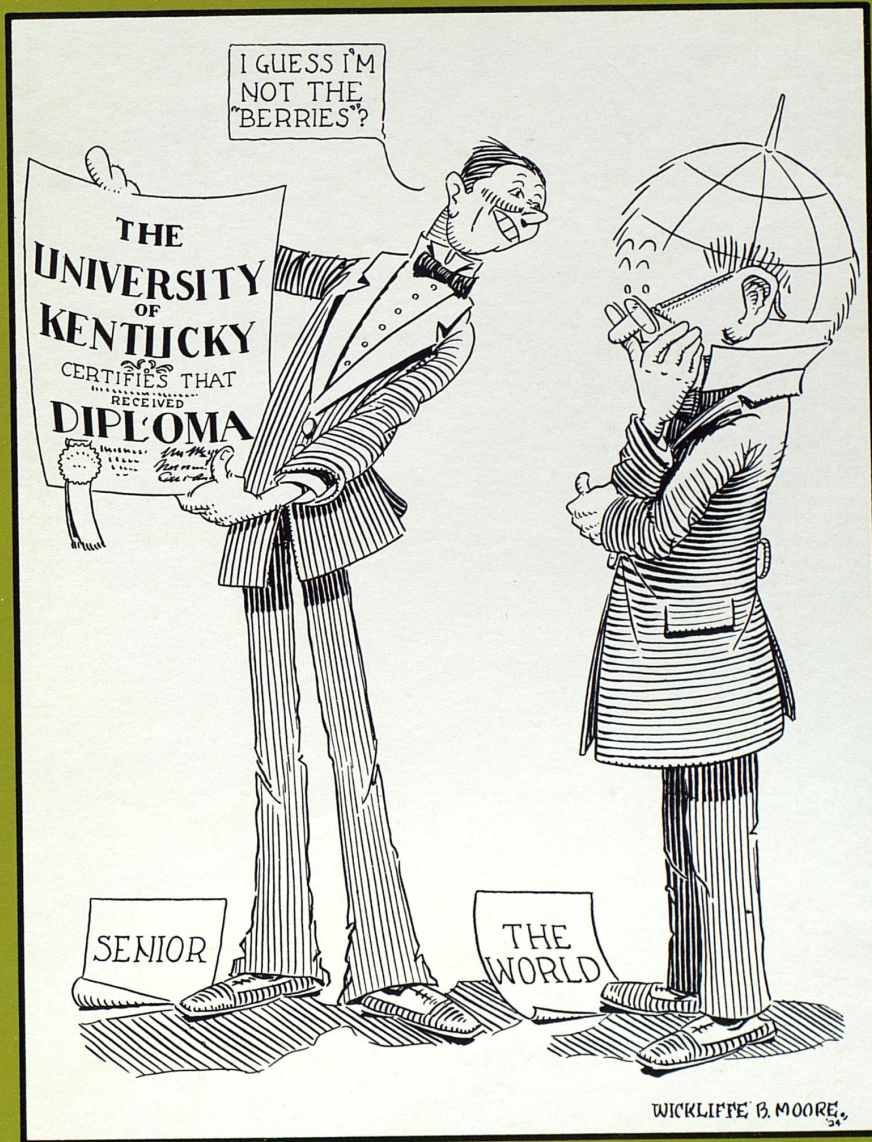


# The Kentucky Alumnus

SUMMER 1974





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# The Kentucky Alumnus

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Volume Forty-four, Number 3

Summer 1974

Wickliff B. Moore '24 drew the cover cartoon for the 1924 Kentuckian.

The class celebrated the 50th anniversary of its graduation in May.

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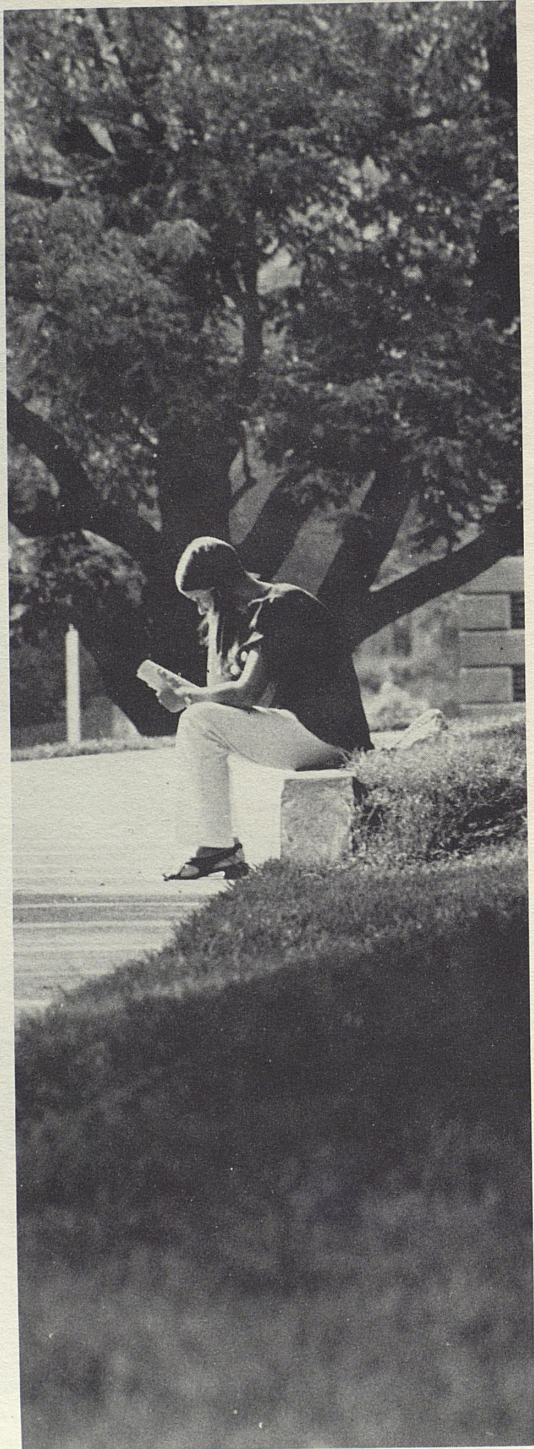
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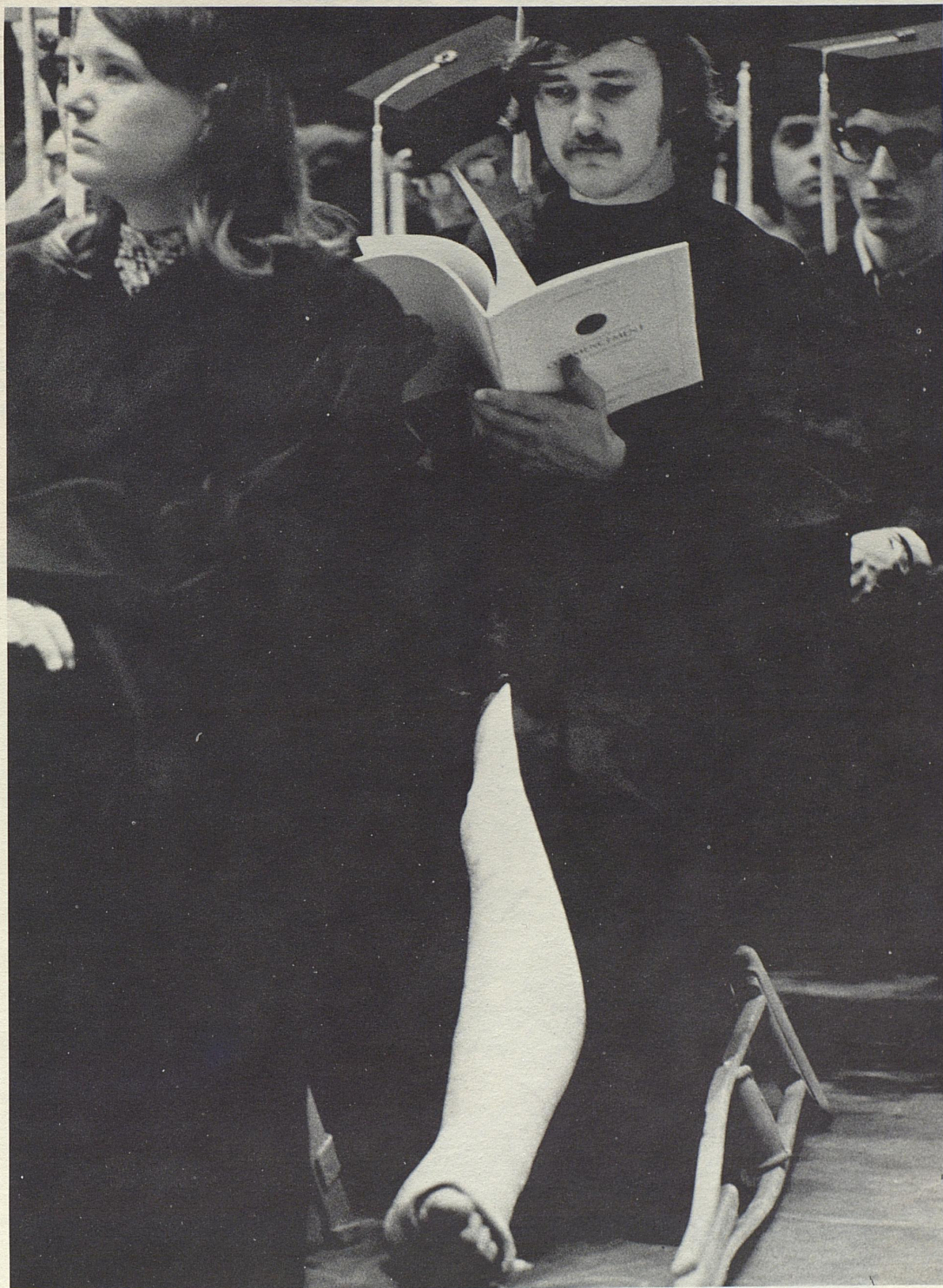
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# scenes of the season







# *Another Alumni Benefit*



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Ever miss the good library you left behind when you graduated from UK? Well, now, you don't have to miss it. Members of the Alumni Association can add "library use" to their list of benefits.

Paul Willis, director of the UK Library System, Dr. Stanley Wall, vice-president - Community College System, and Omer Hamlin, director of the Medical Center Libraries, have outlined the following procedures for alumni use of the libraries.

**IN PERSON** - Present your membership card when checking out books.

**THROUGH A LOCAL LIBRARY** - Interlibrary loan services are available between the campus libraries and most other libraries, both in and out of state. If your local library does not have the material you are seeking, they can send a teletype request to get it for you.

**BY MAIL** - If you cannot get to the library in person or if there is a question concerning your use of the interlibrary loan system, write your request to Circulation Department, Margaret I. King Library, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky 40506.

## The Libraries

### GENERAL LIBRARY HOURS\*

#### MAIN LIBRARY

<b>KING LIBRARY</b>	
Monday-Friday	8 a.m. - 12 midnight
Saturday	8 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Sunday	12 noon - 12 midnight

<b>SPECIAL COLLECTIONS</b>	
<b>UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES</b>	
Monday-Friday	8 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Saturday	8 a.m. - 12 noon
Sunday	Closed

#### BRANCH LIBRARIES

<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	
Monday-Thursday	8 a.m. - 11 p.m.
Friday	8 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Saturday	9 a.m. - 12 noon
Sunday	2 p.m. - 10 p.m.

<b>ARCHITECTURE</b>	
Monday-Thursday	8 a.m. - 10 p.m.
Friday	8 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Saturday	2 p.m. - 5 p.m.
Sunday	2 p.m. - 10 p.m.

<b>BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES</b>	
Monday-Thursday	8 a.m. - 10 p.m.
Friday	8 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Saturday	8 a.m. - 12 noon
Sunday	2 p.m. - 10 p.m.

<b>CHEMISTRY/PHYSICS</b>	
Monday-Thursday	8 a.m. - 12 midnight
Friday	8 a.m. - 10 p.m.
Saturday	9 a.m. - 1 p.m.
Sunday	2 p.m. - 8 p.m.**

<b>EDUCATION</b>	
Monday-Thursday	8 a.m. - 9 p.m.
Friday	8 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Saturday	8:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.
Sunday	2 p.m. - 6 p.m.
<b>ENGINEERING</b>	
Monday-Thursday	8 a.m. - 10 p.m.
Friday	8 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Saturday	9 a.m. - 1 p.m.
Sunday	2 p.m. - 10 p.m.
<b>FINE ARTS</b>	
Monday-Thursday	8 a.m. - 10 p.m.
Friday	8 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Saturday	1 p.m. - 5 p.m.
Sunday	2 p.m. - 6 p.m.***
<b>GEOLOGY</b>	
Monday-Thursday	8 a.m. - 10 p.m.
Friday	8 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Saturday	1 p.m. - 5 p.m.
Sunday	1 p.m. - 5 p.m.
<b>LAW</b>	
Monday-Sunday	8 a.m. - 12 midnight
<b>MATHEMATICS</b>	
Monday-Thursday	8 a.m. - 10 p.m.
Friday	8 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Saturday	9 a.m. - 1 p.m.
Sunday	2 p.m. - 6 p.m.
<b>MEDICAL</b>	
Monday-Thursday	8 a.m. - 12 midnight
Friday-Saturday	8 a.m. - 10 p.m.
Sunday	12 noon - 12 midnight

\*Hours vary during semester breaks and holidays. If you are planning a special trip to the campus, you can check on current hours by calling 257-3837.

\*\*Entrance on Sunday by south door and Rose Street door. If door is not open, please call extension 8-4193.

\*\*\*Entrance by north door (stadium side) if other building doors are closed.

### PARKING

#### Lexington Campus

**GUEST PERMITS** - 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.  
 Gate 1 off Limestone Street  
 Gate 2 off Rose Street  
 Gate 3 off Washington Street

Permit for A or B lots if available. Free bus service from Stadium parking lot to Funkhouser Drive near King Library. All lots near central campus are controlled.

**WEEKDAYS** after 5 p.m. and **WEEK ENDS** park in any lot on campus **except** in handicapped spaces or on yellow lines; **except** during basketball games. A parking fee is charged at the stadium lot during football games.

Community College library hours, parking regulations and information concerning collections will be printed in the June issue of the Open Door.

Statistics for last year show that almost half a million volumes were checked out of the library system on main campus. More than 70,000 questions were handled by the reference staff.

The UK library ranked seventh in the Southeast and 50th in the nation based on number of volumes. On the basis of microform holdings, the library is 13th nationally.

These statistics, though, don't tell the real strength of the system. The real strength is reflected in the fact that the University was recently named one of the nation's leading research universities, that the Dental and Pharmacy Colleges were recognized nationally, that students here placed nationally in the Moot Court competition and in debating. As the undergirding instrument in these activities, the library shares these honors.

Holdings in the main library cover primarily the humanities and social sciences plus a special collection of books, manuscripts, Kentucky maps and the private papers of such noteworthy individuals as Breckinridge, Chandler, Clements, Cooper, Morton, Vinson, and Watts.



#### Agriculture Library

The Agriculture Library, located on the ground floor of the Agricultural Science Center, North, collects material on all phases of agricultural practice and research, including forestry, food processing, crop production, ornamental horticulture, livestock production, veterinary medicine, fisheries, marketing, farm equipment, agribusiness, etc. In addition to agricultural information in the form of monograph or serial, the library is a depository for publications from the U. S. Department of Agriculture and has large holdings of experiment station and extension service publications from many states. On June 30, 1973, the library held 68,766 volumes, 18,036 cards containing strips of microfilm, 232 reels of microfilm, 525 microfiche cards, and 3,033 periodical and serial titles currently received.

#### Architecture Library

This small library with 1,500 volumes, a 5,000 piece vertical file and 340 current periodicals, collects literature on city and urban planning in addition to those subject areas taught in the College of Architecture.

#### Biological Sciences Library

The Biological Sciences Library consists of approximately 25,000 volumes, with subscriptions to 66 journals. Because of the inter-disciplinary nature of the biological sciences, faculty and students of the School rely heavily on life sciences resources available in the Agricultural Library and the Medical Center Library.

In the fall of 1974 the Biological Sciences Library will move to new quarters in the Thomas Hunt Morgan Building on Rose Street.

#### Chemistry/Physics Library

The Chem/Physics Library with a collection of 31,000 bound volumes, 518 periodical subscriptions and 325,380 pieces of microform is a holding point for the depository collection of the Atomic Energy Commission and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration technical reports in microform. It is also a holding point for the Sadtler Spectra Catalogs including IR, UV, and NMR, and the Science Citation Index. The Library houses a reader for microfilm, microcards and microfiche.

#### Education Library

This library collection consists of professional books, a juvenile collection, ERIC collection on microfiche, elementary and secondary textbook collection, curriculum guides, vertical file material and a selection of audiovisual materials. All these collections total 34,000 bound volumes plus 112,000 pieces of microfiche and other non-book material.

#### Engineering Library

Although the primary function of the Engineering Library is to provide resource services to the College, it attempts to meet engineering information needs of people throughout the state.

Its collection of 30,000 volumes and 700 periodical subscriptions consists primarily of material representing the traditional fields of engineering. In addition, attention is given to peripheral areas such as environmental problems and energy resources.

During the last two years the library has become actively involved in supporting coal research in response to the informational needs of the Institute for Mining and Mineral Research.

#### Fine Arts Library

The Art Library is located on the lower level of the King library. This collection of 14,500 volumes and 82 current periodicals is being expanded to support new graduate programs in art history and museum studies.

#### Geology Library

The Geology Library, located in Bowman Hall, contains approximately 27,000 bound volumes of specifically geological materials and a collection of 64,000 large and small scale thematic maps. More than 1,300 serial titles are currently received. Eighty-five percent of the collection is journals.

#### Law Library

The Law Library contains 125,000 volumes including the reports of all state and federal courts and the federal administrative agencies. Extensive coverage of British Commonwealth reports is provided. The library maintains copies of the current statutes for all states, the Federal government, England and Canada. Briefs of the Kentucky Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court are available.

#### Mathematics Library

This collection, located in the basement of Patterson Office Tower, is heavily weighted toward mathematics with major journals, abstracts, and older books in statistics and computer science housed in the main library.

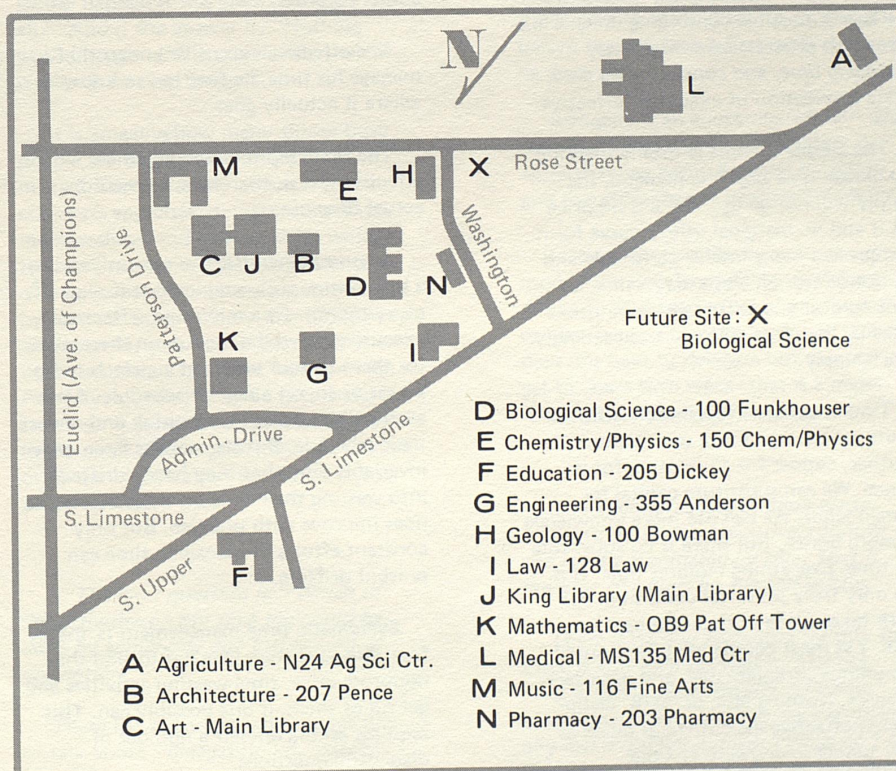
#### Medical Center Library

The Medical Center Library in room, MS 135, contains 140,000 volumes on subjects relating to medicine, nursing, dentistry, pharmacy, nutrition, and allied health subjects. In addition, it offers the services of such on-line literature retrieval systems as MEDLINE, ERIC, CHEMCON, and CAIN.

#### Music Library

The music collection presently housed with the art collection will take over the Art Library site when that collection is moved into new quarters in the lower level of the main library addition.

The music library's primary responsibility will be to support the curricula of the four divisions of the School of Music; musicology, applied studies, theory/composition and music education.



# FOCAL POINT

## KNOW THY TIME

By Peter Drucker  
American Alumni Council

Effective executives, in my observation, do not start with their tasks. They start with their time. And they do not start out with planning. They start by finding out where their time actually goes. Then they attempt to manage their time and to cut back unproductive demands on their time. Finally they consolidate their "discretionary" time into the largest possible continuing units. This three-step process: *recording time, managing time, and consolidating time*, is the foundation of executive effectiveness.

The supply of time is totally inelastic. No matter how high the demand, the supply will not go up. There is no price for it and no marginal utility curve for it. Moreover, time is totally perishable and cannot be stored. Yesterday's time is gone forever and will never come back. Time is, therefore, always in exceedingly short supply.

Time is totally irreplaceable. Within limits we can substitute one resource for another, copper for aluminum, for instance. We can substitute capital for human labor. We can use more knowledge or more brawn. But there is no substitute for time. Everything requires time. It is the only truly universal condition. All work takes place in time and uses up time. Yet most people take for granted this unique, irreplaceable, and necessary resource. Nothing else, perhaps, distinguishes effective executives as much as their tender loving care of time.

If we rely on our memory, we do not know how time has been spent.

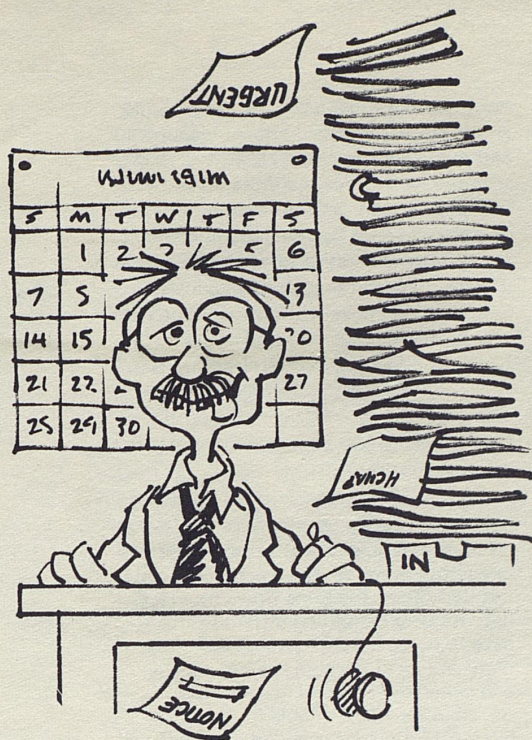
I sometimes ask executives who pride themselves on their memory to put down their guess as to how they spend their own time. Then I lock these guesses away for a few weeks or months. In the meantime, the executives run an actual time record on themselves. There is never much resemblance between the way these men thought they used their time and their actual records.

The effective executive knows that to manage his time, he first has to know where it actually goes.

The first step toward executive effectiveness is, therefore, to record actual time-use.

A good many effective executives keep a log continuously and look at it regularly every month. At a minimum, effective executives have the log run on themselves for three to four weeks at a stretch twice a year or so, on a regular schedule. After each such sample, they rethink and rework their schedule. But six months later, they invariably find that they have "drifted" into wasting their time on trivia. Time-use does improve with practice. But only constant efforts at managing time can prevent drifting.

Systematic time management is, therefore, the next step. One has to find the nonproductive, time-wasting activities and get rid of them, if one possibly can. This requires asking oneself a number of diagnostic questions.



1. First one tries to identify and eliminate the things that need not be done at all, the things that are purely waste of time without any results whatever.

To find these time-wasters, one asks of all activities in the time records: "What would happen if this were not done at all?" And if the answer is, "Nothing would happen," then obviously the conclusion is to stop doing it.

It is amazing how many things busy people are doing that never will be missed. There are, for instance, the countless speeches, dinners, committee memberships, and directorships which take an unconscionable toll of the time of busy people, which are rarely enjoyed by them or done well by them, but which are endured, year in and year out, as an Egyptian plague ordained from on high. Actually, all one has to do is to learn to say "no" if an activity contributes nothing to one's own organization, to oneself, or to the organization for which it is to be performed.

2. The next question is: "Which of the activities on my time log could be done by somebody else just as well, if not better?"

There has been for years a great deal of talk about "delegation" in management. Every manager whatever the

organization—business, government, university, or armed service—has been exhorted to be a better "delegator". In fact, most managers in large organizations have themselves given this sermon and more than once. I have yet to see any results from all this preaching. The reason why no one listens is simple: As usually presented, delegation makes little sense. If it means that somebody else ought to do part of "my work," it is wrong. One is paid for doing one's own work. And if it implies, as the usual sermon does, that the laziest manager is the best manager, it is not only nonsense; it is immoral.

But I have never seen an executive confronted with his time record who did not rapidly acquire the habit of pushing at other people everything that he need not do personally. The first look at the time record makes it abundantly clear that there just is not time enough to do the things the executive himself considers important, himself wants to do, and is himself committed to doing. The only way he can get to the important things is by pushing on others anything that can be done by them at all.

There are also the meetings one attends, even though nothing is going to happen that someone else could not handle. There are the hours spent discussing a document before there is even a first draft that can be discussed.

Altogether, an enormous amount of the work being done by executives is work that can easily be done by others, and therefore should be done by others.

"Delegation" as the term is customarily used, is a misunderstanding—is indeed misdirection. But getting rid of anything that can be done by somebody else so that one does not have to delegate but can really get to one's own work—that is a major improvement in effectiveness.

3. A common cause of time-waste is largely under the executive's control and can be eliminated by him. That is the time of others he himself wastes.

There is no one symptom for this. But there is still a simple way to find out. That is to ask other people. Effective executives have learned to ask systematically and without coyness: "What do I do that wastes your time without contribut-

ing to your effectiveness?" To ask this question, and to ask it without being afraid of the truth, is a mark of the effective executive.

The manner in which an executive does productive work may still be a major waste of somebody else's time.

These three diagnostic questions deal with unproductive and time-consuming activities over which every executive has some control. Managers need to be equally concerned with time-loss that results from poor management and deficient organization. Poor management wastes everybody's time—but above all, it wastes the manager's time.

*1. The first task here is to identify the time-wasters which follow from lack of system or foresight.*

The symptom to look for is the recurrent "crisis," the crisis that comes back year after year. A crisis that recurs a second time is a crisis that must not occur again.

A recurrent crisis should always have been foreseen. It can, therefore, either be prevented or reduced to a routine which clerks can manage. The definition of a "routine" is that it makes unskilled people without judgment capable of doing what it took near-genius to do before; for a routine puts down in systematic, step-by-step form what a very able man learned in surmounting yesterday's crisis.

The recurrent crisis is not confined to the lower level of an organization. It afflicts everyone.

*2. Time-wastes often result from overstaffing.*

A work force may, indeed, be too small for the task. And the work then suffers, if it gets done at all. But this is not the rule. Much more common is the work force that is too big for effectiveness, the work force that spends, therefore, an increasing amount of its time "interacting" rather than working.

There is a fairly reliable symptom of overstaffing. If the senior people in the group—and of course the manager in particular—spend more than a small fraction of their time, maybe one-tenth, on

"problems of human relations," on feuds and frictions, on jurisdictional disputes and questions of co-operation, and so on, then the work force is almost certainly too large. People get into each other's way. People have become an impediment to performance, rather than the means thereto. In a lean organization people have room to move without colliding with one another and can do their work without having to explain it all the time.

*3. Another common time-waster is malorganization.*

Its symptom is an excess of meetings. Meetings are by definition a concession to deficient organization. For one either meets or one works. One cannot do both at the same time. We meet because people holding different jobs have to co-operate to get a specific task done. We meet because the knowledge and experience needed in a specific situation are not available in one head, but have to be pieced together out of the experience and knowledge of several people.

As a rule, meetings should never be allowed to become the main demand on an executive's time. Too many meetings always bespeak poor structure of jobs and the wrong organizational components. They signify that responsibility is diffused and that information is not addressed to the people who need it.

*4. The last major time-waster is malfunction in information.*

The administrator of a large hospital was plagued for years by telephone calls from doctors asking him to find a bed for one of their patients who should be hospitalized. The admissions people "knew" that there was no empty bed. Yet the administrator almost invariably found a few. The admissions people, however, got a "bed count" made every morning at 5:00 a.m.—while the great majority of patients were being sent home in mid-morning after the doctors had made the rounds. It did not take genius to put this right; all it needed was an extra carbon copy of the chart that goes from the floor nurse to the front office.

Even worse, but equally common, is information in the wrong form.

The executive who records and analyzes his time and then attempts to manage it can determine how much he

has for his important tasks. How much time is there that is "discretionary," that is, available for the big tasks that will really make a contribution?

It is not going to be a great deal, no matter how ruthlessly the executive prunes time-wasters.

Whenever I see a senior executive asserting that more than half his time is under his control and is really discretionary time which he invests and spends according to his own judgment, I am reasonably certain that he has no idea where his time goes. Senior executives rarely have as much as one-quarter of their time truly at their disposal and available for the important matters, the matters that contribute, the matters they are being paid for.

The higher up an executive, the larger will be the proportion of time that is not under his control and yet not spent on contribution. The larger the organization, the more time will be needed just to keep the organization together and running, rather than to make it function and produce.

The effective executive, therefore, knows that he has to consolidate his discretionary time. He knows that he needs large chunks of time and that small dribblets are no time at all. Even one-quarter of the working day, if consolidated in large time units, is usually enough to get the important things done. But even three-quarters of the working day are useless if they are only available as fifteen minutes here or half an hour there.

Most people tackle the job by trying to push the secondary, the

less productive matters together, thus clearing, so to speak, a free space between them. This does not lead very far, however. One still gives priority in one's mind and in one's schedule to the less important things, the things that have to be done even though they contribute little.

Effective executives start out by estimating how much discretionary time they can realistically call their own. Then they set aside continuous time in the appropriate amount. And if they find later that other matters encroach on this reserve, they scrutinize their record again and get rid of some more time demands from less than fully productive activities. They know that one rarely overprunes.

And all effective executives control their time management perpetually. They not only keep a continuing log and analyze it periodically, they set themselves deadlines for the important activities, based on their judgment of their discretionary time.

One highly effective man I know keeps two such lists — one of the urgent and one of the unpleasant things that have to be done — each with a deadline. When he finds his deadlines slipping, he knows his time is again getting away from him.

Time is the scarcest resource, and unless it is managed, nothing else can be managed. The analysis of one's time, moreover, is the one easily accessible and yet systematic way to analyze one's work and to think through what really matters in it.

"Know Thyself," the old prescription for wisdom, is almost impossibly difficult for mortal men. But everyone can follow the injunction "Know Thy Time" if he wants to, and be well on the road toward contribution and effectiveness.

# A LADY AHEAD OF HER TIME



DR. SOPHONISBA P. BRECKINRIDGE  
(1866-1948)

By John P. Myers

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*John Myers is a lecturer in the College of Social Professions. He was Chairman of a Commemorative Symposium honoring the life and work of Dr. Sophonisba P. Breckinridge (1866-1948). Held in November, the symposium was sponsored by the Colleges of Law and of Social Professions.*

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One of the Commonwealth's most notable daughters is Dr. Sophonisba Preston Breckinridge, a woman whose contributions to the enhancement of the quality of life for all individuals ranks high in the annals of education, law, and social welfare services.

"Nisba," as she was known to her family and friends, was born in Lexington, Kentucky on April 1, 1866. The name of Breckinridge was a well-known one in the Commonwealth, characterizing individuals whose contributions in the areas of statesmanship and the military have been both numerous and significant. A list includes governors, senators, congressmen, generals, and even college presidents: one was a vice-president of the United States. Sophonisba set upon a course that was to take her into national and international circles, as she attended to the many social causes and social concerns of the early 1900s distinguishing herself time and time again.

Sophonisba's entry into higher education was at Wellesley College, during the period her father was serving in the United States Congress. Graduating with special honors in mathematics, she proceeded to teach that subject in the Washington High School. When her father ran unsuccessfully for another term, she returned to Lexington where she began her pursuit of legal credentials. After a period of vigorous study and the help of her father, in his own right an able attorney, she decided to present herself for examination. The Chief Justice served as chairman of her examining committee, and much to his surprise, she performed exceedingly well. Thus, the first milestone was set as she was granted admission to the Kentucky Bar, being the first woman in the Commonwealth to achieve that distinction.

Not all of her time was devoted to the academic, however. Sophonisba was known to spend considerable time visiting with the family during the traditional Sunday dinners. While in Lexington, she would gather the younger children around her, inquiring of their interests and activities, which was somewhat unusual for many of the adults of that era.

Soon she was to leave Kentucky for additional educational ventures at the University of Chicago, but it may be timely here to mention one brief anecdote concerning the love life of Dr. Breckinridge who never married. It was believed that Thomas Hunt Morgan, a nephew of Kentucky's only Nobel Prize winner, John Hunt Morgan, was very much in love with Sophonisba. Prior to her leaving for Chicago, Thomas allegedly asked for her hand in marriage. Sophonisba graciously declined on the grounds of not wishing to relinquish the distinguished name of Breckinridge for Morgan.

Moving to Chicago, Sophonisba was admitted to Graduate School and quickly gained recognition as a fellow in political science. She received her Doctor of Philosophy degree in political science and economics in 1901, again with the distinction of being the first woman to do so. Her thesis, entitled "Legal Tender, A Study in Monetary History," was included in the University's "Decennial Publications."

She immediately pursued legal education at the University, receiving the degree of Juris Doctor in 1904. While in this program she became the first woman to be admitted to Coif, an honorary legal fraternity similar to Phi Beta Kappa. Her degree in law was also the first awarded to a woman by the University of Chicago.

It was at this period of her life that Sophonisba began to address some of the social concerns of the day, evidencing her efforts not only to participate directly with the courage and vigor such activity demands, but to serve as a model for others in demonstrating the dangers of academic isolation.

Her tenure with the University of Chicago as a faculty member began in 1902 and continued until her retirement in 1933. During half of those years she resided at Hull House, a settlement famous for its efforts to Americanize immigrants and to address those social ills which affected them. Out of this kind of identification with social purposes, Dr. Breckinridge evolved with a philosophy that government has a responsibility to help those who cannot help themselves, without regard to social status. She displayed a gentle presence and graciousness and a vision of how things ought to be. She combined the wisdom of education and experience into a meaningful mixture of science and art which she, in turn, applied to the practical realities of life.

She emerged as a champion, not only to children, women and immigrants, but also to all those whose vulnerability prevents them from achieving a potential for the kind of satisfactions considered basic to our society.

Not the least of her endeavors was her accomplishments at the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy in 1907. She proceeded to become the Dean of this heretofore independent entity and to succeed in having it become a legitimate professional School of Social Administration of the University of Chicago. While engaging in service to mankind this was another example of her strong belief in applying academic standards and interdisciplinary involvement to provide quality social services.

Sophonisba was energetic in her participation in the Woman's Suffrage movement, being elected to the position of vice president of that association in 1911. Her concerns for the political and economic equality of women brought her a long association with the Women's Trade Union League and countless other agencies engaged in social reform pertinent to child labor, housing conditions and fair treatment for oppressed individuals and groups. Her goal was not solely to provide meaningful services to those in need but to broaden the horizons of understanding by addressing those factors which contributed to people's needs so that preventive as well as restorative efforts could be made. She was persistent in her attempts to identify structural repositories for addressing massive needs and called upon various levels of government as well as educational institutions to take greater responsibilities in providing financial assistance and services to meet such needs.

Local efforts were culminated in the development of the Juvenile Court and the Bureau of Public Welfare.

On an international level, she was a representative of Kentucky at an international prison congress in London and later represented Illinois at a similar meeting in Czechoslovakia. Upon her retirement from the University of Chicago, she was a U. S. representative at the Pan-American Conference in Montevideo where she was persuasive in extending women's rights for equality before the laws in every nation.

A prolific writer, she authored numerous articles and books which cover the broad adventures which have characterized her work in the areas of social welfare, social reform and social concerns. Rather than practice law, she tackled the great task of demonstrating the relationships between human laws and human beings and the importance of these relationships in moving toward maximal social justice. In this respect, as well as so many others, she was, indeed, a lady ahead of her time.

The Subject: *THE FOUR SEASONS OF LIFE WITH THE ECONOMIC CRUNCH*

*"I have a hunch  
To beat the crunch  
Do not eat lunch  
Make yours a brunch"*

*I am alluding, of course, to a standard suggestion for facing and coping with the economic crunch. — we eat too much and we're long on quantity and short on quality. Perhaps, the predicament of so many people can be resolved by more careful observance of their diets. But there is so much more to be said and done about the problems of a supposed affluent society than simply to count calories.*

*I propose today to look at the four seasons of life and to offer suggestions about innovations that are called for to deal with major issues connected with family management in these critical times. By the four seasons of family life, I mean —*

- (1) Child-bearing time,
- (2) School-age period,
- (3) Launching time, and
- (4) Empty-nest years.

1. The first stage finds persons passing from ages of 15 to 30—last child is born to average couple before mother is 30.
2. The great majority of parents are in their 30s and early 40s when their children are in school.
3. What the young are to do with their lives is the crucial problem when their parents are in the period of 45 to 60.
4. How a fellow faces the finish of his productive years and finalizes his contribution to his fellow men is the issue of the remainder of his life from sixty on.

*Of the many aspects included in the developmental tasks that must be fulfilled, we are asked to discuss the working out of mutually satisfying and realistic systems for getting and spending the family income.*

*In light of the problems already presented in this Forum, what needs to be done by family members in each of the four periods to cope successfully?*

1. The trend in the first period is for women to participate more in the process of income procurement. In 1900 about 5.6 percent of all married women held jobs. By 1970 it was 37 percent, and it is likely to be the majority by the end of the century.

*This means —*

*Preparation for such participation*

*Selecting partners who are capable of co-operation in the home and out of it.*

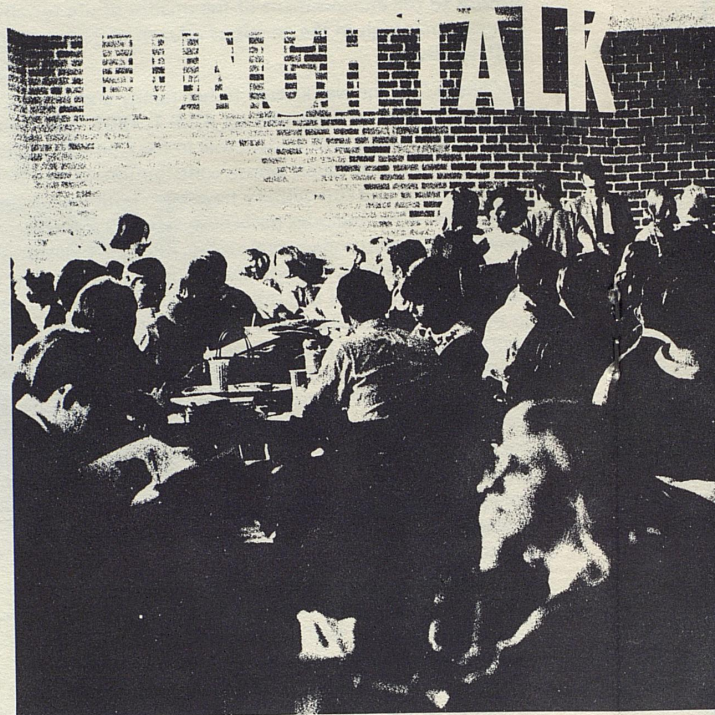
*With improved income must come planning.*

2. From 30 to 45 the output of energy and the expense became greater. If women have not worked outside the home before they need to now and this means—

*A careful analysis of the needs of each member lest the earning of more money obscure the complex of personal development problems.*

*The relationship of the partners needs nourished as the*

(Continued on page 18)



*"I went away so exhilarated, so uplifted, it has to be one of the most heartening exchanges I've ever had."* These comments by Dr. Harry Barnard, College of Education, are typical of the enthusiasm generated by the United Campus Ministry's Luncheon Forum.

The Forum is one of UCM's programs to bring students and faculty together in conversation with one another.

*"Our speakers and our guests create the excitement, with their spirit and interest, which makes the Forum a success,"* says Rev. Ed Miller.

*"The involvement of that audience with me and my topic was a thrill! They asked very supportive, probing questions, questions that were seeking and moving toward understanding, not blank questions or hostility questions to put you on the spot,"* says Barnard. *"No one was playing the grand old American game, 'let's fool one another!' It was truly a low-key, moral and intellectual Forum."*

Rev. Ed Miller and the rest of the UCM staff, Rev. Tom Townsend and Mrs. Roberta James, are other key ingredients in Forum success. The selection of topics and speakers demonstrates a unique sensitivity to faculty-student concerns.

*"We feel it is part of the campus ministry to be a bridge between the world of the church and the world of secular higher education.*

*"The church needs, in the greatest way, to be in touch with the intellectual life of our time. If the church is not in touch, the church is likely to lose more of its influence than it has already lost. If the church is not struggling to present its treasures in the market-place of ideas, which*



the University is, then it is certain that the church's treasure will not be taken seriously.

"We also need to correlate spiritual depth with the life of the mind. Educated people are quite likely to put their total confidence in their intellectual ability. All of life is sometimes reduced to the intellect, and consequently human qualities are lost from sight and practice."

**Values: What Do I/We Believe, Anyway?** was the topic for this spring semester.

"The topic emerged from the Fall Luncheon Forum in **\$ and Human Hurt**. It was communicated to us that our audience needed to deal more specifically with values. This whole concern with individual and corporate values is due to a confusion and lack of definition. The confusion arises out of an absence of certitudes and absolutes and knows. Our whole culture is concerned with values.

"Faculty participants in the Forum are selected from the people we meet. We try to get to know as many of the faculty as possible. Occasionally, a student will say he'd like to hear Professor X. That's a pretty good recommendation."

The Forum, held on eight consecutive Tuesdays each semester, meets at noon in the Koinonia (Koy-na-nee-a) House, 412 Rose Street, which is UCM's home. A snack lunch (chili, soup, or cold cuts, and pie) is served free to students and for donations from others. Brown-baggers are welcome also.

The meeting is an informal one. The speaker takes 15 or 20 minutes to present a topical statement. Then the dialogue begins.

"We don't discourage anyone from coming. Students, faculty, staff, alumni, and people from the community are all invited to join us."

## The Subject: VALUES: GUIDELINES AND DILEMMAS

### I. Value definitions (quotations from Pumphrey and Apthekar)

1. "Values are formulations of preferred behavior held by individuals or social groups. They imply a usual preference for certain means, ends, and conditions of life, often being accompanied by strong feeling. While behavior may not always be consistent with values held, possession of values results in strain toward consistent choice of certain types of behavior whenever alternatives are offered."

Muriel Pumphrey, "The Teaching of Values and Ethics in Social Work Education." *Social Work Curriculum Study, Vol. XIII*. New York: Council on Social Work Education, 1959, p. 23.

2. A value is a standard or standards held by a significant portion of a society, reflected in patterns of institutionalized behavior, and predisposing the participants to act in relation to one another within the framework of a commonly understood, although not consciously controlled, nor logically consistent, referential system."

Herbert Apthekar, *An Intercultural Exploration: Universals and Differences in Social Work Values, Functions and Practice*. New York: Council on Social Work Education, 1967, p. 7.

### II. Values undergird much of our activity and living experience.

- III. Our attempts to seek consistency and unity in our ideals and behavior, coupled with ambivalence and conflict in value structures and the ideal/reality duality.

- IV. Two major types of values: instrumental and intrinsic. (other terms are: proximate and normative).

- V. Where do we get our values from (both favorable and antagonistic)?

parents and family  
 teachers and other significant individuals  
 schools  
 churches  
 peer groups  
 cultural or ethnic group  
 neighborhood  
 larger society  
 our own integration and utilization of these influences

- VI. Value differences and weights;

To which value do we give more weight? Under what circumstances?

Which values contradict or countermand each other?

Examples: valuing peace and valuing freedom and independence  
 valuing competition and valuing co-operation  
 valuing household peace above individual expressiveness

- VII. The relationship of individual responsibility to the social condition;

Some value conflicts and dilemmas within the community: care for the poor and fatherless. . .but they must be "de-

children are readied to leave on their own.  
Careers for each child should be given much more attention

Planning for personal development

3. From 45 to 60 comes the denouement—was money the all-in-all, 'sine qua non'? The manifold difficulties ensue.

Have they learned their own priorities? Can they release their young to live their own lives? Can they invest their energies anew in changes that the young seek earnestly to accomplish? Can they keep involved in life-renewing experiences? Can they continue sharing? Can they refuse to succumb to cynicism? Can they persist on coming down on the side of progressive change? How they handle middle-age determine how they deal with the last age.

"Grow old along with me, the best is yet to be. . . the last of life for which . . ."

4. Despite the apparent problems with income in the previous periods, the most serious today are found in the last period.

In the last 20 years the persons reaching retirement experienced a substantial decrease in real income while others were enjoying an impressive increase.

A study at the University of Michigan suggests that 6 percent have no pensions upon retirement, 55 percent will have social security only, and about 39 percent will have SS and private pensions. 61 percent will have inadequate income upon retirement. More than a third of the middle-aged persons over 45 had less than \$5,000 in assets of any kind. It is little wonder that many Americans fear old age worse than death. Social Security was not designed to provide adequate funds upon retirement.

The family's capacity to cope with crises is not tested. Besides the obvious need of social planning there is a less appreciated need for personal planning from the beginning.

Discrimination against the old-age-ism.

"The elderly mystique"—surrender to sickness of arteries—

"High body concern"—hypochondria

They are almost equal in number to another minority which has begun to wage its battle—15% of voters . . .

Note: The several phrases—just above—with which Prof. Gladden closed his notes were considerably simplified in his presentation. He used them to point to a present condition in U. S. society in which older people are: victimized, patronized, and trapped by low self-images and over-caution. Noting that the percentage of older people in the U. S. is about equal to that of Blacks, he predicted an "Age Power" movement between now and the end of the century, and committed himself to an active part in the battle.

Dr. James W. Gladden  
Department of Sociology

serving "poor and "legitimately" fatherless.  
We treasure individualism, yet castigate those who aren't good members of the team.

We set store by family life, but create work conditions that destroy the family.

We believe in the equality of the sexes, but we maintain double standards for men and for women (example of rape investigation).

VIII. Value conflicts between the community and groups within the community:

Anglo-Saxon heritage (if such it may be) of guarding one's emotions, and other cultures who treasure open emotional expression.

Freedom for men and women, and the Puerto Rican protection of their women.

IX. Value conflicts between the community and the individual:

The community prizes sobriety; the hard-driving executive who relaxes over a few drinks.

The community covets chastity in young women; the woman who enjoys and flaunts her new-found sexual freedom

X. Value revolution:

Is this an individual matter, or one in which the community has a stake?

How much value conflict can a community, group, or an individual take, and still survive? (cf. Watergate, loyalty to the chief, winning at all costs, the ethics of politics or of warfare, etc.)

XI. Who is the evaluator. . . Who is being evaluated?

Valuation assumes an evaluator and some person, thing, or ideal being evaluated. Who and what sets up as arbiters of ethics, or morality, or preferred behavior?

George Plutchok  
College of Social Professions

# At The Top In Research



The University of Kentucky was listed recently as one of the nation's 59 leading research universities by the Academy for Educational Development (AED).

UK was the only Kentucky school listed in this top category and one of only 36 state universities in the category.

AED defines leading research universities as those that awarded more than 50 doctorate degrees and received more than \$10 million in federal funds for academic science in 1970-71. UK that year granted 135 doctorates and received \$14 million in federal funds.

There were 3,142 colleges and universities throughout the nation and in six U. S. territories categorized in the report.

Neighboring leading research universities include Ohio State University, University of Illinois at Urbana, University of Missouri at Columbia, the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, and the University of Virginia.

Listed among "other research universities" (those granting more than 30 doctorates and receiving over \$5 million in federal funds in 1970-71) was Indiana University - Bloomington campus. IU awarded 623 doctorate degrees and received \$9.7 million in federal money for academic science.

If you are interested in a list of research projects in your major, write to the Editor, UK Alumni Association, Lexington, KY. 40506.

# CIRCA 1924

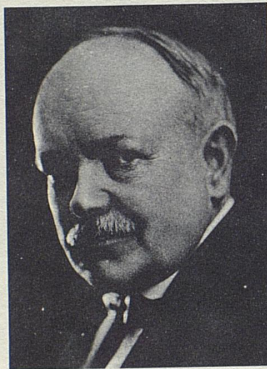
This year the class of 1924 celebrated the 50th anniversary of its graduation at the Annual Meeting and Reunion Banquet May 10. Departing from tradition, the meeting featured a speech by noted historian, Dr. Holman Hamilton, on *Watergate: It's Effect on American Democracy*. The complete text will appear in the next issue of *the Open Door*.



THE CLASS OF '24 HAS DISTINGUISHED ITSELF IN THE NAMES OF SEVERAL BUILDINGS, AND ONE OF THE MAIN STREETS, IN THE CAMPUS AREA



President Frank L. McVey  
(McVey Hall)



Dean Paul Anderson  
(Anderson Hall)



Dean Sarah Blanding  
(Blanding Tower)



Dean Paul P. Boyd  
(Boyd Hall)



Dean Thomas Cooper  
(Cooper Drive)



Dean W. S. Taylor  
(Taylor Education Building)



### Girls' Basketball Team

KLOPP . . . . . *Forward*

Klopp moved from one side of Main street to the other and once more played on a title-winning net team. Believe it or not, it begins to look like she carries a horse-shoe with her for the team and for herself. As a goal shot she is unbeatable.

KEIFER . . . . . *Center*

Dot made her first year on the Kittenette squad a humdinger, and established herself at the center position in a manner that defied all opposition. She worked well on the floor and, while not so accurate a goal shot as some of her teammates, was an indispensable cog in the Kentucky machinery.

WILSON . . . . . *Guard*

Captain Lucy had the honor of leading one of Kentucky's best feminine aggregations in the history of the school—and it wasn't thrust upon her either, for she won it by hard work. As a back guard her work was always first-class and her leadership excellent.

KERTH . . . . . *Forward*

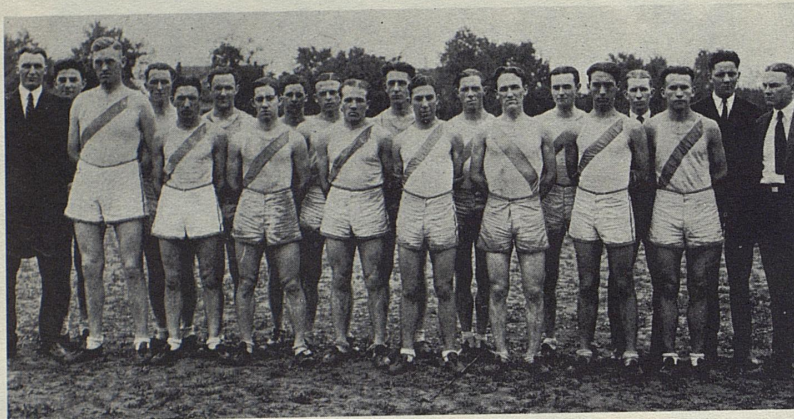
One of the best, if not the best, court stars that ever trod the planks of the old gym. That's Dot Kerth. Although only a freshman, she soon won a regular berth on Bart Peak's five, and in her first collegiate season was named all-state forward by all, and All-Southern by many sport critics.

HELM . . . . . *Guard*

"Liz" Helm and Dot Kerth form as formidable a pair of court stars as could be wanted. From her position as running guard, Elizabeth kept the team running at a steady clip and started many Kittenette rallies by her accurate and consistent passing, besides contributing quite a few points toward Kentucky victories.

Editor's Note: The starting five for the championship 1924 team are shown in the front row of this old photo, starting second from left with Klopp and, in order, Keifer, Wilson (captain), Kerth and Helm.

# Spring & Summer Sports in '24



TRACK



BASEBALL



TENNIS





FRESHMAN CLASS

## LET US KNOW

*WHEN IN NEED OF THE FOLLOWING*

Wedding Invitations	Dance Programs or Invitations
Engraved Cards	College Pennants
College Pillows	Memory Books
College Annuals	Kodak Books
Caps and Gowns	Waterman Fountain Pens
Crane's Stationery	

## UNIVERSITY BOOK STORE

J. F. BATTAILE, '08, *Manager*

### TWO STORES

Basement Main Building, University of Kentucky  
233 West Short Street, Lexington, Ky.

# PROFILE



## Garvice Kincaid

*Garvice Kincaid recently distributed one of the largest charitable donations ever made in Fayette County by one individual. He disbursed \$100,000 among 57 service agencies in Central and Southeastern Kentucky. Organizations associated with the University and the amount they received are the UK Medical Center's Children's Leukemia Fund - \$1,500 and Cystic Fibrosis Care - \$2,000, and the UK Extension Service Jessamine County 4-H Program - \$1,000.*

By Mark Watson  
Student Assistant

One of the University of Kentucky's most successful graduates has a problem most people think they would love to have: Garvice D. Kincaid, UK Law School graduate of 1937 says, "My biggest problem is I simply have too much. . . There's no chance for me to do what I'm supposed to do. My business has spread out too far. You can only control so much before it gets out of hand . . . that's what has happened to my business."

In 1937, two weeks before graduating from law school, Kincaid borrowed \$1,500 on a business gamble and built a financial empire that today is worth billions of dollars. His holdings include the second largest banking system in Lexington with branches throughout the state. Among his many possessions is a television station, radio stations, and insurance companies. He's also built a reputation as diverse as his interests.

Kincaid has been denounced by many Lexington business leaders as a money-hungry tyrant who stops at nothing to secure additional wealth. He's even been accused of loan sharking when he owned finance companies in the 1940's. In contrast, Kincaid is hailed as a responsible factor in the expansion of Lexington during the 37 years he's been involved with Lexington finances. Let us retrace his steps from childhood to his mass accumulation of wealth today.

Kincaid was born in Tallega, Ky., a small town in the eastern part of the state, August 9, 1912, to a family of modest means. When he was two and one-half years old, his family moved to Richmond, where he spent his youth.

Kincaid's first job was delivering newspapers for the local newspaper in Richmond. He began in the sixth grade and worked there until the end of his sophomore year at Eastern Kentucky University in 1932. His working habits so impressed the then editor and future governor of Kentucky, Keen Johnson, that Kincaid was offered the circulation manager position when he was only 18 years old. Kincaid declined but kept working to help pay his way through college. Kincaid transferred to UK during his senior year. He graduated with a bachelor of arts in 1934 and with his law degree in 1937.

While at UK, Kincaid earned the reputation of being a loner. Kincaid offers this explanation. "I met a good many friends when I went to Eastern that I did not wish to lose, so I usually went home week ends instead of staying around campus. Of course, when we were in Law School, it was all business and we didn't have time for anything but studying.

Two weeks before final examination in Law School, Kincaid borrowed \$1,500 and began his financial career. "I took the money and bought four houses that were delinquent in taxes." He resold the homes during final exams week for a quick profit and success ignited. What made him decide to chance losing money during the depression when so many lost fortunes? "I simply saw an opportunity in

real estate that was there waiting for someone to take advantage of. You see, in 1937, we were barely coming out of the depression and real estate was wide open."

With the profits from the houses, he bought a loan company and turned it into a state wide chain of finance companies.

In 1945, the president of Lexington's First National Bank called Kincaid and asked him if he wanted to buy a bank. I thought it was a joke at first so I told him yes. "I didn't know anything about owning a bank," Kincaid confesses. The bank president was not joking and a young Kincaid owned a bank. The bank, Central Exchange Bank, had financial difficulties when Kincaid took it over. He changed the name to Central Bank and today it is Lexington's second largest banking system.

Along with his growing empire, his reputation for milking companies for quick profits grew. Kincaid offers this explanation in his defense. "I never even drew salaries from a number of companies until they were making a half a million dollars in profits a year; that's a million in profits before taxes. I ran the Central Bank for six years before taking a nickel. Now if that's milking a company . . . I can't explain the charges, jealous, I imagine, but I've been living with it for years and I'm not going to worry about it now."

Kincaid suffered his first setback in 1953 when a serious heart attack left him unconscious for ten days and hospitalized for almost three months. The following few years, Kincaid wasn't heard from much in the business world of Lexington. "After the attack the doctors scared me from doing any business-related activities. I couldn't enjoy anything!" For Kincaid to enjoy anything, work must be intricately involved.

In 1960, Kincaid purchased Kentucky Central Life Insurance. At the time of purchase, the company operated in seven states with insurance policies in force of \$140 million. Since then the company has developed into a national organization serving 38 states and the District of Columbia with life insurance in force of more than \$4 billion.

Yet even Kincaid makes mistakes in business. "My biggest mistake was in hotels," he admits. "A hotel needs constant supervision before it can become a money-making proposition. I had no time to run them properly."

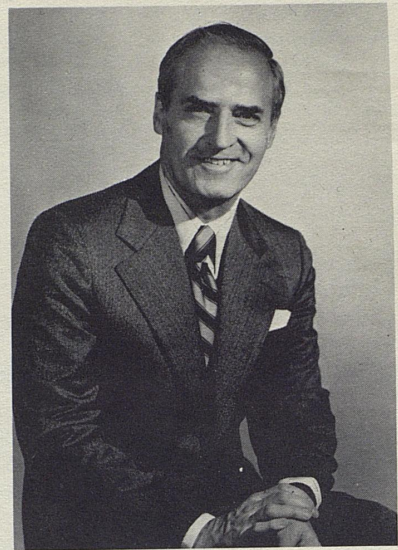
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Along the way to wealth, Kincaid has helped several people and organizations in and around Lexington. In 1952 he organized the Lexington Boy's Club and through that effort, hundreds of students have been able to complete college through the scholarship program. He donated \$100,000 to the local YMCA several years ago in a building drive. He is one of the largest underwriters of scholarships at UK and has given thousands of dollars to different charities in his many years at Lexington.

In the past 14 years, Kincaid has received too many awards to mention. Among the most notable ones is the Horatio Alger Award which he received in 1960. He was the first Kentuckian so honored. He was chosen as an "Outstanding Alumni Award" recipient by the University of Kentucky Alumni Association in 1963 and "Outstanding Kentuckian" in 1965 by the Kentucky Press Association. An Honorary Doctor of Human Letters from Wesleyan College is also part of his collection of honors.

# Trustees Approve *New* Development Office Service

DANIEL F. McHUGH  
DIRECTOR FOR SPECIAL RESOURCES



The UK Board of Trustees has approved a new service to provide personal advice and counsel to alumni and other friends who wish to make gifts to the University.

The position of director for special resources was established in the Office of Development and financial consultant, Daniel F. McHugh, was appointed to the post.

Dr. Raymond Hornback, Vice President-University Relations, said the new position was created because "the University has long been aware that many people would like to make more significant and enduring gifts than heretofore, but hesitate doing so for fear of risking their family's financial security."

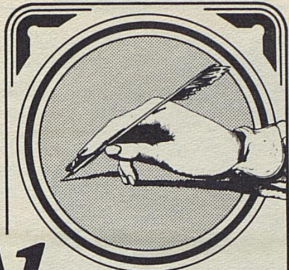
McHugh's responsibility is to provide personal advice and service to friends who wish to make gifts to UK, but who may be concerned that doing so may deprive a loved one of needed financial security.

Dr. Hornback added, "Though new at UK, Dan's not new in the world of finance. He brings to us a keen understanding of the problems of financing our educational, social and health institutions."

McHugh has raised nearly \$40 million in fund-raising campaigns for non-profit organizations and has consulted with colleges and universities in the Midwest and South.

University legal counsel, John Darsie, pointed out that the Office for Special Resources will play an important role in providing service to individuals who wish to receive a regular income in exchange for making a gift, or who are worried about the tax impact on what they've worked 30 to 40 years to earn and save.

Darsie added, "Whatever the problem, I know Dan will be pleased to visit with friends of the University and their counsel in helping them realize their plans."



# Class Notes

Two UK alumni were named outstanding young men for '73-'74 by the Kentucky Jaycees.

Honored in Kentucky were George L. Atkins, Jr., '63 and Dr. Constantine W. Curris '62.

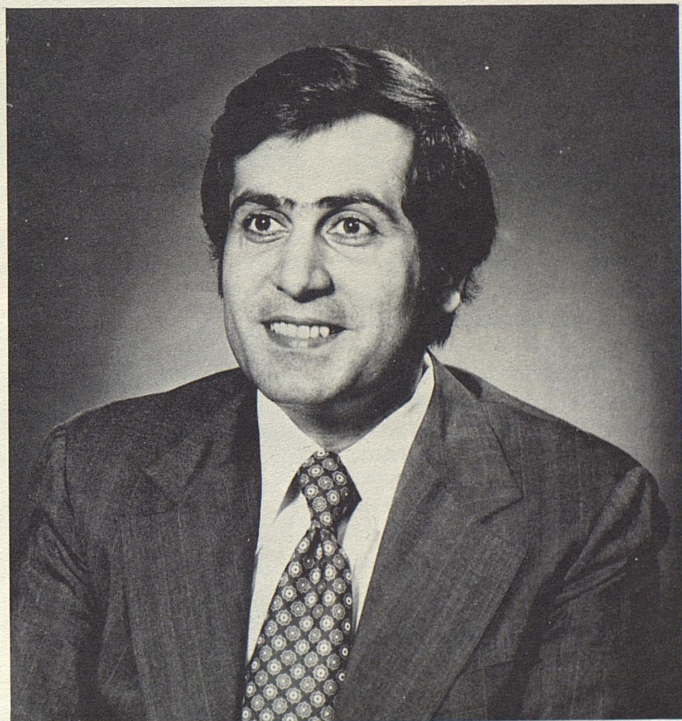
Atkins, 32, became Hopkinsville's youngest mayor in 1972. Projects for which he was cited include creation of an environmental and improvement commission and a drug-enforcement committee and initiation of overall planned growth for Hopkinsville. Atkins is associated with Tom C. Jones Insurance in Hopkinsville. He is married to Sue Ann Page '63 and they have three daughters. He is also vice president of the UK Alumni Association, a past director of the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce, Kentucky Travel Council and past president of the Hopkinsville Chamber of Commerce.

Curris, 33, is the youngest University president in Kentucky. Nominated by the Murray State University Jaycees, he was cited for creation of special services to aid students from low-income families, a program to train bedside nurses through a community college curriculum, and another in getting good home-care service in his section of the state.

While a student at UK, Curris was a national championship debater, member of Phi Beta Kappa and Omicron Delta Kappa honoraries and recipient of the Sullivan Medallion.



George L. Atkins



Dr. Constantine W. Curris

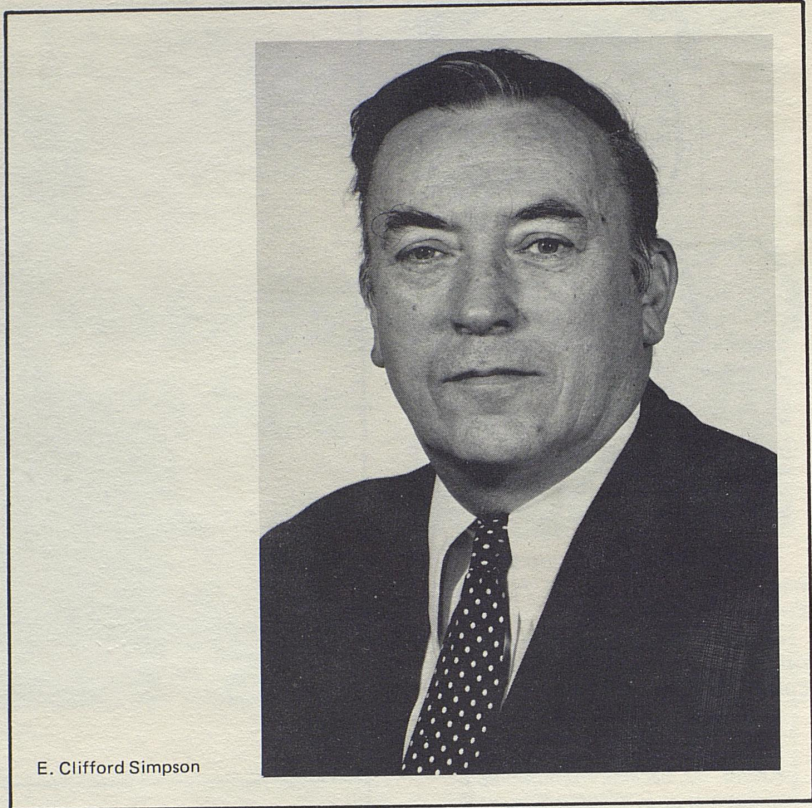
During National Engineers' Week in February, the Dayton, OH, area engineers honored 10 outstanding engineers.

E. CLIFFORD SIMPSON '39 was among the select.

Simpson is director of the Air Force Aero Propulsion Laboratory's Turbine Engine Division. During 30 years of government service, his achievements have heralded revolutionary changes in turbine engine developments and have maintained the United States as the leader in aircraft propulsion.

Of Simpson's many contributions of national significance, his role in leading the development of the high bypass ratio turbine engine is best known. Today, this turbofan engine is in wide demand and has contributed substantially to the reduction of fuel consumption in military and commercial aircraft.

Equally significant has been his "building block" approach to engine development which reduced the cost and risk of the engines for the supersonic F-15 and B-1 aircraft. Simpson's "building block" approach has given the nation a continually advancing technological base for low-risk developments of advanced propulsion systems.



E. Clifford Simpson

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1920-29

ORVILLE A. KENNEDY '27 has returned to his dental practice following an illness. At 76, he is making plans to retire from private practice soon.

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1930-39

ROBERT S. DENNY '39 was profiled recently in THE BAPTIST MESSENGER, January 24, 1974. Since 1969, he has been serving as Baptist world leader.

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1940-49

THURSTON H. STRUNK '40 is president of Island Creek Coal Company's Virginia Pocahontas Division in Buchanan, Va. He directs the overall operation of the present five producing mines. The company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Occidental Petroleum Corporation.

B. F. BROWN '41, a corrosion specialist, was awarded the 1973 Whitney Award by the National Association of Chemical Engineers. Brown, a research scientist at American University, has received several

Famularo '42



professional awards including the Navy's Distinguished Civilian Service Award for his outstanding work in marine corrosion stress mechanisms.

JOSEPH J. FAMULARO '42 has been appointed senior vice president - personnel relations for McGraw-Hill Inc. He is also author of SUPERVISORS IN ACTION and the HANDBOOK OF MODERN PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION.

ELIZABETH HAYDEN '46 is Michigan's Librarian of the Year for 1973. She is chairman of the legislative committee of the Michigan Library Association and was responsible for setting up an information network that keeps all Michigan libraries aware of what is happening at the State Capitol pertaining to libraries.

SUSAN FENIMORE WAHLGREN '46 was promoted to Women's Editor of the Herald and Lexington Leader Women's News staffs.

1950-59

LOUISE SWINFOR WIEMAN '50 is serving as chairman of the Lexington-Fayette County Bicentennial Art Contest. There will be 12 winners in the contest which ends July 15. The winning drawings will be used on the 1975 Bicentennial Celebration Calendar. Sponsors of the event are the Public Affairs Department of the Metropolitan Women's Club and the Lexington-Fayette County Historical Commission.

LEE ROY COLE '50 has taken the helm of the Jackson County Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation. The co-op serves 23,000 members, operates about 3,700 miles of line and has a plant investment of \$15,000,000.

BOB FAIN '51 has assumed the duties of news editor at The Lexington Leader. He will continue to write his front page, daily column, "Cornered".

DAVID E. BONN '51 has been appointed general manager of the Lectro-dryer Division of Ajax Magnethermic Corporation in Carnegie, Pa. In 1970 he received an award from the Industrial Ventilation Conference for "leadership toward the advancement of the science of ventilation."

RICHARD KAMM '53 recently earned his doctorate in educational administration from the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana. The subject of his doctoral dissertation was "The Allocation of Teachers Among Ability Group Classes".

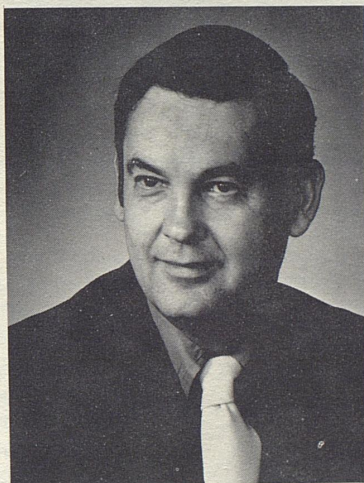
ANN S. BARDWELL '53 recently received the Presidential Award from the Ohio Council on Family Relations for leadership abilities in the field of family studies and community service. She is an associate professor and chief of home economics at the Nisonger Center for Mental Retardation at Ohio State University. She is also director of the Developmentally Delayed Infant Education Project which is an infant stimulation project for infants/toddlers from birth to 30 months.

VITO (BABE) PARILLI '53 has been named head coach of the Boston Bulls in the new World Football League. Parilli was an All-American quarterback at UK in the early '50s and led the Wildcats to the Orange and Sugar Bowls.

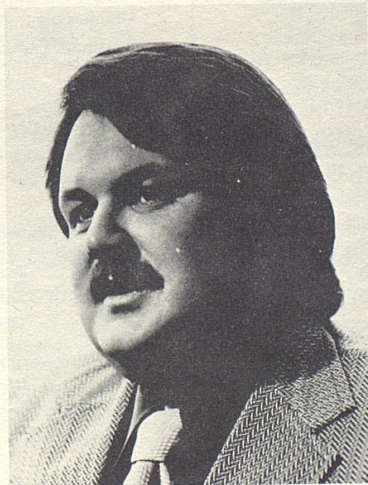
JACOB MAYER '54 is directing the Special Relief and Microwave Division of the newly reorganized Cable Television Bureau of the Federal Communications Commission. Mayer joined the FCC in 1958 working in the Broadcast Bureau and Office of General Counsel before being assigned to the CATV Task Force



Cole '50



Bonn '51



Johnson '67

and the Cable Television Bureau.

DR. DONALD E. DOWDEN '56 has been named manager of the Plant Food Department of American Cyanamid Company's Agricultural Division. He holds the BS, MS and PhD degrees in nutrition from UK.

DAN CHANDLER '57 is a member of the casino staff of Caesar's Palace in Las Vegas. He joined the staff in January.

J. KENNETH EVANS '57 has been appointed extension specialist in forages for the UK College of Agriculture. Evans' primary duty in his new position will be to carry out a statewide educational program for the improvement of forage production and utilization.

T. O. JACK HALL '58 was named to the Top 50 Club of Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company for the fifth year. Hall is a member of the Provident Mutual Leaders Association, a 14-year recipient of the National Quality Award and a qualifying member of the National Association of Life Underwriters' Million Dollar Round Table.

DOUG SHIVELY '59 will be the line-backer coach for the New Orleans Saints when the pro football season begins this year. He was appointed to the job in February leaving his position as defensive backfield coach at North Carolina.

1960-69

Dr. WILLIAM E. EDMONSTON, JR., '60 is journal editor and president of the American Society of Clinical Hypnosis. Bill, who is chairman of the Department of Psychology at Colgate University, will also act as president of APA Division 30 (Division of Psychological Hypnosis).

DONALD R. STEWART '67 has been named the first industrial engineer with the Lexington Sectional Center and Post Office. He is a member of the American Institute of Industrial Engineers and the American Management Association.

ALLAN R. JOHNSON '67 has been promoted to director of the Newark Office of Gruzen & Partners architectural firm. Johnson is a member of the Metuchen, N.J., Planning Board and has lectured at Pratt Institute and the University of Wisconsin.

LOWNDES F. (RICK) STEPHENS '67, his wife, Sally, and three-year-old daughter, Sally Randolph, are living in Madison, Wis. Rick, who is working on a Rockefeller Foundation-funded project in the Institute of Environmental Studies at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, is currently writing on a Ph.D. dissertation.

in mass communications research at UW-Madison. Last August he was awarded a direct appointment as a captain in the Wisconsin Army National Guard and is currently serving as the press officer for the 112th PI Detachment.

Mrs. BRIAN ANN WELLS ARNETT '67 was named Outstanding Young Dietitian of the Year by the Bluegrass District of the Kentucky Dietetic Association. She is director of the dietetic internship program at University Hospital, UK Medical Center.

Dr. JOHN B. JOHNSON, JR., '67 has opened a dental practice on Tates Creek Pike in Lexington.

JIM GREEN '69 is Sunday editor of the Sunday Herald-Leader. In this position, he is responsible for the news and feature content of the Sunday paper and its design.

EDWARD GLASSCOCK '69 has been elected to partnership in the Louisville law firm of Brown, Todd & Heyburn.

STEPHEN WEISSMUELLER '69 has been elected an assistant cashier of Central Bank and Trust Co., with responsibility for the bank's marketing and business development.



1970-74

JOHN D. WHITE '70 is a part-time instructor in orchestration and band arranging at the Willamette University College of Music and Theatre. He is also currently completing requirements for a Ph.D. from the University of Oregon.

FRED A. WOODRESS '71 has been named marketing director for the Hunter Foundation for Health Care, Inc., a health maintenance organization in Lexington. Woodress will be responsible for advertising, public relations and enrollments of companies, unions, organizations and individuals in the pre-paid health plan.

Woodress '71

PATRICK PROSSER '73 has begun the practice of law at 107 Church Street in Lexington.

#### IN MEMORIAM

##### 1900-1909

Henry Joseph Wurtele '04, Birmingham, Ala.  
Herman F. Scholtz '05, Louisville  
Herman Robinson '06, former president UK Alumni Association and trustee of UK, Lexington

##### 1910-1919

Albert Brown Phister '11, Ft. Thomas  
Alexander T. Ramsay '12, Dallas, Tex.  
Mrs. Edith S. Owens '13, Paris  
Idie Lee Turner Terrell '14, Gadsden, Ala.

##### 1920-1929

Robert B. Van Beber '20, Corbin  
Joe S. Jones '25, Bowling Green  
James Orlando Boswell '26, Hebbardsville  
Dr. Joe Lee Davis '26, Ann Arbor, Mich.  
Walter Farris Coop '28, Walton  
Miss Elizabeth Graddy '29, Owensboro

##### 1930-1939

Mr. Earle K. Borman '30, Lexington  
Vivian Cordelia Estes '30, London  
Mildred Coffman Sammons '31, Madisonville

Hal E. Dudley '35, Henderson  
Dr. Charles W. Hackensmith '35, Lexington  
Ruth Esther Goggin '36, Danville  
James L. Clay '37, Lexington  
Roy Wesley Bachmeyer '39, Lexington  
Keith Smith Soper '39, Lexington

##### 1940-1949

Joseph S. Farcht '40, Burgin  
F. Selby Hurst '45, Lexington  
Helen P. Lipscomb '45, Scott County  
Mrs. Bobbie L. Hunt '48, Spartanburg, S.C.  
Austin M. Lashbrook '48, Utica

##### 1950-1959

Marshall McCann '51, Winchester  
Alvin Lawrence Gaines '58, London

##### 1960-1969

Thomas Graydon Ingram '61, Pikeville  
Mrs. Margaret R. Westwood '66, Erlanger  
Charles Ray Chaplin '68, Carrollton, Mo.

##### 1970-1974

Russell Howard Beverly, Jr. '73, Bethlehem



# Comments

We who are in the business of keeping the public informed concerning issues and institutions of the day usually refrain from chiding one another for the manner in which reporting is done. But we feel the time has come to detour from this course and attempt to present factual information concerning the manner in which the University of Kentucky conducts the affairs of its Athletic Department.

The University of Kentucky is one of the few major institutions of its kind in the country which has not had to delve into state tax money from its General Fund to meet its financial obligations. The Athletic Department can proudly boast of meeting all operational expenses from monies generated by activities of the department.

We applaud the Athletic Department and Director Harry C. Lancaster for this accomplishment. No other institution of higher learning in the state can make this claim, nor can any Kentucky university receiving state funds boast of having facilities which have been built almost completely without the use of funds from the state's appropriation. Even future athletic facilities for UK will not use money from the General Fund of the University.

And, we believe, the success of the Athletic Program at UK has not been substantially damaged by this commitment to fiscal responsibility. How, if a program is hampered by the lack of lavish expenses, could a University have a conference Coach of the Year in both football and basketball in the same year? In both major sports, Fran Curci and Joe Hall were honored in 1973, a feat never before accomplished at UK. Is this an indication of a failing program? We think not.

Mr. Lancaster has run a tight ship, of this there is no doubt. However, we feel this is exactly the job he has been instructed to do by the University administration. Further, we submit that very little controversy, if any, would have been generated if the basketball team had a nationally-ranked record. The "boo-birds" and the "head-hunters" always seem to appear when total success is not the order of the day.

The UK Athletic Association is operating "in the black." Apparently, however, it and its director, are being criticized for so doing.

The K-Men's Association, a group composed of lettermen at the University, openly attacked this policy. A Lexington sports columnist reprinted the statements made in the organization's newsletter.

We are totally opposed to this sort of policy from a group of former lettermen, of which we are a past president, which can be taken and used by other schools in recruiting. Why give your opposition a recruiting tool?

We cannot sit idly by and allow this to happen. Our

*The following comments were printed in Inside Kentucky Sports, March 1974. They were written by Jim Host '61, published in response to a K-Men's Newsletter article authored by Don Sullivan '55. Sullivan urged President Singletary to review Athletic Association policies which give UK the "outward appearance of being on a pedestal." He specifically cited a "don't bother me with it" attitude of the athletics staff toward high school tournaments and a "compelling force to look good on paper, namely the financial column." Both Host and Sullivan agree that some public relations is needed. - LHD*

support of the Athletic Association originates on the premise that Kentucky is too poor a state to sacrifice the academic structure of its colleges and universities, for the sake of entertaining alumni and other friends. Several years ago, many persons wanted UK to bolster its athletic program by accepting appropriations from the General Fund. This was opposed by the University administration and we would have supported this opposition, because it would have meant the expending of funds contributed by Kentucky taxpayers for scholarships supporting the education of non-resident students. We have always felt that Kentucky money should be spent on Kentucky students.

We'd also like to point out that few institutions in the country have bolstered their athletic programs through construction and planned construction of facilities by utilizing a unique brand of innovative cooperation between state and metropolitan agencies.

By 1976, as we have stated before, UK will have a new basketball arena that will not only greatly enhance the program, but will also save the University money. The new facility will not impair the University's financial status in any way, a statement of which no other school with a new facility can boast.

If this is such a bleak athletic program, then how can a university have a new, 22,600-seat arena, the largest of its kind in the country plus perhaps the finest new football stadium in the South.

We suggest that the University needs to improve its public relations so as to project an accurate picture of its athletics operations. Only by promoting itself can the University avoid interpretations by the public fostered by conjectures issued through less than responsive reporting. It has never appeared important to UK to sell its program to the public.

We urge the University administration to appoint a "blue-ribbon" committee for the purpose of delving into the public relations aspect of the Athletic program.

This committee would be the body to inspect all areas of the Department, to see if there are inequities. It would insure, through whatever means it takes, that future relationships between the UK Athletic Department and its public and some of its coaches not suffer for lack of communication.

There is no question that the University's athletic program has been sorely lacking in communicating with the public, but to openly blast at a man and take him to task is uncalled for.

Any major business, in order to succeed, must make a profit. Have you ever seen a successful business operation, that makes a profit, where everybody likes the boss?

# Around Campus Briefly

(QUITE BRIEFLY)



Spring rites hit the campus early in the year when the national craze for streaking began. The first lonely leader streaked out on one of February's warmest days. He was followed by the trumpeting stalker.

While the UK Board of Trustees were discussing the Student Center Board's proposed showing of "The Best of the New York Erotic Film Festival", an art film by some definitions and an obscene film by others, the masked stalker appeared at the fountain stating the naked truth of his position.

Other props and places of streaking fame were bicycles, sorority square, the complex and cafeteria lines.

One stalker found out that streaking isn't always fun. Campus and city police had taken the general position that "this too shall pass away." The unlucky stalker, however, ran right into the arms of a campus cop. He was definitely caught and faced serious charges of indecent exposure.

Chief Streak announced plans for a mass dash, but the appointed hour found more police than potential streakers in the area. While authorities were duly occupied at UK, 20 Transylvania students sneaked the largest Lexington group streak. Some UK students felt Transy owed them a return favor, but at press time the mass showing hadn't materialized.

Perhaps the greatest benefit of the streak craze has been the old-fashioned comradeship engendered by the pastime. While only a handful participate, great numbers gather in windows, on front steps and under trees to enjoy the good weather and carefree excitement of spring while they wait.

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