contribution to the Commonwealth and nation—supplying qualified personnel to keep agriculture dynamic, thus giving the American consumer a plentiful and wide selection of food at a reasonable price.

Experiment Station

In 1885, two years before Congress passed the Hatch Act, Kentucky established the Agricultural Experiment Station "to promote scientific investigation and experiment respecting the principles and applications of agricultural science . . ."

The original experiment station—a basement room in what is now the Administration Building and 12 acres of land, with its top soil, by the way, removed for making bricks for college buildings—has grown into a system of sophisticated laboratories, greenhouses and research farms on and around the Lexington campus. Other major research farms, field stations, and research plots are situated throughout the Commonwealth. These facilities out in the state afford us better opportunity to study crops in their natural terrain, soil types and climates. For example, since west Kentucky produces our dark-fired tobacco, most of the research on this crop is done on the Experiment Substation at Princeton.

It is impossible to deal with all the projects here. However, to convey some idea of the scope and interdisciplinary nature of our work, I will touch on a few. Elaborate studies in animal nutrition are determining how animals digest and use food. At the same time, beef breeding research is being conducted so that better carcass quality and gaining efficiency may be obtained. Our goal, then, is to produce an animal through selective breeding, with the capacity to produce meat faster and more economically. Armed also with the knowledge of what kinds of feed and how much to give the animal, the final result will be more efficient and profitable livestock operations for the producer and a plentiful supply of high quality meat for the consumer. Similar studies are being done on swine, sheep, poultry and dairy animals.



Research work on the farm is often incomplete unless supplemented by research in the laboratory. In the animal science department at Lexington, Dr. Oran Little, animal nutritionist, uses the Kjeldahl apparatus for analysis of samples of feed for nitrogen.

Since forage is so important to the Commonwealth's livestock industry, the problem of establishing and maintaining these crops is a vital one. The rolling land of our Eden Shale farm in Owen county is giving us an excellent chance to experiment not only in the production of forages but in the utilization of land not suited to general agricultural uses. Christmas trees, a good source of income for Kentuckians, are also being studied at Eden Shale.

Much of our research on construction and heating of plastic greenhouses is being done at the Quicksand Experiment Substation in Breathitt County. University of Kentucky College of Agriculture horticulturists and agricultural engineers pioneered this work and requests for information from as far away as England, France, and Italy are not infrequent.

Because forests are such a large share of Kentucky's natural resources, the College established a wood-utilization center at Quicksand where students are trained in a two-year course in wood technology and forestry. In addition to the woodworking center, we have a modern sawmill and facilities for lumber handling and wood preservation in our 14,000-acre Robinson Forest. Industry demand is great for personnel to work in forestry and wood-use; consequently, we recently have started a School of Natural Resources which will not only offer four-year studies in forestry and wood utilization, but also work in fish and wildlife and recreation and park management.

Tobacco is still, of course, Kentucky's chief cash crop. As one would expect, we have a good deal of research work in progress on this crop. Tobacco plant breeders are constantly working on plant

varieties that will be resistant to diseases. Disease resistance in only one factor, for the plant must produce those qualities demanded by the marketplace. Therefore, the varieties our breeders release must produce correct size and shaped leaves with proper color and weight and a desirable chemical composition, in addition to having resistance. Entomologists are seeking better ways to control insects. Agronomists and agricultural engineers are working on mechanical harvesting and better techniques in curing and marketing.

Our horticulturists and agricultural engineers are working together on a potential cash crop for Kentuckians. The Horticulture Department is attempting to develop a pickling cucumber plant that will lend itself to mechanical harvesting and the agricultural engineers are making preliminary designs of a machine that will do the picking.

The purpose of research, according to Dr. Charles E. Barnhart, our Associate Dean and Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, is to discover new knowledge and to make that new and related knowledge available to agricultural science. To fulfill this purpose, contributions must be made to the body of scientific knowledge, College instruction programs must be supported by research, agricultural problems must be solved and research must be interpreted and made available to the public.

Regulatory Services

Regulatory Services, a division of the Agricultural Experiment Station, is responsible for administering a number of consumer protection laws. This part of the Station protects both the public and honest businessman against unscrupulous operators in the feed, fertilizers, seed, nursery, pesticide, and creamery businesses.

By its thorough examination, Kentuckians are assured that the feed, seed, fertilizer and other agricultural supplies they buy are pure and contain the material guaranteed on the label. Just one example of the importance of feed inspection occurred a few years ago when an alert inspector saved producers dollars and perhaps the health of their livestock. A shipment of unlabeled, out-of-state animal feed was found to contain, among other things, ground limestone, sand, and cocoa bean shells, considered poisonous to most classes of livestock. The shipment was seized and destroyed.

Nursery stock coming into the state is also inspected for diseases and the presence of insects. Soil testing, an invaluable guide to proper fertilization on field crops and suburban lawns alike, is done in the laboratories of the Regulatory Services.

Cooperative Extension Service

The Smith-Lever Act passed in 1914 directed the land grant college "to aid in diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics, and to encourage application of the same, . . . by giving of instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics to persons not attending or resident in colleges . . ."



Field demonstrations are an important educational method of Cooperative Extension workers. Here an Extension fruit specialist shows growers the latest peach pruning techniques.

Extension work actually started in Kentucky several years before the passage of the Smith-Lever Act. Early Experiment Station workers had organized boys' corn clubs where production practices were taught to members of the home economics department conducted "movable schools" for rural housewives, and Station scientists toured the state giving lectures from a special train which contained agricultural exhibits.

The work done by the Extension portion of our College is a partnership with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the local county government. Dr. G. W. Schneider, our Associate Director of the Cooperative Extension Service, sums up Extension as being a method of "helping the people to help themselves."

This union was originally formed to help rural people by bringing the new knowledge found through research to the farmer and homemaker and to teach new skills to youth through 4-H Clubs. While this is still an important part of our responsibility, urban affairs and total development concern us, too. Thus, with total development our concern, Extension's four areas of work—agriculture, home economics, youth development and resource development—are directed toward that goal.

This goal, we felt, could better be reached through more specialized educational programs. Therefore, in 1965 Kentucky pioneered the system of Area Extension work. We note, with a certain amount of pride, that other states are now adopting this plan. We changed from county programs to 14 area programs (areas are defined by the heavy lines on the accompanying map) so that now, instead of two or three agents in each county, we have 25 to 30 agents in each area. Each agent within an area is specialized in one field, such as dairying, tobacco, or human nutrition and serves the entire area with his or her specialty.

Area work, briefly then, is a method to put people with specific knowledge and skills where they can do the most good. With so many new ideas and materials available today along with the need for immediate answers to increasingly technical questions, it is nearly impossible for one man to know everything about beef cattle, tobacco, soil science, marketing and so on. The same is true for homemaking. The constant parade of new fabrics, new methods of food preparation or preservation, new ideas in child care, or home designs and furnishings makes specialization in home economics a necessity, too.

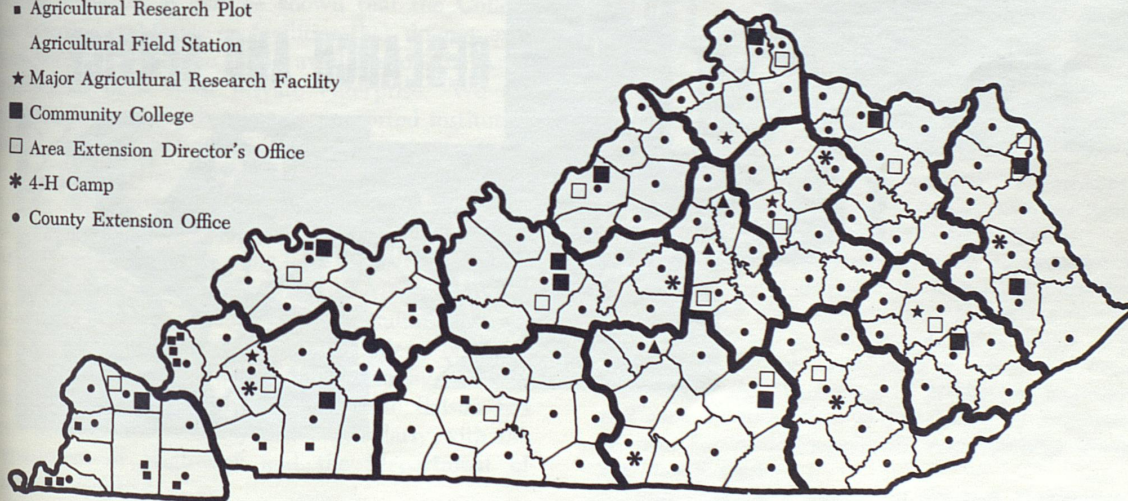
Area Extension work, in short, is an effort to develop programs in agriculture, home economics, youth and development based on local needs and then to take the action that local people and leaders and the Extension staff feel necessary for the full development of the area and its people.

The people, of course, are an area's greatest resource. Traditionally, Extension has worked directly with the people of the Commonwealth, and this continues to be the case. Our agriculturalists gave advice to 274,421 families, farmers, or agricultural businesses

(continued on page 31)

Composite Activities

- Agricultural Research Plot
- Agricultural Field Station
- ★ Major Agricultural Research Facility
- Community College
- Area Extension Director's Office
- * 4-H Camp
- County Extension Office



Map indicates the 14 program areas of the Cooperative Extension Service.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING;



RESEARCH AND SERVICE



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*By Dr. Robert M. Drake, Jr.,
Dean of the College of Engineering*

Academically the College of Engineering is organized into seven departments, Agricultural, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, and Metallurgical Engineering and Engineering Mechanics. Of these departments, Agricultural Engineering is identified with the College of Agriculture for administrative purposes. All departments except Engineering Mechanics give the bachelor of science degree; all give the master of science in engineering degree; and, all except Electrical and Chemical Engineering give the doctor of philosophy degree at present. Some 95 full-time faculty and a proportional number of supporting staff are associated with the academic programs.

Known to a lesser degree but within the College of Engineering and now quite active are the Office of Research and Engineering Services and the Office of Continuing Education and Extension. Both of these offices have, in part, a common goal of providing services to the people and industries of the Commonwealth. The services are self-supporting and are extended whenever it can be shown that the College has talent, capabilities or facilities that do not exist elsewhere or cannot be made available on the usual commercial basis from private enterprise. We are sensitive to the view that a state supported institution should not compete with commercial enterprises within the state. However, the fact remains that the College of Engineering has unusual resources in a distinguished faculty and laboratory facilities perhaps superior to those in most local industries. To this end we seek to participate with industries toward the solution of their problems on a consultative basis. The facilities and resources of the College of Engineering have always been available to agencies of the state on a cooperative basis. Close liaison has been developed over the years, particularly with the Department of Highways and the Department of Natural Resources.

The range of services has been large, both as to the size and extent of the projects and the ranges of continuity of association. Projects have been undertaken that were completed in a few hours, while others have required months and even years of continuous effort. To describe any great segment of these projects would not be possible here; therefore, the emphasis is directed to a few as a means of illustration.



Dean Robert M. Drake, Jr., of the College of Engineering, above, returned to the University after successful earlier careers in both education and private industry.

A native of Eagle Cliff, Dean Drake won his B.S. ('42) in Mechanical Engineering at the University and then went to the University of California for his M.S. and his Ph.D.

After service as a captain in the Army Air Corps, Dr. Drake became an associate professor at the University of California and then accepted a position with the Aircraft Gas Turbine Division of General Electric Co.

He moved to Princeton University as professor and chairman of the Department of Mechanical Engineering, was senior staff consultant at Arthur D. Little, Cambridge, and then returned to his Kentucky Alma Mater as professor of mechanical engineering in 1964. He became chairman of the Department of Mechanical Engineering and then, in 1966, dean of the College of Engineering. He also has carried professorial responsibilities throughout his UK tenure.

Dean Drake is a director of Intertech Corporation of Princeton, N. J. and is a member of Sigma Xi, Omicron Delta Kappa, Pi Tau Sigma and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He also is an associate fellow of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics.

The Agricultural Industry

The Department of Agricultural Engineering has a close tie with the agricultural production and process-

ing industries through the agricultural extension service. Five engineers use design methods and applications of research results to develop improved facilities for the agricultural industry including the suppliers of agricultural equipment.

H. E. Hamilton, Extension Agricultural Engineer, has developed an outstanding design for grain handling, drying and storage, and feed processing facilities which are suitable for Kentucky farms. An important feature in Mr. Hamilton's plan is the concept of incremental design, the construction of an efficient facility in discrete steps, the total development covering perhaps several years. Efforts are extended to provide the agricultural industry and its suppliers with an understanding of the engineering knowledge necessary for the development of economical physical facilities.

George Duncan has initiated work on the growth of tobacco plants in greenhouses as a means of achieving uniform plant growth and ultimately an automatic transplanting system. Under development at this time is a forced air curing system for tobacco. Two new tobacco barns were designed with this purpose in mind and were constructed in 1967. There is an expectation that six to eight demonstrational curing barns will be established throughout the state this year. A reliable, effective, automated curing system is the objective.

Similarly, Kermit Mills, Robert McClure, and George Turner work with problems in the areas of rural housing, agricultural machinery and animal structures, respectively. The use of design techniques and the application of the results of research are directed toward the improvement of physical facilities and educational programs for the agricultural industries, including the suppliers of agricultural equipment.

The Mineral Industries

Thomas Kendall, Research Analyst of the Office of Research and Engineering Services, has, since 1948, conducted chemical analyses for the Kentucky Geological Survey. During that time some 6,000 samples of limestone, 250 samples of silicate rock, and many samples of miscellaneous materials have been analyzed. In the ceramics laboratory analyses of clays suitable for the manufacture of clay products have contributed to the development of those industries.

Over a number of years, for the Division of Purchase of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, coal samples have been analyzed to determine whether coal purchased for various state institutions met contract specifications. Occasionally samples of coal, lime-

stone, clay and other materials are analyzed for individuals and industries within the state.

A broad range of analytical work has been undertaken in the metals area—analyses of steel, light metal alloys and dental amalgams. New procedures have been developed for such analyses which have industrial production implications. The capabilities of the laboratory have recently been expanded to work in titanium and alloys of columbium.

The materials laboratory has undertaken a sieve and chemical analysis of glass sands of importance to the manufacture of glass for the Office of Development Services of the College of Business and Economics as a part of the State Technical Services Act.

Water Resources Development

The Commonwealth of Kentucky, Department of Natural Resources, requested and the College of Engineering responded in the establishment of a cooperative venture to further the development of the state's water resources. An improved program in water resources engineering resulted and had as its aim three objectives:

1. To conduct basic and applied research in water related problems of importance to the Commonwealth.
2. To provide for the professional development and training of personnel in areas related to water resources.
3. To assist in the solution of the technical problems which will arise as the water development program expands to meet the growing industrial needs.

Within the framework of the program, some 20 students have been appointed to receive training in water resources management. The students function jointly under the supervision of the University of Kentucky Water Resources Institute and the Division of Water of the Kentucky Department of Natural Resources. The trainees acquire practical experience in water resources engineering while working with engineers trained and proficient in the solution of water problems.

In addition to the three basic objectives as stated the staff and physical facilities available as a result of the training program make possible improvements and economies in the water resources studies. By maximum use of computer techniques it is possible to consider many refinements in design which were tedious by former methods.

An important feature of the undertaking is an inventory of the water resources in the state. A survey of all lakes exceeding ten acres in area is under-

All available stream flow and weather information is being compiled and stored on magnetic tape in a central location. Such information will be readily available to all interested agencies.

A joint effort initiated by the University of Louisville with participants from the Water Resources Laboratory, University of Louisville, and the Water Resources Institute of the University of Kentucky for an ecological study of areas to be impounded by proposed river dam reservoirs has been inaugurated. The project will include studies of plant, aquatic and animal life in the areas up - and -down stream from reservoirs. The study will constitute a valuable contribution to water resource documentation, and will establish a pattern for pre-construction research in proposed dam and reservoir areas.

Extension Service

The College of Engineering has been involved with the University Cooperative Extension Service (Area Extension Specialists in Development), the Office of Development Services and Business Research (College of Business and Economics), the Kentucky Department of Commerce, Industrial Development Section, and the Kentucky Department of Aeronautics in a program to encourage industrial development as a means to improve the economy of Kentucky.

The engineering expertise of the approximately 100 faculty and staff members is made available for consultation on problems related to industrial development. Since the College of Engineering has no budgeted resources for such services, it is necessary to charge for services rendered in all cases except for some administrative costs incurred by the Office of Continuing Education and Extension of the College of Engineering. It is anticipated that all services will be essentially self-supporting.

During the past few months services provided have included the study of a large tract of land near Mayfield to determine the requirements for utilities and roads, grading and drainage problems for the Industrial Committee of the Chamber of Commerce; a review of possible industrial sites in Whitley County for the Area Extension Specialist and the County Judge; a review of industrial and airport sites near Columbia, Kentucky, for the Area Extension Specialist for Development, local officials and the Departments of Commerce and Aeronautics; assistance to the Area Extension Specialist for Development and local officials in Bardstown, Kentucky, in planning for a combination airport/industrial park complex; and

consultation with engineers preparing a proposed model city plan for Hazard, Kentucky.

In addition to the study and facilities survey work on industrial siting, consultation has been provided to assist in the expansion of small businesses. Such consultation relates more to the industrial engineering aspects of the problems of logistics and supply, inventory control and the like rather than products development.

The College of Engineering is participating in the first phase development of the State Technical Service Program, which is designed to bring the latest research results, technical and scientific developments to the attention of engineers and industries in the state.

The specific program undertaken thus far by the College has been a pilot project to upgrade the knowledge and capabilities of land surveyors in Kentucky. The recent adoption of a licensing law for land surveyors and the subsequent examination and licensing of land surveyors emphasized the need for further improvement in this area. The objectives of the program are:

1. To acquaint practicing land surveyors with the latest developments in equipment and techniques.
2. To provide the opportunity for land surveyors with limited formal education to improve further their technical training in selected areas.
3. To provide the means for formally trained land surveyors to maintain or improve their knowledge in recently developed advanced procedures and techniques, such as computer programming calculations and photogrammetry.

The College of Engineering plans to offer similar programs in other areas of engineering as the needs and interests of practicing engineers are determined.

Conclusion

The College of Engineering as the only publicly supported college of engineering within the Commonwealth of Kentucky recognizes its role to be divided into three parts—resident education, continuing education, and extension services. The latter function discussed herein is becoming more and more important as the economy of Kentucky changes from an almost totally agricultural economy to a mix of agricultural and industrial economies. The College of Engineering has shown itself to be a valuable resource in support of continued industrial development.

FROM CORNFIELD TO MEDICAL CARE

By Len Cobb

Service to the citizens of Kentucky is a major purpose of the Albert B. Chandler Medical Center, situated on the University's Lexington campus.

Major divisions of the Medical Center providing these services are the colleges of Dentistry, Medicine, Nursing, and Pharmacy, the School of Allied Health Professions and the University hospital.

Of these divisions, the University hospital provides the most direct services to the people of the Commonwealth.

Although the Medical Center site was only a cornfield a dozen years ago, it has grown to be a major unit of the total University, with more than 2,000 students, faculty and staff concentrating on both education and research within this complex.

The hospital, which recently marked its sixth anniversary, has developed into a UK centered referral hospital for the Commonwealth. During its six years several established programs have received, due to their uniqueness, national and international attention.

Among these programs are the Care-By-Parent Unit, the Drug Information Center, and the Unit Dose System, all of which were developed at the hospital and have since been used as patterns by hospitals elsewhere.

The Care-By-Parent Unit is a special pediatrics ward which admits one or both parents with their non-acutely ill child. Parents care for their children with the aid of pediatric assistants who work on the floor. There are no physicians or nurses stationed permanently on the floor but they are on call as needed from near-by areas. Parents keep a daily record of their child's temperature, times when medicines are given and other information. Also, all medication with the exception of shots, is given by the parents.

Rooms in the Care-By-Parent Unit have little re-



CARE BY PARENT—Lobby of the Care-By-Parent Unit where patients and their families can gather to talk or play games.

semblance to a hospital room. They are more like a motel type room that one would see in a motel. They are painted in attractive colors and the furniture is stained wood and formica. Furnishings include a desk-table, two couches (or a couch and baby bed) which can be converted into beds in the evening. Each room has its own private toilet facilities and a shower.

Linens and diapers are furnished by the hospital and there is a washing machine, dryer, iron, and ironing board in one room for the parents' and children's clothing.

Dr. Vernon L. James, Jr., an assistant professor of pediatrics, is the unit's director. The Medical Center

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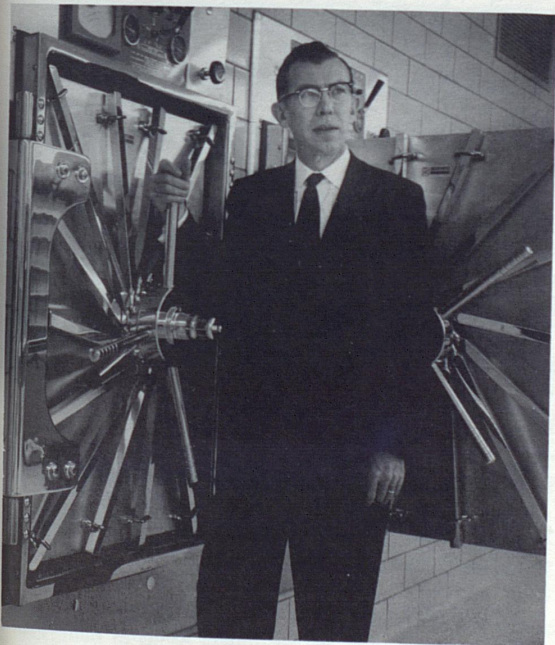
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recently was given a third-year federal grant of \$53,879 for continuing the project.

A second notable program at the University Hospital is the unit-dose system of dispensing drugs. The unit-dose concept was developed by Paul F. Parker, director of the hospital Pharmacy Central Supply Department and professor and chairman of the Department of Clinical Pharmacy in the College of Pharmacy.

The unit-dose system is a time, cost, and space saver. Bulk medications sent to the hospital pharmacy are measured by use of automatic equipment into single doses, packaged, and labeled to so remain until opened at the patient's bedside. Instead of the five steps in the traditional nursing system of reading the physician's order, transcribing the order several times, preparing the medications in the unit-doses individually, administering the medications, and charting the medications given, the nurse is responsible only for the last two steps.

The unit dose increases patient safety by lowering incidence of medication errors and removes a function from a busy nursing station, thereby increasing efficiency and releasing space for other uses.



PAUL F. PARKER—Professor Paul F. Parker, director of Pharmacy Central Supply at University Hospital, is the developer of the Unit-Dose System of distributing drugs pioneered at University Hospital. It is being adopted by other hospitals throughout the United States.

The College of Pharmacy recently was awarded a grant of \$363,455 for evaluation and continued development of the unit-dose system. The funds came from the United States Public Health Service, Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities.

The Drug Information Center houses a large file which records all medications given to patients at the hospital, the effects of such drugs, and the frequency of prescription. This information is available to qualified health personnel throughout the state.

The center is manned daily by two pharmacists, Dr. Charles Walton, the director, and Jerry Johnson. During non-working hours, calls are taken by the pharmacist on duty in the Pharmacy Central Supply Department.

The University hospital also is pioneering in Kentucky in the use of ultrasound as an aid to medical diagnosis. At present, the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology and the Department of Surgery each have an ultrasonic device that is used essentially to measure heartbeat.

The Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology has a fetal heart rate monitor that is used both in the hospital and in pre-natal clinics. Due to the extremely large number of complicated cases referred to physicians at the hospital, it is in use almost every day. The instrument is completely portable, being about the size of a portable tape recorder, is all-transistorized, and is powered by rechargeable batteries. One person can operate it.

The machine used by the Department of Surgery is an echocardiogram, valuable in detecting malfunction of the mitral valve of the heart. This unit is also in use nearly every day. It is somewhat larger than the fetal heart rate monitor and must be wheeled from room to room on a dolly-like cart.

A ten-bed multiple disciplinary Clinical Research Center also is operated at the hospital. It has averaged 80 per cent occupancy since it opened in October of 1965. The unit has self-contained core laboratories, its own metabolic kitchen, its own full-time nursing staff, and a full-time clinical director, Dr. William R. Winternitz.

University hospital itself has treated more than 95,000 in-patients since the doors opened. The average daily in-patient census during the first month of operation numbered only 40 persons. This population per day figure increased to 323 patients by November, 1967. Most are Kentucky residents.

Bed capacity of the hospital currently is 377, with a maximum activation of 450 beds projected.

Hospital clinics now handle more than 4,500 visits

by out-patients each month, and the emergency room treats an average of 55 patients daily.

The patients have a complete range of supporting services to assist with their care.

The staff of the Radiology Department processes and provides reports on approximately 140 X-ray examinations daily and Clinical Laboratory personnel perform an average of 1,600 procedures daily ranging from highly complicated tests requiring several hours to urinalysis which is accomplished in just a few minutes. Physical therapists perform almost 1,700 procedures each month.

But every area at the Medical Center is deeply involved in providing service to Kentucky. And, of course, the major service is the graduation of qualified health personnel.

A breakdown of Medical Center graduates shows:

The College of Dentistry has 59 with 15 currently in practice in Kentucky. The bulk of the remainder is either in post-graduate education programs or in the Armed Forces.

The College of Medicine has 206 alumni with eight of these physicians currently in Kentucky practice. The others are serving mandatory hospital internships or are in residency training programs or with the Armed Forces.

The College of Nursing has 121 graduates with 82 currently in practice in the Commonwealth.



CONTINUING EDUCATION CLASS—The College of Nursing as well as the college of Medicine and Dentistry hold continuing education classes to teach newer and more efficient methods to active members of the profession.

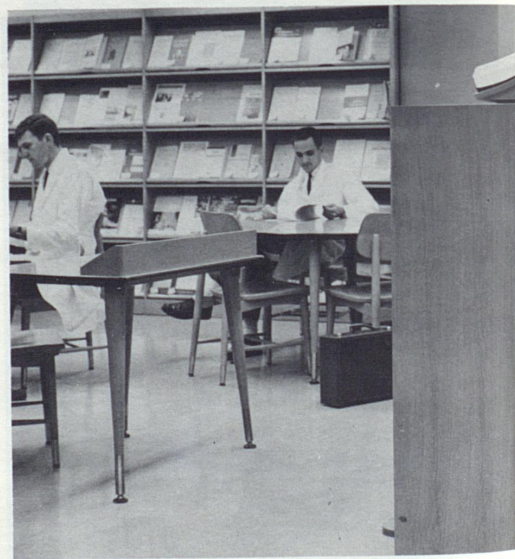
The College of Pharmacy, which came to the Lexington campus 10 years ago, has graduated 376 with 331 of these pharmacists working in Kentucky.

The University hospital also has been active since 1962 in training health personnel with 189 interns and 22 residents have been trained. Many of these residents are graduates from other schools who came here when the Medical Center first opened and have stayed to practice in Kentucky in anesthesiology, medicine, psychiatry, pediatrics, general practice, obstetrics and gynecology and radiology.

In addition, the community college programs associated with the Medical Center that have graduated students are dental laboratory technology and the associate degree in nursing program.

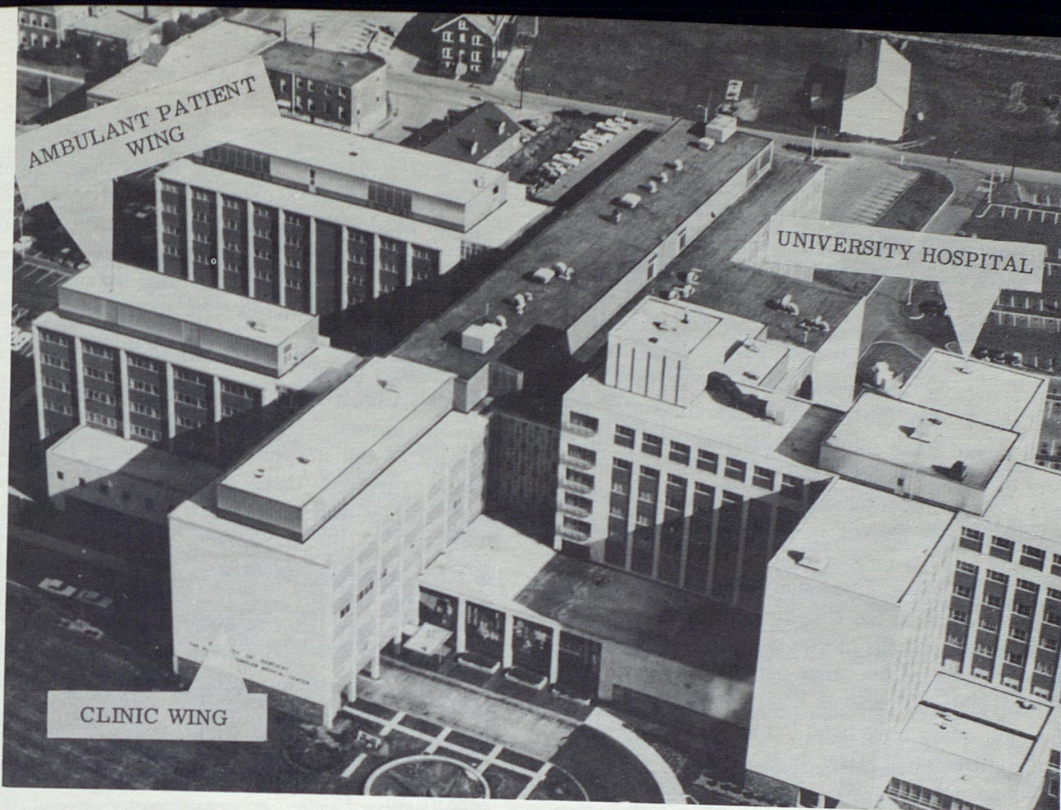
The current number of students at the Medical Center is 869. This includes 200 dental students, 284 medical students, 125 nursing students, 152 pharmacy students, and 108 students in the School of Allied Health Professions, which is completing its second year.

The Medical Center Library, with its 105,000 volumes and more than 2,000 periodicals, has become one of the finest collections in the nation.



MEDICAL CENTER LIBRARY—This medical library, one of the largest in the South, contains more than 105,000 volumes and 2,000 current periodicals for students and faculty who research documented materials.

The medical library is a member of the national inter-library loan service which allows books in our library to be checked out to another library in any



ALBERT B. CHANDLER MEDICAL CENTER—The physical medical center building houses the University Hospital, the Medical Science Building (colleges of Medicine and Nursing, administrative offices and the Medical Library) the College of Dentistry, the Clinic Wing (four clinic floors and a Medical Records Department), and the Ambulant Patient Wing (special diagnostic facilities, the Care By Patient Unit, and the Clinical Research Center). The College of Pharmacy is housed in a separate building on nearby Washington Avenue.

other part of the United States. A feature of the library is a free service provided to Kentucky physicians and others who have a legitimate health interest and are conducting research. Any article appearing in a specific medical journal or book will be photocopied or extracted and copied by library personnel and sent to the person requesting the material.

The library also contains two special collections, both donated by the late Dr. Emmett Horine of Louisville. They deal with William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, and Michael Servetus, the theologian and physician who was burned at the stake by John Calvin and his followers.

All four colleges of the Medical Center place great emphasis on continuing education, and programs are carried on all during the year to assist medical personnel in the state.

Included in these programs are the numerous post-graduate courses held by each of the colleges, the cancer teaching lectures, the distinguished lecture series of the college of medicine, and the monthly college of nursing lecture series.

These continuing education programs are of benefit to everyone in the state in that they teach physicians,

dentists, nurses, and other health personnel the latest of concepts and methods in patient care.

There is a large amount of research going on in the Medical Center—both basic and applied. Types of work being done include tobacco research, research in lung diseases, cancer research, several NASA and Air Force projects, the already-mentioned Care-By-Parent Unit, Unit-Dose System, and Clinical Research Center, plus many other general projects.

Two projects include the work being done with immune therapy on patients with widespread cancer and in the area of kidney transplants.

Dr. Loren J. Humphrey, associate professor of surgery and associate professor of clinical cell biology, is directing the cancer research under a grant from the American Cancer Society.

Immune therapy is the use of immune mechanisms in the body as treatment. Dr. Humphrey has used the therapy on patients with malignant moles and cancer of the large intestine.

Treatment is started with the selection of two patients of the same blood type who become partners in the research. The cancer in each is widespread and not curable by drug or radiation therapy. Blood

samples from each patient are taken for future laboratory use, and then a piece of tumor is taken from each patient and made into a suspension so it will produce antibodies but will not allow the cancer cells to grow.

The suspension of the tumor from one patient is injected into the other patient and visa versa. Shots are given over a four-week period and then the partners check into the clinical research center for about 10 days. Each morning one pint of blood is removed from each patient, spinned so the red blood cells are thrown down leaving the plasma and white blood cells. Each patient is given the plasma and white blood cells from the other plus his own red blood cells to prevent anemia. This procedure is repeated for eight or ten times.

The white blood cells of one patient become active against the tumor of the other patient.

Approximately 40 patients have participated in the program but many have been too ill to complete both parts of the treatment. The most striking case is that of a 48-year-old man who has lived beyond what would normally be expected.

In late 1966 a mole on the man's upper right arm was diagnosed as cancerous. The disease recurred causing about 50 moles on his arm and four on his face. He responded to treatment so well that the moles were removed from his arm by surgery. Without the therapy, this would have been impossible because the moles would have appeared elsewhere in increased numbers.

Since August of 1964, physicians at the hospital have performed 34 kidney transplants in 27 persons. Twenty of the 27 are still alive, with three persons having survived three years, each with someone else's kidney, and seven more for at least two years.

Twenty of the transplants were from live donors related to the recipient and the remaining 14 were taken from persons who had died a short time before. Kidneys taken from healthy relatives usually work better than those taken from unrelated persons.

Of the 20 surviving transplantees, two are students in junior high school, four in high school, and two in college. There are three housewives, an accountant, a computer programmer, and a radio and television repairman.



University Channel to Good Jobs

Many graduates have found a clear channel to good jobs in the University's Placement Service.

Although the greatest volume of work performed by the service naturally is that for graduating seniors, it is open to all alumni and a number out of school for many years have utilized it. Credentials are compiled for all registrants with the Service and maintained throughout their working careers if they keep in touch. There is no fee.



Col. James P. Alcorn (Ret.) '39, returned to the University as professor of military science and chairman of the Department in 1963. He is an Army combat veteran of World War II and of the fighting in Korea. Called to active duty in 1942 following completion of his ROTC course at UK, Col. Alcorn is the holder of numerous military awards and decorations.

With Col. James P. Alcorn (Ret.) as director and Daniel G. Tudor as assistant director, the Service during the last school year had on the campus more than 1,000 recruiters from 621 employers. The recruiters made 929 trips to the University to interview students—an increase from 821 campus visits in the previous school year.

Employers bidding for UK talent included major industrial and business corporations, educational institutions and government agencies.

And proffered starting salaries were substantial. The average offer to a male with a bachelor's degree and a technical major, for example, was \$759 monthly—up 5.4 percent from the previous year. The average for non-technical graduates rose 6.2 percent to \$652, with high-salaried accountants in strong demand. At the top were chemical engineers, with an average of \$783; electrical engineers, \$763, and mechanical engineers, \$761.

The Service reports that the demand for teachers continues to increase, with teaching opportunities available to UK graduates now in the neighborhood of 100,000 annually.

The University pioneered in the field of on-campus and alumni placement, starting a service before 1900. The activity initially was confined to engineering students, with professors doing the work in their spare time. The College of Education and other schools also became active and currently, besides Colonel Alcorn and Tudor, the Service has six full-time secretaries, two graduate assistants and six part-time student employes.

Acting in a liaison capacity between job seekers and employe seekers, the Service not only serves as a repository for credentials, resumes, transcripts and recommendations but also offers free career counseling and provides a placement library with information on opportunities in various fields plus data on specific companies, school systems and government agencies.

As a member of the Southern College Placement Association and the nation-wide College Placement Council, the Placement Service cooperates with other association and council members in meeting the growing demand for qualified employes.

Examples of the effectiveness of the Service are numerous but the few following are illustrative:

A graduate of the College of Business and Economics was on a three-year tour of duty with the armed services and, several months before his discharge, asked the Placement Service to present his credentials to recruiting companies. Forty different companies contacted this alumnus.

The Department of Defense asked the Service,

working with the College of Education, to nominate two girls graduating in elementary education for its pilot teaching project for the dependents of those in the Armed Forces. Two years of teaching experience ordinarily is required for such assignments but the pilot project was designed to place outstanding graduates without experience in these overseas schools. From several hundred nominations, about 25 are chosen. Both UK nominees were accepted—one for Japan and one for Labrador.

The Governor's office advised the Placement Service of a need for executive secretaries. Within minutes, the Service flashed the word to counselors in the Community Colleges offering associate degrees in secretarial science. Qualified Kentuckians throughout the state thus were given an opportunity to consider these key positions.

A woman teacher, who obtained her first assignment through the Service, married an Army official and traveled the nation and the world. She kept in touch and now wishes to teach again. The Service is contacting school superintendents and sending credentials to put her in a new position.

The Board of Education of a Kentucky school district reported its need for a superintendent. Information on the position was transmitted to the College of Education and Placement Service files were scanned for outstanding candidates. As a result, a promising young Kentucky graduate student became the head of a dynamic, growing school system at a handsome salary.



EDITOR'S NOTE: Although devoted in large part to the University's services to the Commonwealth, space in this issue of *The Kentucky Alumnus* does not permit coverage of them all. One of the most important—the vocational education program headed by Dr. Harold Binkley—will be described in the next issue.

STIMULATING ECONOMIC GROWTH

Why did 13,061 businesses fail in 1966, and why did many others fall short of their maximum potential?

According to Dr. H. K. Charlesworth, Director of the University of Kentucky's Office of Development Services and Business Research, one of the major reasons for business failure or marginal success in the United States, and in Kentucky, is lack of experienced management.

In the year since the Office was established under the sponsorship of the U.S. Economic Development Administration, the Kentucky Department of Commerce, and the University of Kentucky College of Business and Economics, Dr. Charlesworth and his staff of management consultants have been in contact with many small businesses in Kentucky. Often they find that the owner-manager is a man of considerable ability, but that his energies are necessarily devoted to production. As his business expands, he finds himself increasingly involved with problems of marketing, accounting, and finance, for which his previous experience has not prepared him. Unlike his larger competitors, he cannot afford a trained managerial staff, and he is unable to hire a professional consulting firm.

The Technical Assistance to Business Program, which was established to fill this need by providing free management advice and consultation to Kentucky small and medium firms, is one of several programs administered by the Office of Development Services and Business Research. The goal of the Office is to stimulate the growth and economy of Kentucky. To implement this goal, the Office has established the Technical Assistance to Business Program, an Information Analysis Center, and a Labor Education Center, and is involved in a variety of conferences, an input-output study, and an ambitious publications program.

The Technical Assistance to Business Program

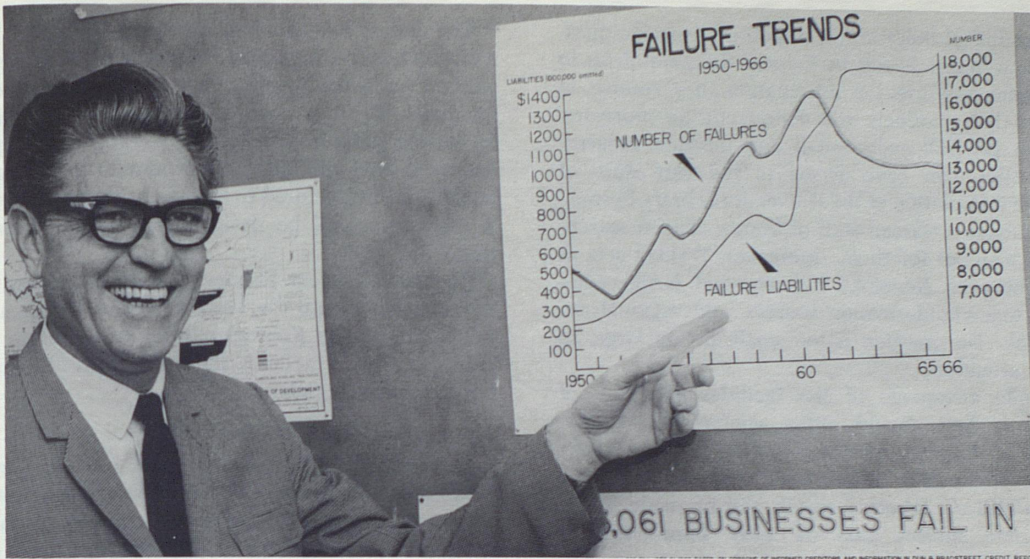
The technical assistance program began in May, 1967. A pilot program was initiated to bring management consultation to firms in five counties in the Big

Sandy Area (Martin, Johnson, Floyd, Magoffin, and Pike), and in four counties in the East Lake Cumberland area (Pulaski, McCreary, Wayne, and Clinton). Beginning in fiscal year 1968-69 this program will be expanded to include Boyd, Greenup, Carter, Elliott, and Lawrence Counties in the Northeast Kentucky Area (Big Sandy) and Taylor, Casey, Adair, Russell, and Cumberland Counties in the East Lake Cumberland Area. By 1970 the program will serve all sixty Economic Development Administration designated counties and by 1971 it will operate in all the counties of Kentucky.

Business counseling is the first responsibility of this program. The cases undertaken have varied in detail and complexity from advice on journal entries in a simple accounting system to complete analyses of market potential, management requirements and plant layout. In each case, all information given by the business is held in complete confidence.

The technical assistance personnel act as liaison between the businessman and other agencies. Through counseling and marketing studies they have helped firms qualify for a variety of federal assistance loans and grants. Many of their initial contacts with businessmen in the pilot counties have been arranged through the Cooperative Extension Service of the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture, and they work closely with the Small Business Administration, the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Kentucky Department of Commerce, and the Kentucky Program Development Office.

Activities in the area of community development which must be a part of any program designed to help small business, have been centered in the East Lake Cumberland Area. The Office of Development Services and Business Research has been requested to assist in preparing development sites in association with the University College of Engineering and has given community development assistance on industrial site possibilities and on the economic and business requirements for the establishment of industries in Pulaski and McCreary Counties.



Dr. H. K. Charlesworth, above, extension professor of economics, came to the University in 1967 with an interesting background. After a tour of duty as Program Economist and Program Officer for the Agency for International Development in Indonesia and the Philippines, he returned to the United States to work as International Financial Economist for the U.S. Department of Commerce and to serve as Visiting Professor of Economics at the University of Texas. In 1965, he became Director of the Kuwait Institute of Economic and Social Planning in the Middle East for the United Nations. This involved organizing and opening a national institute with a "regional outlook" to train government economists from Arab countries of the Middle East in economic and social planning.

Any business firm, in the counties served, is eligible to request technical assistance under this program; however, preference is given to small firms that do not have the resources to finance the services of professional consultants. Persons interested in obtaining help under this program should contact the Office of Development Services and Business Research directly, or the local Area Resource Development Specialist of the Cooperative Extension Service.

Once the initial contact is made, a management consultant will visit the firm and will work with the owner or manager to determine the major problems confronting the firm. He will also arrange for any special consultants who are needed to suggest a workable solution to particular problems.

Development Services Information Analysis Center

The Development Services Information Analysis Center (DSIAC) was established in September 1967 to stimulate economic growth in the Commonwealth through the dissemination of scientific and technical information to Kentucky small and medium business and industry. Funded by the State Technical Services Act of 1965, the Kentucky Department of Commerce,

and the University, DSIAC collects, stores, and makes available at no cost to its clients new scientific and technical information related to their needs.

Most small and medium firms do not have the staff of trained scientists and technicians they would need to keep up with the vast amounts of information available in the United States today. Often they do not have sufficient staff to solve their immediate technical problems, let alone the manpower to investigate innovations. But many small industrialists and manufacturers have increased their production and their profit by taking advantage of the discoveries made by government scientists working on the complex problems of the Space Age. Teflon is a frequently cited example of this transfer of technology from the scientist to the producer. It was developed for scientific reasons, but has been put to many other less esoteric uses by manufacturers and housewives. In order to use Teflon, manufacturers had to find out that it existed, and to do that, they had to have trained scientific personnel.

DSIAC was established to help the businessman take advantage of the new technology and to solve his immediate technical problems. It does this by collecting and disseminating copies of pertinent pub-

lished technical literature in response to specific questions from industry, and by helping the small firms to understand and use the information they receive to improve their products and manufacturing processes. Through DSIAC, every small and medium industry in Kentucky can have access to the vast store of scientific information of the University Library System, and can have a trained staff of library experts searching the material for them. Moreover, DSIAC acts as a link between Kentucky industry and NASA computers, federal information sources, and regional depositories. No question is too small, or too large, to receive attention.

To take advantage of the facilities and staff of DSIAC, a firm should either contact the Center directly or take its questions to the nearest public library. The public librarian will forward the questions to DSIAC, where a search will be made in the appropriate subject area. If more information is needed by the searcher, a technical expert will contact the firm in person or by telephone.

Larger firms are asked to contact the Greater Louisville Data Referral Center at the University of Louisville.

The Development Services Labor Education Center

The Development Services Labor Education Center has been created in the College of Business and Economics as an organization through which the relevant resources of the University are made available in response to the needs of the labor movement in Kentucky. In cooperation with the Kentucky State AFL-CIO, and using the facilities of University Extension, the Labor Education Center provides training for union officers and stewards, and offers the skill and liberal arts courses requested by workers, whether or not they hold union office.

It is widely accepted that labor unions perform desirable functions in our society, according to Dr. Charlesworth, who adds that it should be noted that union activities often provide workers with avenues to positions of social responsibility and prestige, benefitting both the individual and society. "These opportunities arise not only in collective bargaining and in adjudicating grievances," Dr. Charlesworth says, "but also in political and social service work associated with primary union functions. Labor union leaders and potential leaders need education in more than just the tools of their trade. They need an understanding of economics, government, psychology, sociology, and even international affairs, literature, and philosophy."

The Labor Education Center, the Kentucky State AFL-CIO and University Extension plan courses for workers at three levels. One level will enable individuals needing basic tool courses to compensate for having left high school before completing degrees. A second level will offer courses similar to those given in colleges, but tailored to the needs of specific groups. A third level will be designed for advanced leadership.

The Development Services Labor Education Center cooperates with the Department of Research and Education of the Kentucky State AFL-CIO by providing staff and facilities for the 23-year-old summer Kentucky Labor School.

Business Research

As the title of the Office implies, business research is another phase of Dr. Charlesworth's operation. Current research includes an economic input-output study for Kentucky. The need for this kind of comprehensive economic analysis at state and regional levels for private and public planning is presently gaining much attention. Industry and government need to know what future level of population and economic activity they should use as a basis for investment decisions; what changes are occurring in the population and economy; and what these changes imply. The input-output study will measure these factors. The working papers of this study will be published to help other states conduct their own economic analyses, while the results of the input-output study will appear in the first issue of a new journal which the Office plans to publish.

The new journal, to be issued quarterly, will emphasize Kentucky's growth and development and will deal with such themes as the annual report of the Governor on the state of the Kentucky economy, Kentucky industrial development, Kentucky regional development and state and local government. The journal will include studies on a variety of topics: evaluation of developmental policies, articles by government officials and University of Kentucky faculty and relevant statistics.

In addition to this journal, the Office is also considering a special monograph series to be published whenever a particular piece of research is recognized as having special merit.

In summary, the Office of Development Services and Business Research provides business counseling, scientific, technical and management information, vocational training, informal courses, conferences and workshops and will soon publish a quarterly journal. Its goal is to strengthen economic development throughout the Commonwealth.

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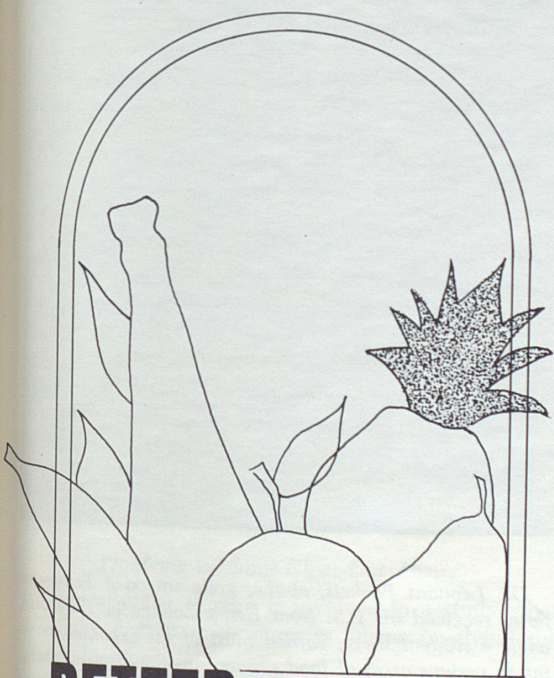
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BETTER NOURISHMENT

Dr. Leonard Packett, chairman of the newly-organized Department of Nutrition and Food Science, intends to do what he can to eliminate malnutrition in Kentucky.

The new Department, established in the School of Home Economics, combines teaching, research and extension services in a single unit to serve the Commonwealth more effectively. The faculty consists of eight teaching and research professors, two extension specialists and six graduate students.

Broad objectives of the Department encompass the chemistry, processing, preparation, selection and consumer acceptance of food products as well as their function in human health and development.

A major goal of the Department's extension service, says Dr. Packett, is expansion of activities in Kentucky's areas of malnutrition, with emphasis on the poverty areas. Increased effort will be exerted to work with other agencies, such as the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Public Health Service. The food stamp program also will be involved in work with low-income groups, both urban and rural.

The extension personnel will continue to take new

principles, techniques and the latest research findings to the families of Kentucky.

Says Dr. Packett:

"Our challenge is to improve the well-being of individuals and of families in our state, nation and the world. To accomplish this, young men and women must be trained at the undergraduate and graduate level; research must ask questions of human need and apply scientific principles to answer these questions; and extension must interpret existing and new knowledge and develop youth and adult educational programs for the solution of hunger, malnutrition and poverty which beset segments of our population."

Dr. Packett believes that attractive careers await those young men and women choosing to major in nutrition and food science. Such graduates are in great demand, he adds, and receive salaries comparable with those in any other field of science or business.

The curriculum in the new department offers students a major in three areas of specialization—science, business and professions (dietetics).

The science study prepares a student for graduate work, for the position of public health nutritionist or for industrial employment. The business courses give graduates an opportunity to go into institutional or restaurant management, food retailing, equipment demonstration, communications or food consumer economics. The professional studies in administration or therapeutic dietetics are approved by the American Dietetics Association and students interested in this field follow the B.S. degree with an internship program.

Individuals interested in extension work may major in any of the foregoing options and choose electives suitable for extension personnel.

The Department currently offers a masters program. The development of physical facilities and faculty expansion to offer the Ph.D. in nutrition science is underway.

Even though the study program in nutrition and food science is specialized in comparison with generalized education commonly associated with home economics, Dr. Packett says that it still will be related to the solution of special problems of all members of the family.

He adds that, with teaching, research and extension working together in one department, more progress can be made to improve health and family living in Kentucky.



Dr. Leonard Packett, above, grew up on a Tennessee farm, received his B.S. from Berea College in 1954 and while a student there, earned most of his expenses working in various areas of food processing—the kitchen, dairy, creamery and gardens. During summers, he was employed in Illinois canning plants. He received his Ph.D. from Texas A. & M. University, then became a research and teaching assistant professor at Purdue. He spent a year on Sabbatical for further post-doctorate study in pediatrics at Philadelphia General Hospital on a National Institute of Health Fellowship.

SERVICE TO KENTUCKY SCHOOLS

By W. Paul Street
Director, Bureau of School Service

The Bureau of School Service of the College of Education was established in 1927 by resolution of the Board of Trustees to make University resources available "to educational personnel and other citizens throughout the state for the purpose of assisting them in the solution of their problems."

The Bureau works by providing school district survey and consultant services, by research particularly on Kentucky school problems, and by editing and publication of studies relevant to those problems. It has also in recent years operated two adjunct services: The Audio-Visual Services, a film library which provides educational films both to schools of the state and to University classes, and the Cooperative Testing Service which provides low-cost test scoring services to schools.

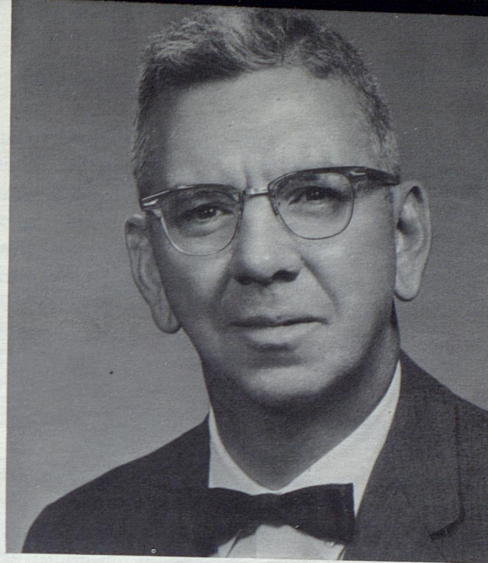
A comprehensive review of the work of the Bureau, published at its 25th anniversary in 1952, shows that during its first quarter-century it had conducted 15 comprehensive school district surveys.

Its activities have increased since. Bureau reports for the last decade list studies of various magnitude completed in 20 different school districts, including one out-of-state, Kanawah County, West Virginia. The Bureau is currently under contract for studies in two Kentucky and two out-of-state districts (Blount County, Tennessee, including the Maryville and Alcoa independent districts; and Marlboro County, South Carolina). The Bureau is also being asked to assist schools in developing proposals for obtaining federal funds.

Problems Without Clear-Cut Answers

Typically, the Bureau is involved in a study when a school district encounters problems involving difficult decisions.

School plant inadequacies, mounting costs, capital fund limitations, and demands for modernization of programs conspire to place school administrations in pressure circumstances. The Bureau most often can not come up with obviously satisfactory solutions, but it can usually bring some clarity to the choices available. It can appraise existing facilities and project



A native of Bloomfield, Missouri, Dr. Street was awarded a B.E. degree from Northern Illinois State Teachers College and M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Northwestern University. He has served as a rural teacher in Missouri, as a high school teacher in Maywood, Illinois, and as a college-administrator-teacher at Northern Illinois State Teachers College. He was director of the NEA Centennial Celebration, 1955-57, in Washington, D. C. He came to the University in September, 1957, as director of the Bureau of School Service, where he is responsible for editing research publications and making school surveys.

obsolescence, foresee pupil population and income on the basis of experience, and counsel regarding adjustments in program to meet the changing character of school enrollments.

A common issue, of course, is consolidation of school units or merger between districts. We try to work closely with school staffs in our studies. We never deliver a surprise report as we leave; rather, we try to work out choices with those who will be affected by them, usually coming to some statement of two or more alternatives with the various advantages and disadvantages of each explained. Also, we try to work out a feasible, rather than purely *theoretical*, plan for effecting a decision.

We also try to respect the legal and moral responsibility of a local district to make the decisions. We are there to help, not to take over a school board's responsibility. Our advice on occasion runs counter to what boards decide. Our role is to help them see what values are at stake in whatever decisions they make on the problems we study.

The Bureau staff includes a secretary, and four to six graduate assistants—depending upon load—and two people who have central responsibility for assignments involving cooperation with other groups. Dr. Fred Edmonds, with a background of writing and exper-

ience in supervision of instruction, is in liaison with the Kentucky Department of Education in helping school systems develop in-service teacher education programs. His work recently has run heavily to assistance to districts in projects to obtain federal funds for program development. Dr. Claude Frady represents the Kentucky Committee of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools in their accreditation of the member high schools of the state. This work involves administration of state-wide evaluations of member schools and enforcement of Association standards.

The Bureau necessarily "borrows" from other parts of the University in order to get help on special phases of its studies. People of particular competence in such areas as school finance, curriculum, administrative organization, taxation, and the like are "drafted" as needed. Dr. Thomas Field of the Geography Department, for instance, has aided frequently in preparation of pupil dispersal maps.

Field Laboratory for Educational Leadership

An important though indirect function of the Bureau is to provide field experience to doctoral students—graduate assistants who are involved in school district surveys, in in-service and accreditation team activities, and in the various studies made by the Bureau. Many graduate assistants have been able to use their Bureau experiences in developing doctoral dissertations or in projects directly related to their studies. The Bureau, therefore, provides a real-life laboratory for students in the doctoral program of the College.

The "apprenticeship" experience the Bureau provides graduate assistants is one of the most valuable contributions of its program. There is, of course, the question of whether the assistantships attract those who by endowment are foreordained to be leaders or whether the experience generates their leadership qualities. In any case, the list of those who have left Bureau graduate assistantships to take high leadership roles in education is an impressive one. For instance, some are:

- Frank Bean, Director Institutional Development, Kentucky State College
- A. B. Crawford, Emeritus Head, Department of Education, Transylvania College
- Dr. Frank G. Dickey, Executive Director for National Commission on Accrediting, Washington, D. C.
- Stanley E. Hecker, Professor of Education, Michigan State University
- Leonard E. Meece (deceased), Professor of Education at UK and founder of the Kentucky School Boards Association

Robert L. Mills, President Georgetown College
James H. Powell, Dean, College of Education,
Morehead State University
Harry M. Sparks, President, Murray State University

Among former directors of the Bureau, also, are several names readily recognizable as representing outstanding leadership in education.

Aid in Educational Planning

The Bureau's "mission" is to help school districts as they face the problems inevitably consequent to the rapid change in the world today. It is to help those responsible for schools today so plan that education, instead of being directed by the whims of forces which surround it, will have the direction of responsible, foresighted, and courageous leadership.

The Bureau can serve best by bringing an outside perspective to busy and sometimes sorely pressed local leadership. The Bureau staff members have great respect for the practical experience and the immediate perspectives of those actually doing the school job. Those in the midst of problems certainly have insights into realities too often overlooked by those viewing things at a distance. The Bureau, by working closely with those immediately involved, can blend a close-up with a more distant view and, combining both, bring school problems into clearer focus.

An important function of the Bureau, but one only partially accomplished, is that of "feed back" of field experiences the Bureau has so that it affects the program of the College of Education, to make it more realistic. By its publications and by involvement of staff and graduate students there is *some* communication which reduces the isolation ordinarily characteristic of higher education institutions. There is hope, however, that some arrangement for "guaranteeing" feed-back may be developed.

The role of the Bureau in helping school districts help themselves is a very important though indirect way of helping the University.

The quality of a university depends in great part upon the quality of the students it receives and a responsible public university must necessarily, to a great extent, accept the product of the schools of the state which supports it. Our University, therefore, is only looking to its own foundations when it attends to the problems of the schools which send its students and which represent the citizenry it was itself established to serve.



WILDCATS WILL CLAW AGAIN

By Russell Rice

It'll be different this year.

That's the way Coach Charlie Bradshaw feels about the upcoming football season. Hopefully the record will look a lot better than it did with the 2-8 tally chalked last year.

Kentucky continues to play tough opposition, with a schedule beginning with Missouri September 21, ending with Tennessee November 23 and sandwiching in between such powers as 'Ole Miss, Auburn, Oregon State, LSU, Georgia, West Virginia, Vanderbilt and Florida.

Bradshaw will have some 30 lettermen, a dozen or so redshirts and some fine candidates up from the freshman squad. Over-all strength, however, will depend on return to form by key players injured last year.

Foremost among the latter group are Stan Forston, Roger Gann and Fred Conger. Forston, who figured to work into a starting quarterback position as a sophomore, received a knee injury opening week of fall

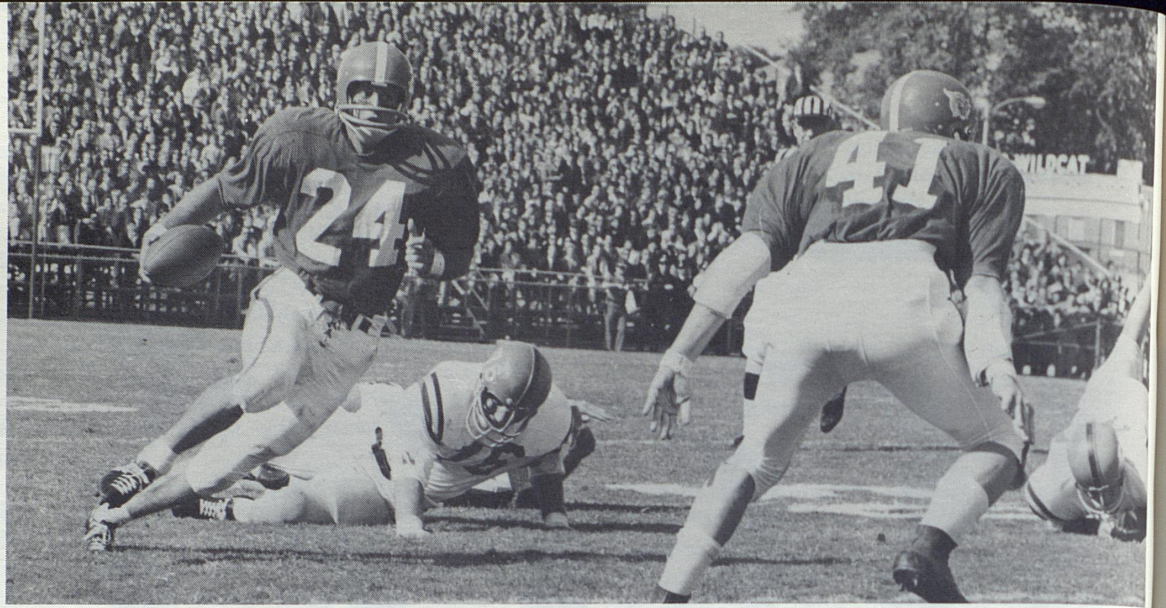
practice last year and was kept out of spring contact work while muscles strengthened.

Gann, leading ground gainer with 245 yards in 66 carries before receiving a knee injury in the LSU game Oct. 21, also missed spring contact work along with Conger, a fine linebacker who injured a knee in the Ole Miss game Sept. 30.

During Forston's absence, sophomore David Bair worked into the starting lineup last season and led total offense with 634 yards rushing and 85 passing. He completed 66 of 164 passes (40.2%) but was prone to throw interceptions (21). Sophomore Bernie Scruggs of Atlanta edged Bair in total offense in the spring and was selected by coaches as "Most Valuable Player" in the annual Blue-White Game.

The big questions: Will Forston be available for full or spot duty? Has Bair gained enough savvy to avoid interceptions? Will Scruggs prove too valuable to keep on the bench?

A major improvement in the backfield is the addition of Raynard Makin, big sophomore from Hobbs,



Dicky Lyons barrels forward in last year's game against Mississippi. With added strength at all positions, thanks to a redshirt program just beginning to bear fruit and experience gained by last year's large sophomore crop, Coach Charlie Bradshaw looks for definite improvement in his 1968 version of the Kentucky Wildcats.

N. M., who is being billed as one of the best Wildcat fullback candidates since Bill Leskovar (1949-50-51).

Makin gave excellent running and blocking performances in the spring. Jim Mitchell, held out of competition as a sophomore, gives good depth at fullback.

On the pass-receiving ledger, split end Phil Thompson and wingback Joe Jacobs are back after finishing one-two in receptions their sophomore year. Vic King is a solid back-up man for Thompson while Jacobs is adequately supported by Jay Reynolds, Paul Martin and Phil Forjan.

Derek Potter, who caught 19 passes for 206 yards in 1967, is back for his final year at tight end. Dave Hardt, big sophomore from Attleboro, Mass., should make Potter hustle to keep the No. 1 position.

Improvement is expected in the offensive line, although Dwight Little and Ronnie Roberts will be missed. Len Rush, who was held out of action last season after making the All-SEC sophomore team two years ago, was most improved offensive player in spring practice. Bob Freibert, a senior who didn't letter last year, should be adequate at the other tackle. Louis Wolf and Kenny Wood are experienced guards backed mostly by inexperienced reserves.

Defense is a question mark, especially in back of the line, where Conger's absence and inexperience in the group as a whole could be harmful. Conger underwent a second operation in the spring and hopefully will be ready for competition this fall. Wilbur Hackett, switching from offense, gave a boost to the linebacking corps and had a fine spring game. Marty New also indicated he is ready to live up to expecta-

tions while newcomer Frank Rucks spent lots of anxious moments adjusting to varsity action.

Cary Shahid, Tom Ferguson and Bill Duke add experience to the group while sophomores Tom Duffy, Randy Crutcher and Dave Sullivan stand in the wings.

The defensive tackle corps is seasoned and fairly deep, with George Katzenbach, Marty Joyce and Doyle King furnishing experience and know-how. Katzenbach, five-year senior, was pleasant surprise in the spring while Joyce was named most improved defensive player. At end, senior Jeff Van Note and junior Dick Palmer give the Wildcats one of the finest defensive flanker combinations in the South.

Middle of the defensive line is anchored well with fine sophomore Dave Roller battling junior Steve Koon for noseguard. The defensive secondary returns intact with Al Phaneuf at one side and Phil Greer the other. Al Godwin is a tough challenger up from the frosh squad. Charles Blackburn started and lettered last year at safety.

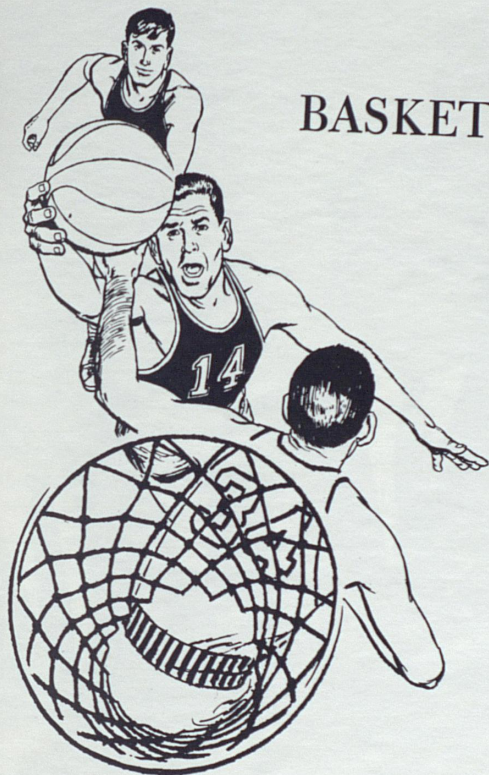
Over-all, the squad should be somewhat faster. The kicking game will be adequate, with Hardt giving punch to the punting side, along with Lyons. Bobby Jones, a non-scholarship sophomore, kicked well this spring while regular kicker David Weld continued to recover from an ankle injury.

Dicky Lyons and Dick Beard are fine tailbacks and if Gann returns to form, the Wildcats should be richly endowed at this position.

In final analysis, the Wildcats need a few breakers and seem to deserve them in light of the injury-plagued 1967 season.

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BASKETBALL OUTLOOK, 1968-69



Starting as sophomores and finishing one-two-three in scoring last season were Mike Casey (20.1 ppg), Dan Issel (16.4) and Mike Pratt (14.1). Phil Argento, who received an ankle injury Jan. 22 and was lost the remainder of the regular season, was fifth scorer with a 12.3 average. He is the squad's only senior.

Issel led in rebounds with 12.1 per game, with Pratt second (8.2) and Casey third (7.7).

Heading a senior contingent which gave excellent leadership was Thad Jaracz, team captain who started every game except one during the last three years and finished last season with 11.3 points and 7.1 rebounds per game. He had a total of 306 points to become the fourth leading scorer.

Tommy Porter, the other senior, played in 17 games.

Rupp, whose record includes an amazing 787 victories in 957 starts, said the Wildcats "look forward to a great year; we have some fine talent returning."

He pointed out, however, that, "We lost six fine seniors . . . they'll be hard to replace; they were the boys who made us go these past three years."

Rupp feels his team again will play a representative schedule, meeting Xavier in the opener, traveling to Miami, Ohio, to help dedicate a new facility and then meeting North Carolina at home and Pennsylvania in Philadelphia before defending their University of Kentucky Invitational title Dec. 20-21. Other participants in the 16th annual UKIT will be Michigan, Army and Bradley.

The Wildcats play Notre Dame in Louisville's Freedom Hall and Wisconsin in Chicago before beginning their conference schedule.

Adolph Rupp, who has won more basketball games than any other coach, readily admits the future looks bright for Kentucky, but he is also quick to say that six departed seniors will be hard to replace.

Returning from the 1967-68 squad which won the Southeastern Conference championship and finished with a 22-5 record however, are four of the team's top five scorers and the three top rebounders.

Jim LeMaster saw action in every game while Steve Clevenger missed only one game and Cliff Berger and Gary Gamble played in 24 games each. Berger injured an ankle which kept him out of the final game against Vanderbilt and two NCAA regional games.



ALUMNI LEAD AID EFFORT FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN: From left, O. L. McElroy, '27, Eminence, retiring president of the Kentucky Society for Crippled Children; Leon Chatelain, Jr., Washington, D. C., President of the National Society, and George E. Dudley, Louisville, '47, new president of the Kentucky Society.

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SEAY (continued from page 9)

in 1967. In that same year our home economists worked with 28,069 members in 1,660 homemakers clubs, in addition to 94,190 non-members. More than 135,000 4-H Club members took part in approximately 330,000 learning experiences with the aid of some 18,000 local, adult volunteer leaders.

Our 4-H Club work is geared to all youth of the Commonwealth regardless of where he lives. In addition to the traditional and still popular agricultural and home economics projects, many projects and activities are available to urban and rural youth alike. For example, more than, 40,000 young Kentuckians learned about atomic energy and radiation in an irradiated-seed project last year. Many thousands of 4-H Club members studied auto safety, and 25,000 youth were taught emergency preparedness by a special 4-H television series. More than 7,000 youngsters attended one of our six 4-H camps where they were instructed in nature studies, water and firearm safety, leadership, and crafts.

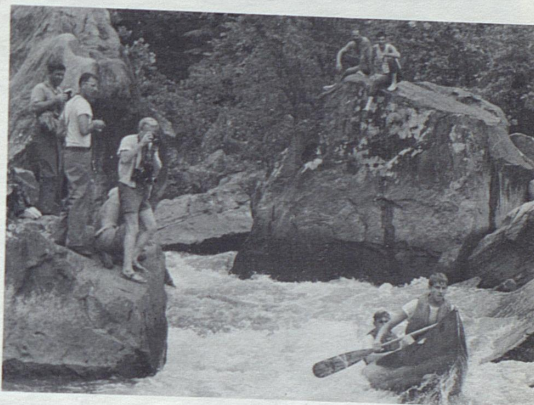
Much of our work in home economics deals with low income families. Our agricultural engineers with the help of the home economists designed a house for lower income people. The house, which can be built for about \$5,000, is one of the few perhaps the only low-cost house approved for FHA loans. Our home economists also instruct persons receiving commodity foods or food stamps how to manage nutritious and tasty meals from the resources available to them. Consumer education and household management are other important areas of our home economists' work. What to buy, how to buy, and when to buy is information sought by housewives of all income levels.

Our Extension work in agriculture includes all aspects of farming, whether it be cattle performance testing or pesticide recommendations. As stated previously, we carry research information to the farmer, and this past year more than 700 corn producers attended a demonstration of a relatively new system of no-tillage corn planting. Similar demonstrations in such things as fruit production and livestock management are conducted throughout the state.

We have organized seven farm analysis groups to improve farm management skills. The groups cooperate with Extension to obtain analyses of their farm businesses through records and the assistance of a farm management specialist. On the average the farmers in the original group have more than doubled their net income to management in the past five years.

Much of our Extension effort is devoted to emergencies in the control of insect infestations—alfalfa weevil for example—or weeds such as the program currently underway in western Kentucky on the nodding thistle.

We do a great deal of work in resource development. In fact, this is how canoe racing got into the College of Agriculture. Resource development specialists in recreation helped promote these races in eastern Kentucky last year. These activities brought 5,000 visitors into that part of the state. The first national canoe championship was held at Devil's Jump in McCreary County in July.



College of Agriculture Resource Development specialists helped promote canoe races at Devil's Jump in eastern Kentucky. The events brought 5,000 visitors into the area.

Resource specialists have helped locate 137 plastic greenhouses, like those developed by the Experiment Station, in eastern Kentucky. These private enterprises bring more than \$2 million a year to their owners.

Resource Development Specialists have also helped bring 26 new industries into the eastern part of the Commonwealth and worked with local chambers of commerce and the Kentucky Department of Commerce in establishing more than 100 industrial foundations.

All of our work in the College of Agriculture—teaching, research, extension and regulatory service—is directed to the welfare of people of the Commonwealth. While beef performance testing may benefit the beef producer today, the consumer will reap the benefits tomorrow. While a plastic greenhouse brings income into its owner, the housewife will be able to buy "homegrown" out-of-season produce. Through youth development programs, we strive to see that when the potential of youth becomes a reality, the transfer of authority will represent order and progression.

I EXPRESS MY APPRECIATION TO J. R. RUSSELL, CHAIRMAN OF OUR DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION, FOR THE ASSISTANCE HE GAVE ME IN PREPARING THIS ARTICLE—WAS.

Alumni ...●●●●*FORWARD*

Up and *IN*

Cliff Hagan, '54, who scintillated on the hardwood of Memorial Coliseum in the early fifties, still knows where the basket is—and how to put the round ball through it.

Hagan, who followed up his two-time All-American honors at the University with all-star recognition in both the National and American Basketball Associations, now is player-coach of the Dallas Chaparrals.

At 36, he moves like a determined youngster of 26 and maintains an 18-point game average. "Right now," he says, "I'm just playing it from game to game but I'm not going to play any more than I have to. We are building our team around young players and it is my belief that it's best to get the kids who are going to be around in the years to come on the court so they can get used to working together."

Hagan played a fire-and-hit forward for 10 years with the NBA St. Louis Hawks and, when asked to compare his former league with ABA, observes:

"There's no way you can compare the ABA with the NBA at this stage. We're a young organization made up of kids 21 to 23 years old. We have no super-stars in the ABA yet.

"But look at your big NBA stars. Most of them are well into their 30s. A basketball player's prime years are from around 26-27 to the early 30s. When our

players have been around that long you'll be seeing some great basketball players in this league."

Hagan, then a senior at Owensboro High, set the new state tourney scoring record in 1940 at Louisville, when he racked 41 points. And when he first brought the Chaparrals to Louisville to play the Kentucky Colonels the billing outside Convention Center read: "Kentucky vs. Dallas. With Cliff Hagan."

That was the game of the 1966-67 season which Hagan turned into a 104-102 Dallas victory with a layup in the last second of play.

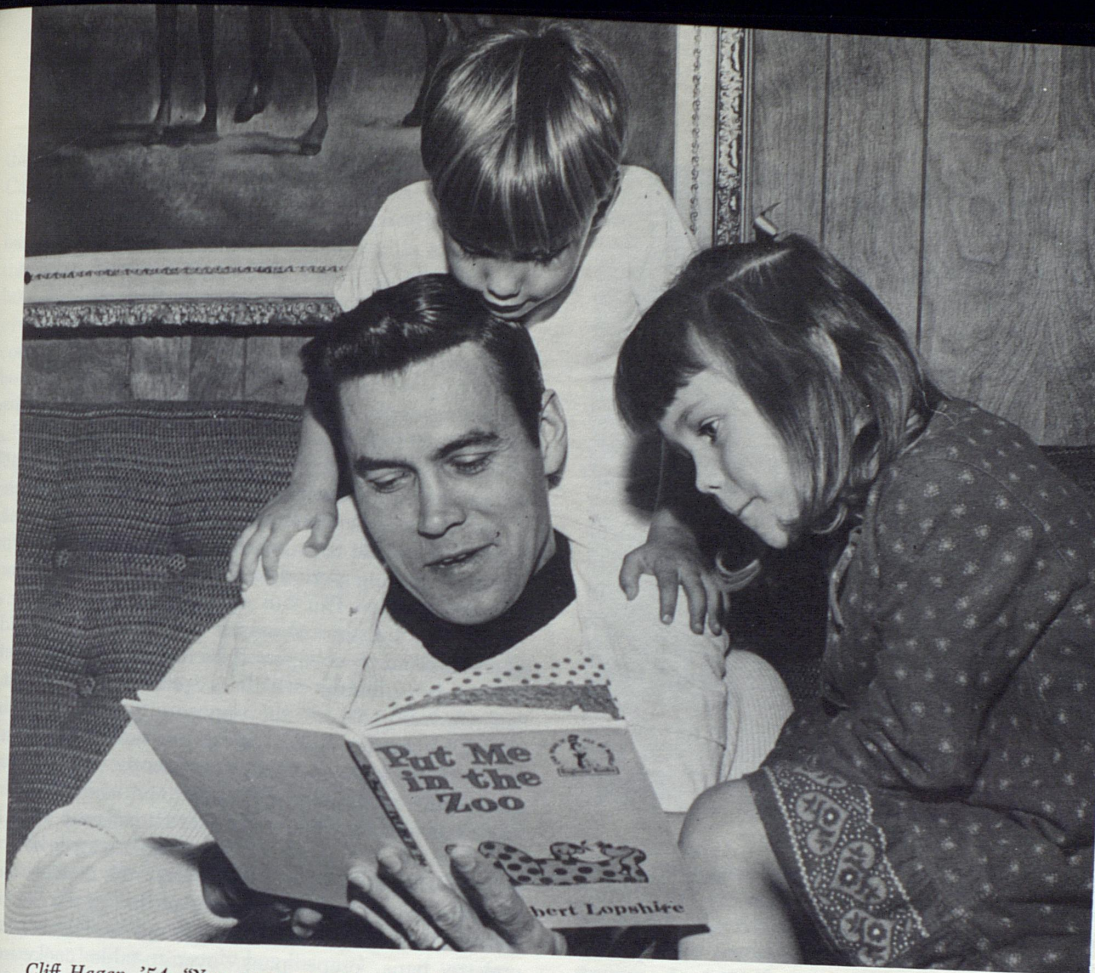
But Hagan also lost a cliff-hanger the same season when Indiana bullseyed a 92-foot basket against the Dallas home team in the final second to win 119 to 118.

The former UK star, who took his team to the ABA playoffs this last season, believes, as does Coach Adolph Rupp, that "it takes fans rooting for you to perform at your best.

"I think we will do better as more people get to know about us."

Hagan is married to the former Martha Jean Milton of Owensboro—a city they still call "home." They have four children—Lisa, 11; Laurie, 9; Amy, 5, and perhaps, another basketball-star-to-be, Cliff, Jr., 4.

Mrs. Hagan, who attended Georgetown College



Cliff Hagan, '54: "You can never stand still. . . ." Here he plays to two enchanted fans—his son, Cliff, Jr., and his daughter, Amy.

observes that "hectic" is the word for the life of a "basketball family" and her husband agrees that "coaching a new franchise is a hectic thing.

"You can never stand still. . . . I have to stay on the road a lot, looking for new talent. I saw five games in as many nights one week and, believe me, I got a little sick of it. Still you simply can't sit back and let the team you have try to jell—not if you can bring in a new player and improve your team one iota."

Off court, Hagan is strictly a family man.

The Hagans attend the First Baptist Church in Dallas and Mrs. Hagan serves as director of one of the girls' choirs. During the summers, the "basketball family" enjoys a week in Centeroshippee, New Hampshire, where Hagan is director of the Camp Robin Hood basketball clinic for high school players.

Of his undergraduate days, Hagan writes:

"Whenever I have a spare moment to become sentimental and reflect on the past my thoughts immediately position themselves on Lexington and the University during the early fifties.

"Spring and Fall nowhere matched, with a campus

in the middle. Where Winter's snow painted its own masterpiece and I shivered to class. And a faculty that wasn't too busy to sit and chat, and I was warmed.

"A relatively small campus, first names and friendships—even with Yankees.

"Moving into the gigantic—then spanking new—Memorial Coliseum from unbelievable but exciting Alumni Gym where ghosts of the 'Fabulous Five' are still rampant. Rupp winning basketball games, Bear Bryant matching him; oh yes—a baseball and a track team.

"The Korean war going on and a lot of unanswered questions.

"My spare moment is gone and I am jolted back to this day, quite aware that things really haven't changed.

"The seasons play their magic.

"I still hear from colleagues.

"Rupp is still winning.

"And there's a war going on with still a lot of unanswered questions."

World Traveller— “One Constantly Learns...”

Current information from most of the world flows continuously to the Park Hills, Covington, home of Charles O. Landrum, '39, new president of the Alumni Association.

His sources are two girl reporters who wear golden wings on blue uniforms—his daughters, Jeanne, '65, and Joan. Both are stewardesses on Pan American International jet flights, with Jeanne based in New York and Joan in Los Angeles.

At UK, Jeanne majored in international diplomatic relations and studied Spanish and Russian.

Something of the story of the fascinating life she leads has been reported in newspapers but she herself tells it with more verve and color. Excerpts follow:

Dr. Mr. Ardery:

My father told me that you plan to do an article about Pan Am and my “flying career” in the Alumni magazine. I'm sorry that it has taken me so long to answer with some sort of information and photographs, but my vacation just ended and I was sort of out of touch for the month of April.

Daddy said that he saw you last weekend and you were asking for photos so I'm enclosing some I had taken for you while on vacation in the south of Portugal (the area is the Algarve and the village is Albufeira). It's funny because I wandered into a little hole-in-the-wall photography shop and asked the owner in broken Portuguese if he could take my photograph in black and white glossy for a magazine. He was delighted and, come to find out, he has photographed Twiggy and the Beatles (who have homes in the area and are down quite often) . . . he assumed that I was some kind of an American model and went haywire taking pictures like crazy . . . it was all I could do to stop him after one roll. He told all the villagers that I was “um modela americano” and the whole thing was pretty funny.

As you know, Pan Am is the nation's international flag carrier, flying to Europe, Africa, Middle East, Far East and Latin America. A Moscow flight has just been added in exchange with Aeroflot which should be interesting. The east coast crews (i.e. N.Y. where I am based) fly eastward as far as Hong Kong where the west crews meet them and continue from there.

In this case, my sister, Joan (who is based in Los Angeles), flies on the Pacific part of the operation.

The nice thing about international flying is that we are often out on a trip as long as seven days which in turn gives us a week off following the trip. That enables us to take trips or short vacations of our own between working periods. The airline discounts are generous both on Pan Am and reciprocal carriers.

Most Pan Am stewardesses do their shopping abroad where it is much cheaper. I have taken up gourmet cooking as a hobby which is great fun . . . first, Pan Am has given me the opportunity to taste foods from all over the world and at the same time I can visit grocery stores and gourmet shops during trips. I buy coffee in Brazil and Portugal and hearts of palm for salads, also in Brazil. The best breads are French and German. Snails are cheapest in Portugal, but of a larger size in France. Of course, each country has its own spices which are difficult to find in the States. The best cooking utensils are found in France, i.e. omlette pans, crepe pans, oven-to-table cookware. Wines are the best buy, often as low as 50 cents for an excellent table wine. Red wines and very dry white wines are best in France; rosés, ports and apertifs are incomparable in Portugal; white wines from Germany are also superb; one of the best sherries for cooking can be found in Spain at minimal cost. The most convenient place for shopping is Felix Potin supermarket in Paris Orly Airport. The cheese selection is particularly good; however goat cheese is best in Portugal. Caviar is purchased inexpensively in Teheran. I always carry back a few kilos of fresh tortillas when I come back from Mexico.

I buy old books in London where they are numerous and inexpensive and, if it is necessary, have them rebound in Lisbon for approximately \$3.00 per book. I hope to have an entire bookcase of rare books by the time I finish flying.

In case you're interested, I'll tell you about my vacation last month. I began on March 30 and went to Honolulu and Los Angeles (picked up the surfing bug while there . . . great sport); I then returned to New York and went to Caracas for four days where I have friends (few people realize what a cosmopolitan city Caracas is . . . restaurants are some of

the finest in the world with very fine beef . . . from Caracas I went to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, which has to be "anyman's paradise." The Copacabana Beach has to be one of the most exciting sights and not in the least disappointing. The Brazilian people know how to live better than any other nationality I've ever seen . . . they have a lust for life that is incomparable with any other nationality. The people are beautiful, the Portuguese-Latin bloodlines producing a handsome combination. Brazil has the geographic advantage of being accessible only by 10 hours of flight time from New York and considerable expense; therefore tourism is not well developed (with the exception of carnival time) and the country is still untouched. Americans are a bit of a novelty and although our government is criticized severely, we are treated very well.

The next step of the trip was Lisbon for five days and Albufeira (the Algarve) for the last week. Portugal is the country nearest and dearest to my heart. It is still untouched as well, although last year's promotion of tourism made a sizeable difference. It is clean and beautiful in its simplicity. Since I have begun flying there so often, I have quite a circle of friends and they have shown me the country as it should be seen.

This, then, introduces the beauty in flying. It can be a lonely life unless you make friends and acquaintances along the way. I suppose it works on a snowballing theory (at least it certainly has for me) . . . if you are accepted by one group of people, they then have friends in another country and will insist that you call . . . and on it goes until you know at least one person in each country and sometimes more. This is what I feel to be the only way to know the countries and the spirit of the people . . . this is what makes flying worthwhile to me . . . although each person would have a different reason. As an indication of how small the world is, five different people whom I had met during the first half of my trip arrived in New York and called before I had returned from the last half. One of the most amazing things was that I ran into a Portuguese girl in the elevator of my hotel in Rio who I had met at a party in Lisbon a year ago; and during my stay in Lisbon I ran into three people I had met in Rio only a week before . . . talk about surprised!

A little more about the service: for those who have not tried it, international flying is a treat . . . the food services are unlimited, movies are shown, there are continuous cocktail services available. Also, Pan American is relatively unique in that all entrees are cooked in the air and each stewardess must complete an extensive cooking course in the Miami training



Jeanne Landrum, '65, visits with Portuguese children on a cobbled street in Albufeira.

PHOTO BY A. J. SANTOS

school. Roasts, steaks, etc. are brought onto the plane raw and are cooked in extra-hot ovens just prior to serving. In first class, passengers are offered up to 10 choices of entrees, all of which are cooked by "the galley girl" for the day.

Many people cannot understand how a girl with a college education could want to do the job of a waitress and ask about the intellectual aspects. This is an interesting point; however it is entirely up to the person to make it worthwhile for herself. If you enjoy listening to what is happening around you, it is a simple problem of osmosis and one constantly learns things without actually being aware of it; and the best part is that it is a very broad knowledge. Of course, the cross-section of people you have an opportunity to meet daily is a sociology course in itself. It's fun, too, to work with people of other nationalities. . . . Because of the language requirement (you must speak at least one other besides English) Pan Am does extensive hiring abroad. The gaps of time between trips permit girls to study in their free time, substitute teach, pursue previous nursing careers (there are many ex-nurses with the airline), model, etc. Due to the language requirement, almost all of the girls have a four year college education. It's funny too, because usually the girls who complain of stewardessing being an "idiot's job" are the ones who

sleep through layovers or sit in their hotel rooms. The merits of flying are unlimited if a person is willing to make his time well spent. One of the most memorable evenings I've ever had was during the war in Cyprus (Greek-Turkish) and sitting with a group of college students in Ankara, Turkey, discussing the politics of their country. They are terrified of invasion from the north, being basically independent at the moment. It was a fascinating evening and yet so similar to American college students discussing political problems concerning their own country.

You might be interested to know too that all stewardesses are thoroughly trained in emergency procedures and basic nursing . . . we can even deliver babies, which is not too terribly unusual when an immigrant mother wants to have her child born in "the old country" or in the States. Last year one of our stewardesses delivered twin baby girls, afterwards named Pam and Ann, (in honor of their enroute birth). During my first month of flying there was one heart attack, a kidney stone case and oxygen administered twice, so I was well introduced to the problems that can happen aboard an airplane. I'm proud to say that the record has improved since that time with not so many illnesses. We are trained to recognize illnesses and problems as well, which should be handy for the rest of my life.

The training we all received at the International Stewardess College in Miami I will always consider invaluable (and stewardesses of other airlines have expressed this sentiment). It is a broad course of learning; grooming, first aid, emergency training, social etiquette, study of wines, drink mixing, cooking, and serving of foods so that they are attractive as well as tasty . . . in other words, the training includes general knowledge that will always be useful.

Pan Am has an average flight career per girl of two and a half years . . . this compared with one year or one and a half years for the domestic airlines. I suppose the reason for this is that the international flying is much more interesting.

I'm afraid that I must close for now, as the time of departure is arriving. If you need more information, my parents could help you as we are always in constant touch.

I'm just dying to get more UK girls interested in Pan Am . . . there are only two or three of us and there should surely be more . . . I think that they are usually weak in languages which is real stickler with Pan Am.

Must run.

Am so proud of my father being elected Alumni President!

A Different Kind of Jail

The Fairfax County Jail near Washington, D. C. is a jail with a difference. The difference is Colonel James Beatty Davis, '31, general secretary of the Fairfax County Jail Ministry.

Colonel Davis, who served in the Air Force after a successful career as an attorney, brings to the prisoners a friendly face, warm Christian concern for their futures and a heads-up attitude.

The jail ministry works with the Fairfax Division of the Council of Churches of Greater Washington. Colonel Davis conducts his operation from an office in Turo Church, across the highway from the jail, and the Rev. Raymond Davis, rector of Turo, says he is happy to have the space used by the ecumenical group.

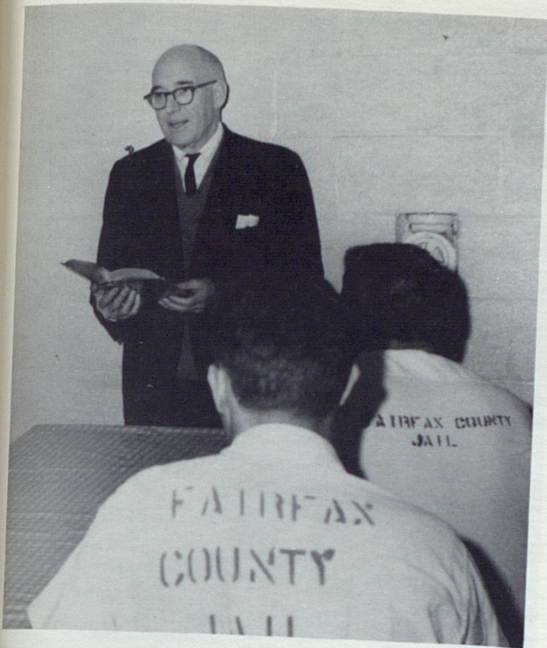
With his background as a lawyer, parole and probation officer, court reporter and Air Force rehabilitation officer, Colonel Davis is ideally fitted for his current undertaking. Additionally, he has been active with youth groups and has served as an Elder of the Vienna, Virginia, Presbyterian Church.

"Prisoners are not animals in a zoo," says Colonel Davis. Fairfax County Sheriff James D. Swenson agrees and is appreciative that the jail ministry brings an element of human concern to those he has incarcerated.

Colonel Davis brings each prisoner a packet containing toothbrush, paste and soap but the personal contact with the recipient is more important than the small gift.

The average stay at the jail is two months and the average population about 70. Prisoners are housed in individual cells, where they also must eat. Loneliness thus is what Colonel Davis endeavors to dissipate.

"You can keep a canary in a cage," says Sheriff Swenson, "but a man is not used to being caged." He wishes the jail could have a dormitory arrangement and a central dining hall but, since it does not



Colonel James Beatty Davis, '31, reads to prisoners in the Fairfax County (Virginia) jail, listens to problems and does something about them.

he sees in Colonel Davis' work a morale-building factor which otherwise would be lacking.

Colonel Davis' purpose is to help the prisoners reconstruct their own self-images by changing their attitudes and the attitudes of county officials and the community at large.

A class in mathematics is provided along with a good library from which the prisoners may draw books. With only a \$7,000 budget, Colonel Davis has furnished shoes, advanced money to released prisoners for travel, put flowers on a grave at a prisoner's request, given wedding presents at a marriage in the jail, helped a woman having a baby get in a hospital, provided clothing, bus tickets and even eyeglasses. "Reading glasses are a status symbol," he says.

The jail ministry has two TV sets for jail use and these are passed among the cell blocks for those cited for good behavior. Ten copies of the WASHINGTON POST are delivered each day, along with some magazines.

Seeing his work as a "special ministry," Colonel Davis has had the confidence of many prisoners. At one point he discovered that the reason prisoners were writing few letters was that the envelopes were marked "Censored at the Fairfax County Jail." He

persuaded the jailers to mark the letters themselves rather than the envelopes and prisoners now are writing more frequently.

After earning his B.A. at the University in political science, Colonel Davis received his LL.B. from the Salmon P. Chase College of Law in Cincinnati. A native of Park Hills, Covington, he has been an attorney for a Cincinnati soap company and has practiced law in Vienna, where he makes his Virginia home.

The "special minister" is married to the former Katherine Wilson Ross of Ft. Thomas and they have two children—Bruce, who holds a Phi Beta Kappa key and is working toward a Master's Degree at Harvard, and Martha, who is a junior at Smith.



Watchgirl for Consumers

Dianne L. McKaig, A.B., '52, and LL.B., '54, represents consumer interests in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

In announcing her appointment as a special assistant, former Secretary John W. Gardner said that she would advise on a wide range of consumer problems, from food and drug protection to the cost of education.

She listens to consumers, interprets the Department's policies to them and reports her findings both to HEW and other Federal agencies.

Prior to this appointment Miss McKaig served as Chief of the Division of Legislation and Standards in the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor, providing advisory services to the Bureau on State and Federal legislation affecting the welfare of working women.

She was appointed to the staff of the Women's Bureau in 1962 when she was named Regional Director for the southeastern States. In that capacity she traveled throughout the eleven States which comprised the region and made the services of the Bureau available to employer associations, unions, educational institutions, consumer groups, civic and women's organizations and other governmental agencies.



Dianne L. McKaig, above, writes: "In one of his books, (former) Secretary Gardner (HEW) said that an institution is not like a person in relation to birth and death, but like a garden with some flowers budding, some dying and some blooming. In this context, it is interesting to follow the year by year developments detailed in 'The Kentucky Alumnus.' While I have real nostalgia for people and programs that are gone, I take pride in the vitality of my school experienced through the change and growth necessary to the continuing delivery of quality education."

As an attorney, she worked in the office of the Solicitor of Labor for four years before joining the Women's Bureau. Her last assignment in the Division of Legislation gave her responsibility for preparing the legislative programs of the Department.

Her family lives in Hopkinsville, where Miss McKaig was graduated from high school. After earning her two degrees at UK, she became the first woman attorney to serve as a law clerk with the Kentucky Court of Appeals.

When she was awarded a scholarship to Harvard Law School, Miss McKaig specialized in labor law and earned her master's degree. She engaged in private law practice in Boston prior to entering government service.

Best Peach Grower

"Peach Grower of the Year" is the enviable title bestowed upon Frank T. Street, '17, by the National Peach Council.

The award, a handsome sterling silver jewelry box, was the first of its kind and was presented at the Council's 1968 convention in Charleston, South Carolina. Street was chosen from among members of the peach industry and research and agricultural extension personnel.

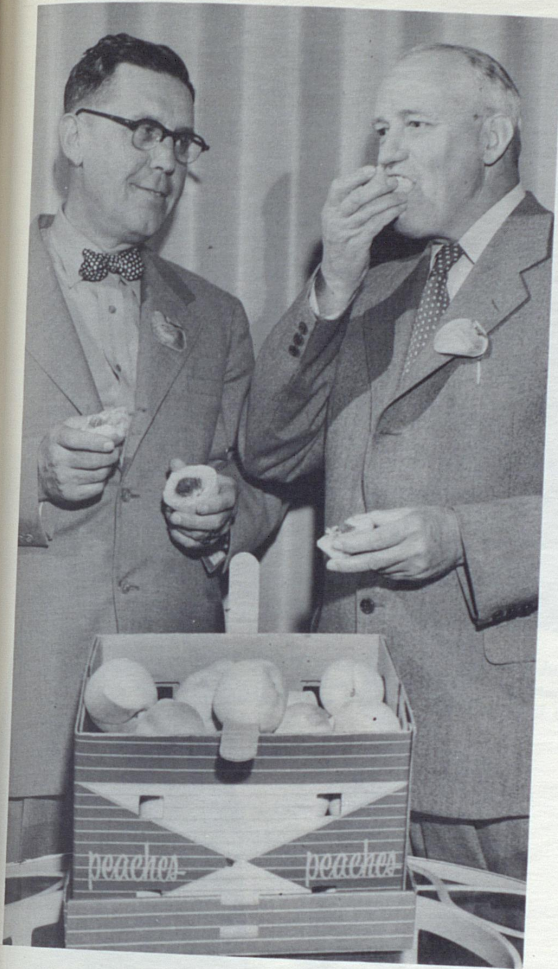
In addition to this recognition, Street is the recipient of the UK College of Agriculture 1968 Farm Leadership Award.

With his son, George L. Street, the UK alumnus operates the 2,200-acre Cardinal Farms near Henderson, growing 150 acres of peach trees. He uses a pick-your-own system for some consumers and harvests and packages a large portion of his crop with his own work force, selling it through national commercial outlets.

In addition, Mr. Street grows substantial acreage of seed hybrid corn, field corn and small grains. He has a large herd of purebred Angus cattle and a 90-sow pig operation. His "Old Kentucky" hams, a traditional gourmet's delight, are noted all over the nation.

Born in Cadiz, Mr. Street went to Henderson after graduation from the University to run the fruit enterprise of Cardinal Farms for the late Henry Barrett. Upon Mr. Barrett's death in 1945, Mr. Street became owner and operator of the farms.

He started growing peaches in 1920 and was quickly successful. The National Peach Council noted that he has cooperated closely with researchers and extension personnel, other fruit growers and horticultural societies. He is considered an authority on peach culture and has traveled extensively in the United States and southern Canada to speak or to confer with other growers.



Frank T. Street, '17, College of Agriculture graduate, right, taste tests one of the peaches for which he has become famous. Another peach enthusiast, Erich Kerlikowski of Coloma, Mich., already has reached a favorable verdict.

He is well known for his variety testing, insect and disease control, chemical fruit thinning, weed control and tests to delay blooming and increase the hardiness of fruit buds. Mr. Street currently is testing 50 peach varieties and 10 varieties of nectarines ("fuzzless peaches") as well as growing seven varieties of pears, seven of apples, some sour cherries and strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and gooseberries. There are also native pecan trees on the farms, plus a heavy-bearing planting of Chinese chestnuts.

The "Mr. Peach Grower" is widely-known for the annual Midwestern Peach Pruning Conference held at his farm. Local and national peach growers and

orchardists gather for the meeting—held regardless of weather—and enjoy a hearty lunch of ham.

Mr. Street is a member of the St. Paul Episcopal Church at Henderson, serving as Senior Warden in 1955. He was a member of the State Board of Agriculture, 1952-56; chairman of the District Board of Supervisors, Soil Conservation, 1958; president, National Peach Council, 1951-52; president, Henderson Rotary Club, 1954-55; vice president, American Pomological Society, 1955-56, and cooperative observer, U.S. Weather Bureau.

Still serving as a weather observer, he was awarded, in 1966, the John Campanius Holm award for outstanding accomplishment in the field of meteorological observation.

He is a director of the Ohio Valley National Bank of Henderson, president of the Kentucky State Horticultural Society (one of the oldest such organizations in the nation) and vice president of the Kentucky Nut Growers Association.

Glancing backward to his days on the Lexington campus, Mr. Street writes:

"I came to the University in 1913 with very little formal education as there were no high schools in our area at that time. I had many rewarding experiences in working my way through school—carrying paper routes, waiting on tables in boarding houses, working at the laboratory with Dr. Graham, pruning fruit trees in the Lexington area on assignments through the assistance of Professor Matthews (head of the Department of Horticulture), grading papers and editing the Annual.

"With all due credit to my professors, I picked up more information with my work on the side than in the classroom."



QUESTION

Have you, as an active alumnus, ever asked a non-contributing fellow graduate why he does not support the University which developed his talents, granted a degree and thus became the point of departure for his present station in life?

Club Notes

Governor Addresses Alumni At Valley Forge Chapel

The Honorable Louie B. Nunn, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, honored all Kentuckians and, most especially, the alumni of the University of Kentucky last April 21, when he delivered the address at the "Kentucky Day" memorial services at Valley Forge Chapel, Valley Forge National Park, Pennsylvania.

Sponsored by the University of Kentucky Philadelphia area alumni, under the direction of Acting Club President George W. Warwick, the program at the chapel was highlighted by Governor Nunn's address and was followed by a reception and dinner, attended by about 60 UK alumni in that area, at the Harvest House Restaurant, King of Prussia, Pennsylvania.

The service, reception and dinner were attended by Governor and Mrs. Nunn, James Host, Kentucky Commissioner of Public Information and a UK alumnus; 1967-68 National Alumni Association President E. J. Nutter, '43, and Mrs. Nutter, of Xenia, Ohio and Helen G. King, Director of Alumni Affairs, representing the national office on campus. Miss King and Mr. Nutter made brief talks to the group.

The executive committee for the Philadelphia Alumni Club—composed of Dr. Marshall Guthrie, '40, and Mrs. Guthrie, (Louise Calvert '40); Mrs. Bennett Gordon, '25; Mrs. A. E. Slesser, '40; Mrs. R. C. Wilson, '11; Clifford Davidson, '23; Dr. Howard Baker, '33; Palmer Evans, '39, and Roger Clark, '34—assisted Mr.



Governor Nunn listens attentively as Miss Helen G. King, director of alumni affairs, describes the work of the Alumni Association.

Warwick in sponsoring and arranging one of the most successful and interesting meetings in the history of the Philadelphia Club.

Prior to his departure for pressing business at home, Governor Nunn made a brief talk at the dinner following the reception and assured those present that he holds a deep and dedicated interest in the present and future of their Alma Mater.



Chatting with Governor and Mrs. Louie B. Nunn, right, during "Kentucky Day" at Valley Forge (Pennsylvania) National Park are Dr. Marshall B. Guthrie, '40, Wayne, Pennsylvania, chairman of an alumni dinner committee, left, and Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Nutter, Xenia, Ohio. Mr. Nutter, '43 was the 1967-68 president of the Alumni Association.

Chicago

UK President John W. Oswald was guest and speaker at the Spring banquet for Chicago area alumni, March 4. Dr. Oswald spoke about the concerns of higher education today and how these concerns affect the University and the Commonwealth. The dinner was held at the University Club.

Club president John Gaines '42, introduced Dr. Morris Cierley and Dr. Harry Barnard from UK's College of Education as well as Al Vahlkamp '54, and William McClain '48, who assisted in the planning for the meeting.

Alumni attending the dinner included Mr. Irbie Benjamin Earle, who graduated in 1908, and also one of the youngest UK graduates, Edward M. Burke who earned his degree in December, 1967.

Greater Cincinnati

The third annual Athletic Awards banquet was held on February 14 at the Town and Country restaurant. More than 300 alumni and friends were in attendance to hear Coach Adolph Rupp speak on his favorite topic, "Basketball at Kentucky."

This year's recipient of the Outstanding Athlete Award, presented to a resident of the Greater Cin-

cinnati region, was Steve Hellmann of Covington. Mr. Hellman, who graduated in December, 1967, had been a member of the UK swimming team and received All-America recognition for his feats in water polo. A plaque was presented to Mr. Hellmann's parents by Club President James Osborne, '57.

Mr. J. J. O'Hara, '49, acted as toastmaster and introduced the several guests who attended.

Huntsville, Alabama

Alumni and friends in the Huntsville area welcomed Dr. Glenwood Creech to their Spring dinner meeting, held March 26 at The Club Lodge. During the social hour, a movie of the UK-Auburn basketball game played in Lexington was shown.

Al Reisz, '61, introduced Dr. Creech, Vice-President for University Relations, who spoke to the group about "UK Today," emphasizing the changes which are taking place in higher education across the nation.

In a business session, Roy Glass, '56, was elected as the new president of the club with Dr. Harvey Mac Pewitt, Jr., '50, as secretary and John Cornelius, '58, as treasurer.

Louisville

Jefferson County alumni and friends honored the senior members of the UK basketball team at a dinner held April 10 at the Executive Inn. The six graduating athletes—Steve Clevenger, Cliff Berger, Jim LeMaster, Gary Gamble, Tommy Porter and Thad Jaracz—were presented julep cups by Joe Creason, '40, who acted as master of ceremonies.

Coach Harry Lancaster was the featured speaker of the evening. Coach and Mrs. Joe Hall and Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Hodges were also guests of the club.

Co-chairmen for the spring event, the third in a series, were Rodney Beck, '50, and John Guthrie, class of '63. Approximately two hundred were in attendance.

about the alumni

1920-1929

MRS. ANNE CLEMMONS, '21, Lexington, was honored in February by the National Council of Administrators of Home Economics at its meeting in Chicago. Mrs. Clemmons is retired associate professor of nutrition in the UK School of Home Economics.

DR. RALPH H. WOODS, '23, Murray, was named Man of the Half Century by the Murray Chamber of Commerce in April. The award was the first of its kind ever given by the Murray organization. Dr. Woods has served as President of Murray State University for the past 22 years and retired July 1.

Western Kentucky

Three Western Kentucky communities were sites for UK Alumni meetings on April 1, 2 and 3. A team of University administrators visited each city—Owensboro, Henderson and Paducah—for the purpose of answering questions of interest about the University. The panel consisted of Dr. Glenwood Creech, Vice President, University Relations; Dr. Joseph Hamburg, Dean, School of Allied Health Professions; Dr. Paul Nagel, Dean of College of Arts and Sciences, and Dr. Stanley Wall, Associate Dean Community College System.

Members of the panel also visited the Owensboro Lions Club, the City Lions Club in Henderson and the Paducah Rotary Club.

1930-1939

DR. JOHN M. CARTER, '34, Campbellsville, has accepted the position of executive vice president of Florida Baptist College in West Palm Beach, Fla. Dr. Carter was President of Campbellsville College for twenty years.

JESSE M. HERNDON, '33, Sorel, Quebec, Canada, is General Manager of the Quebec Iron & Titanium Corporation.

DR. WILLIAM HORD NICHOLLS, '34, Nashville, Tenn., is Director of the Graduate Center for Latin American Studies at Vanderbilt University and has been made a Fellow of the American Farm Economic Association.

JOSEPH F. SPEARS, '38, Alexandria, Va., has been named Assistant Director, Plant Pest Control Division, Agricultural Research Service, of the U.S.D.A. A native of Moreland, Ky., Mr. Spears is internationally known for his work on insects, nematodes, and plant diseases.

1940-1949

NORMAN CHRISMAN, JR., '45, Lexington, was recently installed as president of the Kentucky Society of Architects. A native of Pikeville, Mr. Chrisman is a partner in the firm, Chrisman & Miller architects. He is a member of the Board of Governors of the Lexington Citizens' Association for Planning.

HARRISON ELLIOTT, '46, Lexington, S. C., is band director of Chapman High School's "Band of Gold" which was a feature attraction of the Kentucky Mountain Laurel Festival at Pineville on May 23rd.

DR. PAUL M. KINTNER, '46, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is Manager of Digital Systems and Products Development, Industrial Systems Division, Cutler-Hammer Inc. and is the author of a new book, *Electronic Digital Techniques*, recently published by McGraw-Hill.

DR. THOMAS L. RILEY, '49, Hopkinsville, is director of the University of Kentucky Hopkinsville Community College and has been elected president of the Kentucky Association of Junior Colleges for 1968-69.

1950-1959

WILLIAM L. MOUSE, '50, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been awarded the professional designation of Chartered Financial Analyst by the Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts. He is now assistant vice president of the Mellon National Bank & Trust Company in Pittsburgh.



John C. Watkins, '50, Louisville, has become vice president for internal operations of the Kentucky Blue Cross. He also serves as vice president of the American Cancer Society in Jefferson County and is a past president of the Highland Kiwanis Club.

JOHN R. PROFFITT, '53, Rockville, Md., who has been serving as Assistant Director of the National Commission on Accrediting in Washington, D. C., has been named to a new position as head of a newly created office in the U.S. Office of Education's Bureau of Higher Education relating to

the approval of accrediting agencies and certification of colleges, universities and vocational schools as eligible to participate in Federal educational support programs.

RAY RECTOR, '56, Lexington, has been named sales manager for Dan Long Real Estate. He has been associated with the firm for four years.

H. B. (BUD) SALLEE, '50, Lexington, is training and product coordinator for electrical distribution products for the Square D Company.

ROBERT J. SEWARD, '59, Holmdel, N. J., is coordinator for manufacturing and supply in the Paramins and Specialties Division of Enjay Chemical Company, New York City.

DR. CHESTER C. TRAVELSTEAD, Ph.D., '50, Albuquerque, N. M., has been named Academic Vice President at the University of New Mexico. Dr. Travelstead has been serving as Dean of the College of Education since 1956.

DAVID W. WILD, '58, Owensboro, has been named district manager of Ashland Oil & Refining Company's marketing operations in the Owensboro area.

MARY CARLYLE WINKLER, '54, Louisville, has been named dean of students at Kentucky Southern College, Louisville. She was head counselor at the Indiana University dormitory complex and received her doctor of education degree at IU this June.

GEORGE B. WOMBWELL, '55, Louisville, has been appointed a Vice President of Federal Chemical Company.

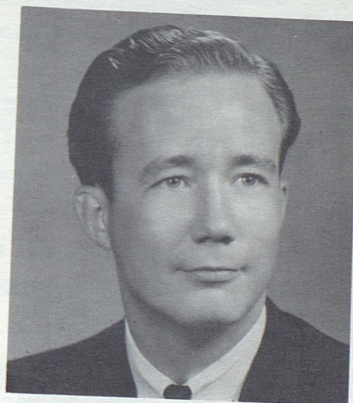
1960-1968

CECIL D. BELL, JR., '60, Georgetown, was chosen "Outstanding Young Scott County Farmer" by the Scott County Jaycees and was presented an award at a recognition dinner in February. Mr. Bell,

in partnership with his father, operates two Scott County farms totaling 470 acres. He is a former FFA state officer.



U.S. AIR FORCE CAPTAIN ROBERT E. BOYER, '61, a native of Turners Station, Ky., receives the Bronze Star Medal at Langley AFB, Va., from MAJOR GENERAL E. C. HARDIN, formerly of Louisville; deputy chief of staff for operations, Tactical Air Command Headquarters.



JAMES S. JUDY, '61, Louisville, has been promoted to Director of Public Relations for Kentucky Blue Cross and Blue Shield. He joined the company in 1962. A Covington native, Mr. Judy served as President of the Greater Cincinnati UK Alumni Club.

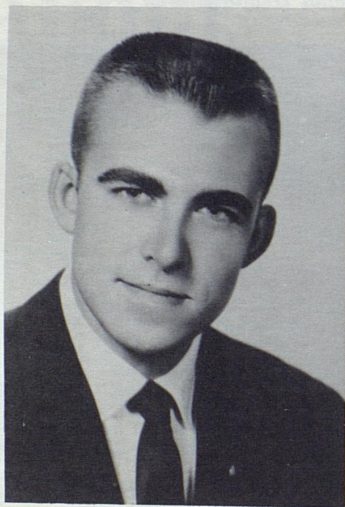
DONALD W. MCKENZIE, '60, Winston-Salem, N. C., has been named regional claim supervisor for Aetna Life & Casualty.

MAURICE L. MILLER, JR., '60, Painted Post, New York, is a patent

attorney with Corning Glass Works. Mr. Miller received the Doctor of Jurisprudence degree from the University in 1966.

CARL A. MODECKI, '64, Alexandria, Va., has been named Assistant to the Director of the Legal Department of the American Automobile Association, Washington, D. C. While a student at UK, Mr. Modecki was editor of the Kernel, and was active in student government. He is a member of Sigma Delta Chi, a professional journalistic society, and Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity.

BERNARD A. SEMP, M.S., '63, Norwich, N. Y., has joined the parasitology section of The Norwich Pharmaceutical Company's veterinary research division as a research scientist.



DR. ROY E. THOMAN, '67, Amarillo, Texas, is an Assistant Professor in the Government Department at West Texas State University. Dr. Thoman was a recipient of the Kentucky Research Foundation, Haggin, William A. Patterson and the University of Kentucky Dissertation Fellowships.

THOMAS EDWARD TEMPLIN, '68, Lexington, has been awarded a \$3,000 scholarship by U. S. Steel

Corporation. He is presently doing graduate work in American studies.

Deaths

ELBERT D. ADAMS, '34, Lexington, in February after long illness. Mr. Adams was Secretary-Treasurer of Kentucky Utilities Company. He was a member of the American Society of Corporate Secretaries. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Hortense Berlien Adams, and two sons.

MRS. MARIAN CONNER DAWSON BEST, '35, Owingsville, in May, after a long illness. A member of Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority, Mrs. Best is survived by her daughter, Mrs. Ralph Dunbar and two grandchildren, Louisville. Mrs. Lewis E. Bianchi (ELIZABETH ANN SUNLEY, '49), Evarts, in March. She formerly taught in the Harlan County school system and is survived by her husband, seven children, and her mother.

JOHN H. COWGILL, '63, Lexington, in March. Mr. Cowgill served for a year as a law clerk for the Kentucky Court of Appeals and later was associated with the law firm of Miller, Griffin & Marks. He was a member of Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity and was a past president of the UK chapter of Sigma Nu social fraternity. Survivors include his mother and two sisters.

ARTHUR L. DONAN, '07, Providence, last December. He is survived by his wife.

T. BRUCE FULLER, '23, Arlington, Va. in January. Mr. Fuller, who captained a Wildcat football team, had been an attorney with the U. S. Agriculture Department in Washington, D. C., since 1957. Survivors are his wife, Eleanor, Arlington, Virginia; two brothers, Clifford J., Lexington, Kentucky, and Charles E., Arlington, and a

sister, Mrs. James Hulett, Lexington.

DR. RAYMOND JACOBSEN, '60, Stockton, Calif., in March. He entered UK just a few days after his retirement from military service in 1963 and was president of his graduating class in the Medical School. He was serving as an intern at the San Joaquin County Hospital in Stockton. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Judy Jacobsen, daughter and a son.

OTIS C. KINTNER, M.S., '31, Elwood, Indiana, on March 6. A former teacher at Asbury College. Mr. Kintner is survived by his wife and two sons, Robert, Lexington, and Paul, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. STROTHER KISER, Lexington, in May. A native of Carter County, he maintained a law office in Lexington for more than 30 years. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Naomi Foster Kiser, and two sons, David Kiser, Lexington, and Tom Kiser, Cincinnati.

OMAR McDOWELL, SR., Boynton Beach, Fla., last December. He is survived by his wife. BYRON McCLELLAND, '06, Cincinnati, in March. A native of Lexington, Mr. McClelland was a retired chemist. Survivors include two sisters, Miss Sarah McClelland and Mrs. Joe Phelps, and a brother, John McClelland, all of Fayette County.

JACK ROBEY, '32, Franklin, May. Mr. Robey was president of the E. S. Robey & Co. in Franklin and was vice president of the Southwestern Tobacco Co., Hopkinsville. He was a former president of the Burley Leaf Tobacco Dealers Association and the Association of Dark Leaf Tobacco Dealers and Exporters.

Mrs. Frank Bullock Rodes (TARLTON), Lexington, in May. Mrs. Rodes was assistant Fayette County Clerk. Survivors include daughter, Mrs. Clarence H. Stewart, Dallas, Texas and a sister.

Presidential Letter

The University of Kentucky has become one of the finest institutions of higher learning in our nation, gaining within the past several years the respect it so richly deserves within the academic community. Those of us who were privileged to attend and to graduate from the University may now lift our heads even higher and take even greater pride as UK's prestige is felt throughout the nation and world.

Along with the gains made by the University itself are the gains made by your Alumni Association. With Erv Nutter's leadership and challenge, financial support of the University by the alumni reached an all-time high in fiscal 1967-68.

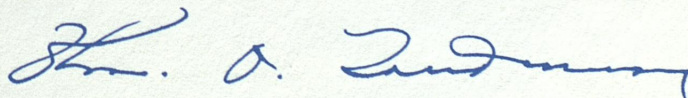
The challenge is still present. For example, the 1968-69 Alumni Association budget calls for an expenditure of approximately \$10,000 in scholarships, teaching awards and secondary school achievement awards alone. These grants will be made to students and faculty on the Lexington campus and at each of the University's Community Colleges.

We must all become involved and dedicate ourselves to the principle of supporting the University. This support includes the contributions of time, talent and financial resources.

The numbers of alumni involved in 1968 is double that of 1967. We hope that we will realize this expansion again in 1969.

In answer to this challenge will you please consider:

1. Influencing inactive alumni to become involved and active.
2. Informing me and the alumni office staff of your suggestions or criticisms of our Association. Letters and calls serve as a barometer of alumni feeling.
3. Please be for the University and give it all the support that you can.



(See back cover)

HOW TO HELP

To aid in accelerating the University's continuing drive toward excellence, alumni can:

Take an earnest interest in the welfare and progress of their Alma Mater and spread the word of its growing stature across the nation and around the world.

Participate in their local alumni clubs and make them viable units of University support.

Become active members of the Alumni Association by sending contributions to:

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

Campus 40506

Miss Mary Hester Cooper
King Library
University of Ky.
Campus 40506

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