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# The Kentucky Alumnus

SUMMER 1966

# Alumnus Wins Awards



UK Alumni Association Director Helen G. King is shown as she presents Alumnus editor, Quentin D. Allen, far right, and graphic designer, Robert James Foose, awards won at the 1966 American Alumni Council meeting, White Sulpher Springs West Virginia.

The Kentucky Alumnus, official magazine of the University of Kentucky Alumni Association, has won three of the American Alumni Council's 1966 publication awards.

The UK magazine, edited by Quentin D. Allen, '55, captured the Time-Life Award as the most improved alumni publication in District Three, an area embracing nine southern states, and tied for second place among the nation's college and university alumni magazines.

Sharing the national runner-spot with the UK magazine was the alumni publication of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa. The first-place winner was the UCLA magazine.

The UK magazine also won an Alumni Council special award for two articles published during the past year. The prize-winning stories, both by the magazine's editor, Quentin D. Allen, were "Growth Comes to Kentucky," a report on the development of the UK community college system and "The Enrollment Jam/A Crisis Yet Unresolved," which urged parents to help institutions of higher education.

The Time-Life award and citation were presented to Helen G. King, Director of Alumni Affairs, by Steven V. Swett, manager of the Education Department of Time, Inc.

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# The Kentucky Alumnus

SUMMER 1966

Volume ~~XXXIX~~<sup>XL</sup>

Issue 3

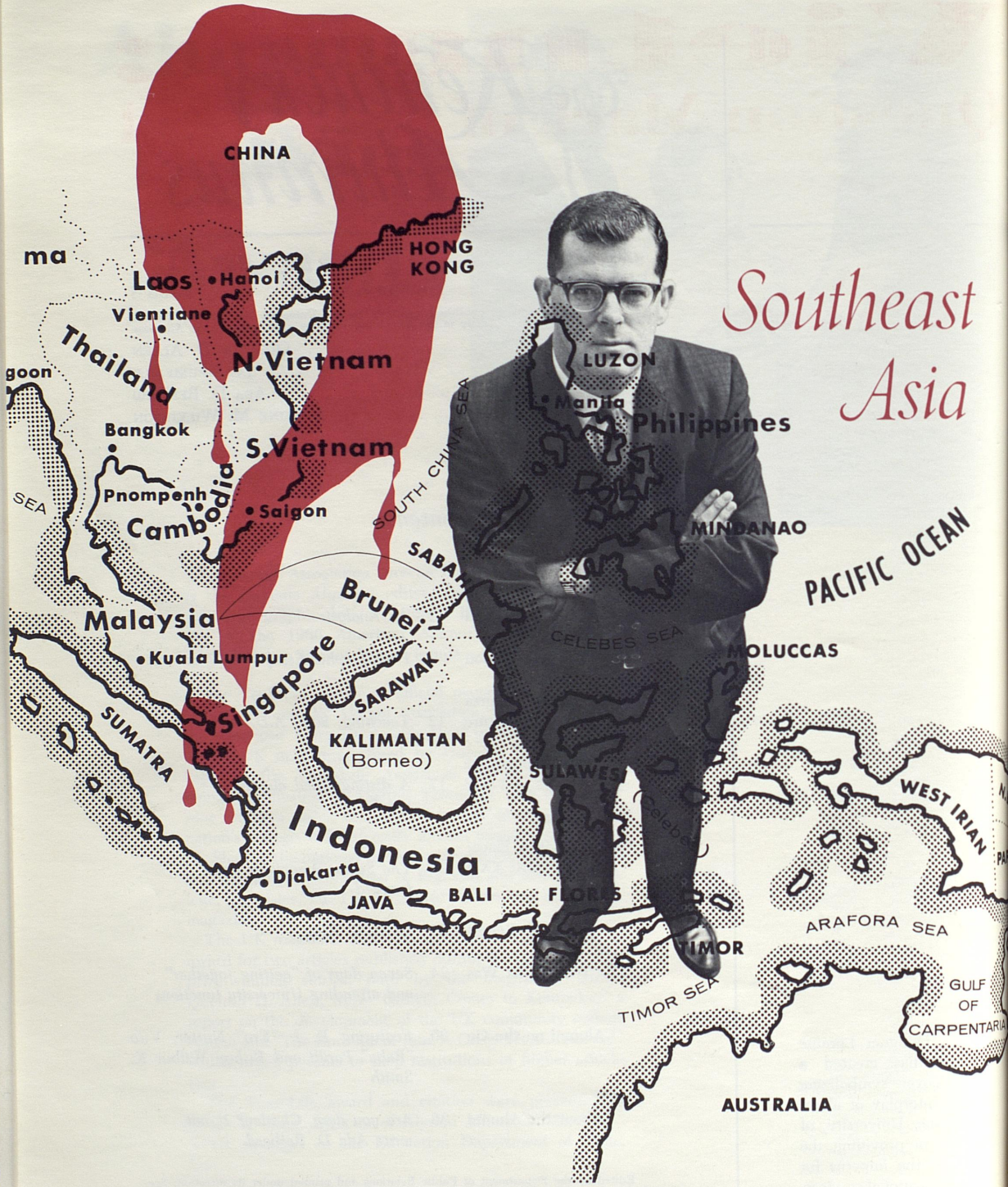
The Kentucky Alumnus is published quarterly by the University of Kentucky Alumni Association. Type A Membership in the Association includes subscription to the Alumnus.

Editor . . . . . QUENTIN D. ALLEN  
Managing Editor . . . . . JAY BRUMFIELD  
Alumni News Editor . . . . . ADA D. REFORD  
Graphic Design . . . . . LORAIN M. WILKINSON

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COVER: Designer Loraine Wilkinson has created a striking cover symbolizing the vital interplay of alumni and the University of Kentucky in providing the vision and the impetus for greater educational services.



# Southeast Asia

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# Vietnam: Question Mark of the World

by Dr. Richard Butwell

Director of the Patterson School of Diplomacy

There can be no doubt that Vietnam poses as great a danger to the world as any single crisis of the years since the Second World War, including the 1950-53 Korean War. It also provides an opportunity, however, to mobilize the free nations of Southeast Asia in a new and meaningful attempt to protect their part of the world from aggressive acts at the hands of those who have directed the long and very bloody war in Vietnam.

The war in Vietnam is now, always has been and surely will continue to be, a political war. It is, in fact, a civil war—despite rapidly growing American participation on the side of the Saigon government and various types of support given by Peking to Ho Chi Minh's Hanoi regime. It has long been a fancy of American foreign-policy spokesmen, however, to speak of an "invasion" of South Vietnam.

What kind of "invasion"?

Vietnam was temporarily divided along the seventeenth parallel in 1954, ostensibly for purposes of an armistice and preparatory to reunification talks. The fact that these talks never took place hardly changes the fact that Vietnam has been the site of a struggle for power for 20 years now to determine which of several competing indigenous elites should succeed to onetime French colonial authority.

The fact of the matter is that the struggle in Vietnam is primarily one for men's allegiances. There is no immediate likelihood of any significant break-through in this respect by the South Vietnamese allies of the United States. Indeed, the Saigon government has yet really to begin this task in any serious fashion.

The only possible chance of salvaging something from the militarily, economically, and politically costly South Vietnamese situation is at the conference table. There—and only there—might the United States and its friends stand some chance of earning lasting gains.

There are several reasons why a political victory by mainly military means is not possible for the United States in Vietnam.

1. Most important of all probably, the South Vietnamese government and its increasingly involved American ally are dealing with a hostile population. Probably as many as two-thirds of the people who inhabit what is commonly called South Vietnam were opposed to the government of the late President Ngo Dinh Diem at the time of his fall and murder in November 1963. The military situation has steadily worsened since that time, and the Viet Cong

today exercise a greater hold on more of the people than ever before in the war's long history.

It would be erroneous to believe that this hold is one wholly of terror, although terror plays its part. Many of the so-called "invaders" (from North Vietnam) through the years have been men from South Vietnam who earlier went north to Communist territory. When they returned, they employed various means to win the support of relatives, friends and others who lived in their former villages.

There is no comparable base of support for the Saigon government. Indeed, only a very small handful of South Vietnamese have any idea who governs them (except in the most general terms), which is not surprising the way *coup* followed *coup* in Saigon after Diem's ouster.

The increasing American military commitment in Vietnam may in fact be repeating the great mistake of United States support during the Diem years. The fact that Diem could rely on the Americans meant that he did not have to bid so strongly—or possibly even at all—for internal support.

The Communists were not so unfortunately circumstanced. They had to seek support among the people of South Vietnam—by fair means and foul. And they succeeded—and are still apparently succeeding.

What can a foreign power do to win a war for a government that almost completely lacks support of its own people? The United States has never faced this question squarely enough.

2. The United States faces the problem not only of an unsympathetic general populace but also of a government that frequently seems less determined than the Americans to fight the Viet Cong.

There are many who will dispute this statement. They will cite the vigorously determined statements of various high Saigon officials, military and civilian alike. They also will note frequently expressed South Vietnamese fears concerning American acquiescence in negotiations with the Communists under circumstances not of their approval. (It should not be forgotten that many of the present leaders of South Vietnam would not have much of a personal public future in the event of pacification, neutralization or reunification).

But words are not deeds, and the intense jockeying for power among soliders and civilians alike since Diem's ouster suggests that many of the Saigon leadership group have been more concerned with their place in the hierarchy than with winning the war.

If the government it seeks to help is not an effective one,

can the United States substitute for it in what should be a top priority political-military effort?

What evidence is there that South Vietnam's leaders have stopped plotting against one another and have now placed prosecution of the war as the first—not the second or third—priority?

3. There are only a handful of instances of outside (and European) peoples successfully dictating the pattern of political organization to Asian—or African—peoples in the years since the Second World War. Not that the United States would like to be classified with the few successful instances in this respect—like the Portuguese in Angola. The hard, cold truth of the matter is that most Vietnamese apparently don't want the kind of government which the U.S. wants them to have and the Saigon government is nowhere nearly as keen on prosecuting the war against the Viet Cong as are the Americans. What reason is there to believe that the U.S. will be successful in imposing its will upon the South Vietnamese people—even if it is the "right will"?

There is growing evidence to suggest that what the United States is endeavoring to do in Vietnam is not possible—politically. And, if it is not possible politically, there is reason to doubt that any military solution will be a lasting one—assuming that military victory through escalation, including attacks against North Vietnam, is possible.

Although the above may seem unpalatable to most Americans, it is by no means untrue for that reason. Nor need it lead either to resignation to defeat or acts of extremism, such as the occasionally suggested action of bombing Hanoi, North Vietnam's key city.

4. Air-action against North Vietnam is not likely to halt the vigorous Viet Cong assault against the Saigon government in the South.

It is one of the many myths about Vietnam that "external support"—meaning primarily the North Vietnamese government—is what keep the war going in South Vietnam. If South Vietnam were cordoned off today, there is every reason to believe that there are enough Viet Cong guerrillas, capable of replenishing themselves by internal re-

cruitment, and arms to assure a very bloody war for a long time to come—or even victory (and not necessarily at a distant date).

If the air-strikes have any effect in South Vietnam, it may well be in evidence they suggest to peace-hungry ordinary Vietnamese that victory may not be so clearly the imminent prize of the communists (that is, of course, if such ordinary peasants ever hear of the strikes against communist-controlled or influenced territory or believe what they hear).

The fact is that the people of South Vietnam are war-weary. Some of them support the Viet Cong because they believe the Viet Cong are winning and that this, therefore, is the easiest way of ending the fighting. They have no higher loyalty to causes or principles symbolized by the Saigon government.

The above having been said, what really are the options open to the United States in Vietnam at the present time, and what are the practical consequences of each of them?

1. The United States can maintain, or increase, the level of its military pressure against the communists in Vietnam, particularly its air-strikes against targets in the North. Ho Chi Minh and his younger colleagues are by no means fanatical men. They are, however, dedicated nationalists. Although the territory which they rule is economically underdeveloped, as is China, they have worked hard for the genuine economic successes they have registered in some respects. Like the Soviets, they have no desire to see their economic gains of recent years lost through unnecessary war.

There is a point here that is missed by only too many observers, however, which is this: there may be some doubt whether the genuine "southerners" who have fought so long and hard against the Saigon government can be effectively ordered by Hanoi to call off their assault against the government of South Vietnam.

The real problem is not Hanoi's support of the fighting in the South—but the fighting itself. Can bombing North Vietnam end this fighting? Given the apparent ability of the United States thoroughly to ravage Vietnam in a technical military sense, would this accomplish American



purposes in South Vietnam (which presumably involve primarily the establishment of a friendly government pursuing a foreign policy acceptable both to the Americans and neighboring non-communist states in Southeast Asia)?

There is another aspect to the problem that is also too infrequently discussed: the cost politically and economically as well as militarily—of present American policies in Vietnam. American preoccupation with Vietnam has led to U.S. neglect of the legitimate problems and aspirations of other states, most notably neighboring Cambodia and SEATO members Thailand and the Philippines. Has the United States both such depth of human and other resources that it can afford to waste them in Vietnam when they are so badly needed to stave off communism in other threatened nearby countries in the same part of the world? May not American neglect of the not unreasonable fears of Cambodia's leadership concerning revival of past irredentism on the part of both Thailand and Vietnam result in making Cambodia an easier future target for the communists?

2. A second possibility is American withdrawal from Vietnam. If the United States cannot win in Vietnam, some say, let it quit the country. But it cannot in clear conscience do so, nor can it do so and maintain its political self-respect in Southeast Asia and many more distant locations.

The fact is that the United States has strongly encouraged the South Vietnamese to resist the communists. It is in this very important respect partly responsible for the present state of affairs. Moreover, Washington cannot ignore the effects of a withdrawal on allies elsewhere who might correctly wonder whether they, too, might not be let down in a future hour of need if the going gets too hot.

3. This leaves the negotiating table as the only reasonable alternative left. And it is a good alternative. Only too many Americans, including some official ones, seem to believe that negotiation is a kind of defeat. The United States and its friends, as a matter of fact, fared better than they had any right to expect at Geneva in 1961-62 when agreement was being sought on the neutralization of Laos. If the Americans fared less well at Geneva in 1954 (when

Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia were all being discussed), it was in part a reflection of Washington's unwillingness to fight as hard at the conference table as some Americans want to fight today on the battlefield in Vietnam.

The previous negotiations on both Vietnam and Laos resulted in settlements that ultimately proved to be at least modified failures. There were several quite specific and verifiable reasons for this. The biggest general shortcomings of these two past "settlements," however, were their unwise attempts to guarantee the internal political complexion of countries and the inadequacy of the control devices established to keep the peace that proved to be only temporary and apparent.

The details of a negotiated Vietnamese settlement are not what is at issue here. The question is whether a negotiated settlement should be sought, and, if sought and obtained, whether it can be kept.

Presumably any negotiated settlement would include at least two things: some kind of coalition government and a neutralist foreign policy. The latter might best be obtained through the neutralization of most of what used to be called French Indochina (Cambodia and Laos as well as South Vietnam), as urged by Cambodian Chief of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk. The communists may ultimately come to control South Vietnam's government, but surely this is a matter for the Vietnamese to decide. South Vietnam's external relations, however, are another matter. Supposing the war were ended in Vietnam and the communists did come to power at some future date in Saigon (with or without reunification of the so-called "two Vietnams"), what difference would it make? A great deal—if the communists were to seek to expand their control to embrace other Southeast Asian countries.

How to prevent this?

There is, of course, no fool-proof way.

There is ample reason to doubt, however, that the United States can successfully guarantee a neutral Vietnam in almost single-handed way in which it has tried to help the Saigon government win the war these last several years. A great-power guarantee has some advantages but many disadvantages—including the absence of good reasons

for China to undertake, and adhere to, such a guarantee. A continuation of the type of International Control Commission (on which India, Canada and Poland have served in Vietnam and Laos—and, formerly, Cambodia) would seem highly naive in view of past failures.

Possibly the wisest approach would be a five-nation control commission composed of other states of Southeast Asia, the countries which have the most to gain or lose by what happens in Vietnam the next few years (the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Burma). It would be an "Asian solution" of the sort so long desired by Indonesian President Sukarno and others. It would be a means whereby the Southeast Asian states might endeavor to minimize great power interference in their affairs, a goal of every single country in that part of the world.

If such an approach succeeded, it might serve as a springboard to cross-national cooperation on other questions in the area, something which surely is needed in view of the steadily increasing number of controversies among the countries in question. Communist advances in Eastern Europe and the impetus which these gave to NATO, which in turn encouraged other types of cooperation in Western Europe, should not be forgotten. The need to fashion a peace for Vietnam might well be considered both an opportunity as well as a danger (although it surely is that, too!).

If failure attends such an attempt to keep a Vietnamese peace, then there are other means that might once again be tried (as happened after the failure of the ICC peace-keeping machinery in both Vietnam and Laos). Even failure, however, could have a stabilizing effect: it could alert the countries concerned to the realities of the danger they face and galvanize them into an appropriate response to such a danger—for example, a truly defense apparatus to replace the far from fully representative Southeast Asian Treaty Organization.

It is extremely difficult—if really possible over a prolonged period of time—for an outside force, or various outside forces, to keep peace in a distant part of the world. A more realistic approach would be to encourage the stronger powers in a particular region to exercise leadership in pursuit of such an end. There has been a great deal of worry in some quarters concerning the foreign-policy intentions of Indonesian President Sukarno. Perhaps such a peace commission would provide a means for Indonesia, the sixth largest of the world's countries (in terms of population), to exercise a truly stabilizing and generally beneficial kind of leadership of the several Southeast Asian countries.

A final point should be mentioned. By neutralization of South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia is not meant their isolation from contact—even active economic and political intercourse—with China. If there is any possibility of reducing the Chinese threat to Southeast Asia, it is by giving the Chinese ample opportunity correctly to pursue any legitimate interest they may have in the area with states willing to do business with them (which all such states should be willing to do as part of the international effort to normalize Chinese relations with the rest of the world). A *modus vivendi* with the Chinese—more as a *de facto* sort of thing than as a specific set of arrangements worked out at a diplomatic conference—may be possible (if not probable).

There can be no going back and starting over again in Vietnam or in the relations of the outside world with China (or the other communist states). But it may be that opportunities will present themselves from time to time to try again to obtain the elusive goals of peace and stability. Today may be one of those times, and bloody Vietnam might be the place. Such a possibility can be ignored only at great future peril.



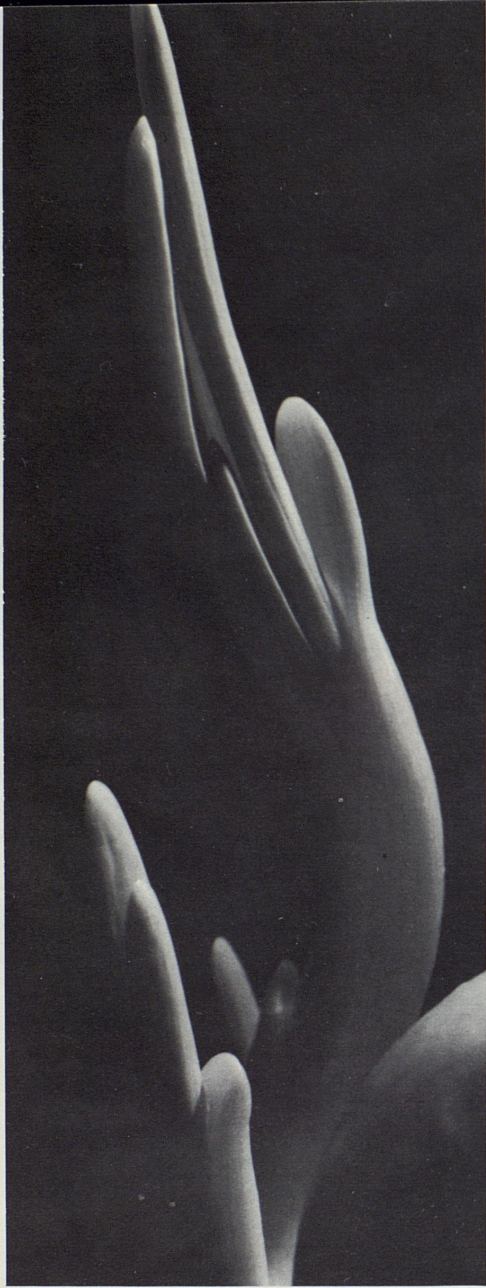


# SOMETHING BEYOND VISION



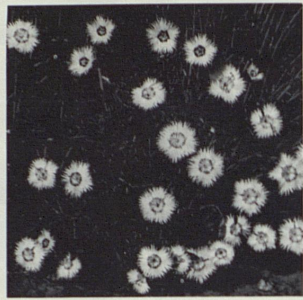
*Snow Skelton*

Dr. W. Brooks Hamilton, a professor of hygiene and public health, brings an unique approach to photography. Working in a medium lambasted as severely limited by its literal nature, Dr. Hamilton succeeds in converting the thousandfold effects of camera/lenses/films/lighting/chemicals/temperature/papers, a technical mastery and an intellectual vision into an exciting experience for those who wish their vision to grow and their minds to ponder the realities and mysteries of existence. Over and above photographic technique, Dr. Hamilton's perceptive ability is rather remarkable. Can you envision the photographic possibilities of a flower against a variety of backgrounds and a fantastic combination of light? Can you catch the light and shape which humorously transforms a sea shell into a raging prehistoric dinosaur or a patch of posies into a celestial cluster of gleaming stars? Reality becomes something more than reality through Dr. Hamilton's vision, to a different dimension which halts the eye and the restless brain. The following pictures, culled from a mass of equally provocative photographs, represent more than thirty years of work. It is quite possible that an experience with the work of Dr. W. Brooks Hamilton will leave a new level of perception opening a wide door to a commonly shared world of beauty.

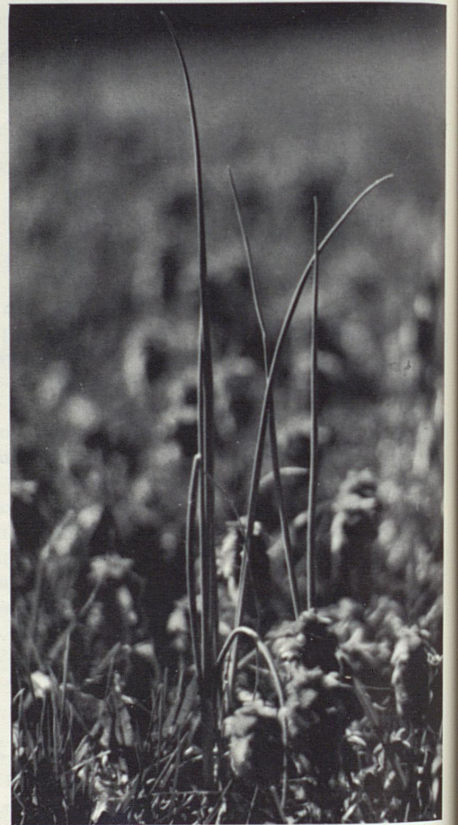


*Aspiration*

*Earth Stars*

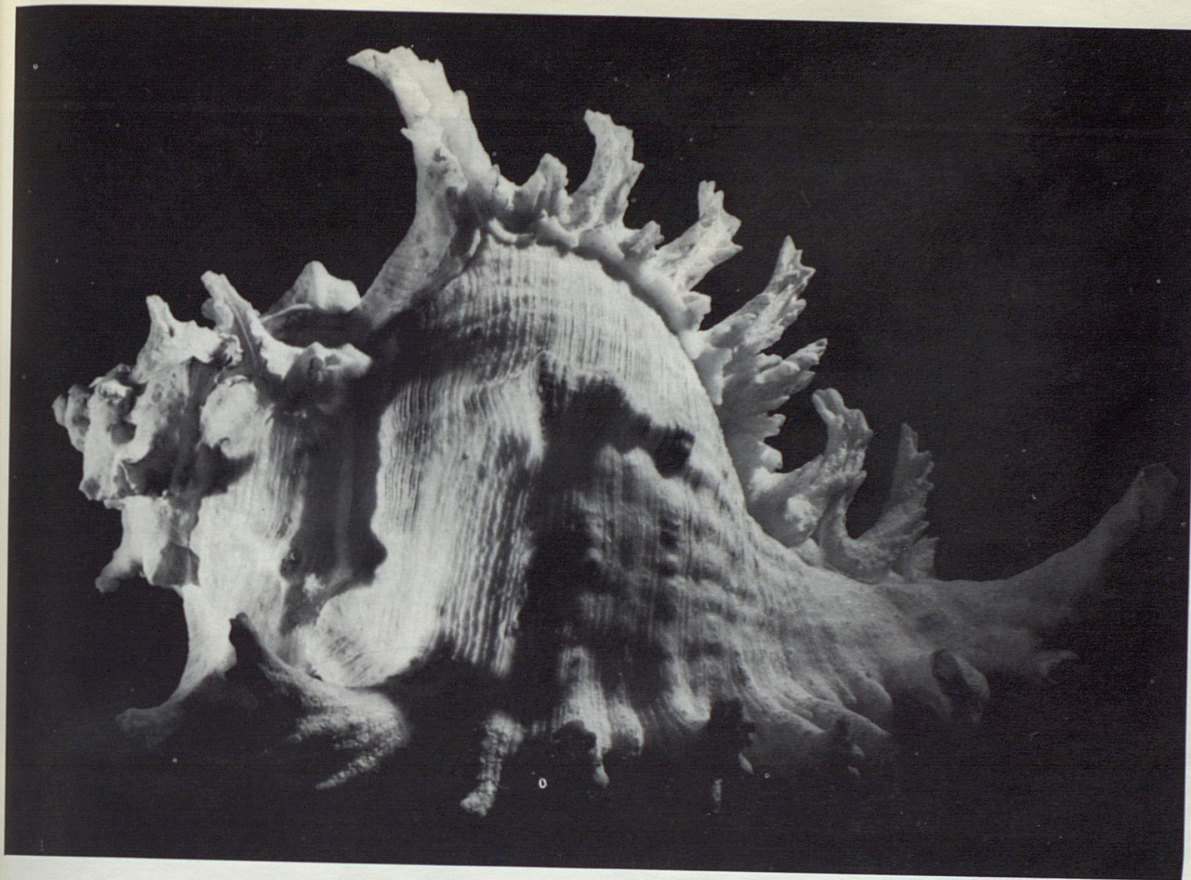


*Resurrection*



*Honsuckle Minuet*

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*Infinity*

*Shell Animal*

*Earth Patterns*



*Translucency*



*Composit*



COMMUNICATIONS



*Light Spires*

*Composita-Detail*



*End of Minuet*



*Grace*

# COMMUNICATIONS

## BONANZA of the Future

By Dr. Michael T. Romano



*The following article has been published in four scientific journals and was originally presented before the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Council on Medical Television, University of Michigan, May, 1965.*

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**H**istorians may not readily agree on whether to call the 1960s the Nuclear Age, the Technological Age, or the Space Age. It is likely, however, that they will agree this is an Age of Anticipation. Man today seems to have a greater preoccupation with the future than ever before. Each space capsule hurled into the heavens represents not only a thrust into space but also into time. Each attempt has the potential of dramatically transforming the future into the present. Consequently, man presently

exists in a state of high anticipation fostered by the realization that, more than ever, the prophecy of today readily becomes the reality of tomorrow.

Let us temporarily disengage ourselves from the present for a sortie into the future. Let us look ahead twenty-five years. What will education be like at a time when interplanetary space travel may be commonplace?

The development of our civilization has been and will continue to be critically influenced by the development of modes of communication. One approach to envisioning the future might be to predict advances in communication and then to extrapolate their impact on man.

Even the least imaginative in our midst would have to agree that in the world of tomorrow we will be able to communicate by television as readily as we now communicate by telephone. The new picturephone recently demonstrated is evidence of the efforts our common carriers are expending to make this service readily available to the public. Obviously, the breakthrough needed is not in terminal equipment but in distribution methods. Whether mass distribution will be accomplished by cable, microwave, laser beam, satellite, or some other means is still not clear. However, we do know that the giants of the industry are expending considerable effort in this area, and that it is no longer a matter of whether they will succeed, but rather when this significant advance will be made.

In the beginning, the only television equipment manufactured was broadcast type originating equipment and home type receivers. Today there is available a wide variety of components and systems, each designed for a particular application. Just as electronic sound technology has been adapted to a host of devices and systems ranging from battery-powered pocket tape recorders to world-wide wireless, television technology is now in the midst of this same differentiation and it can be expected that this process of adaption will continue and accelerate.

At a point we can expect a marriage between what we now know as photographic equipment and television equipment, resulting in a totally new breed of devices constituting a virtual revolution in image and sound processing.

Even now we can identify some trends in the development of this area of technology:

*Ease of Operation.* To be acceptable for use by the masses, a device must be simple to operate. This has been an important objective of photographic equipment manufacturers for some time and has led to such features as automatic exposure settings, loading, lenses, and film advancing.

*Miniaturization.* If a device is to be used extensively and in a variety of situations, it must be available in a pocket size variety, or at least in a relatively portable model. The transistor and other advances in miniaturization of components plus new small powerful battery cells have made possible pocket size radios and tape recorders, portable television, "walkie-talkies", and a wide variety of home photographic equipment: both for still and motion pictures.

*Immediate "Playback".* To be of maximum utility, recorded sounds and images should be available for immediate "playback". Present audio and video tape recorders offer this feature, together with the important breakthrough of Polaroid photography.

*Low Cost.* Mass production and distribution techniques have made and will continue to make the fruits of technology available to the masses, so that almost everything ends up being available in a low-cost version. We have seen this phenomena occur with many things, including video tape recorders. At present there exists high anticipation regarding the availability of video tape for the home. We know that the major electronics firms of the world have been diligently at work trying to perfect what they feel will be a high demand item. Already several models are available for purchase.

Let us now project these trends ahead so that we might attempt to describe some of the communication tools of the future which hopefully will allow us to share knowledge and information with unprecedented ease and efficiency.

In 1990, man may again wear a holster; however, the

pistol-shaped instrument it will hold will not be a weapon but a "picture gun" which will allow him to record images and sounds anytime, anywhere. Some of the features of this device as envisioned are:

1. It will be electronic and will carry its own power supply.
2. It will record images and sounds; the color picture will be in motion or still.
3. Exposure will be self-adjusting, and pictures can be recorded with only existing light.
4. It will have a built-in light source to improve picture quality where necessary.
5. The lens system will have total depth of focus at any distance.
6. Sound will be recorded simultaneously or added later. The recording level will be self-adjusting.
7. It will have a built-in viewer.
8. Records will be made on small thin discs of a durable material, possibly resembling poker chips. Each one will record a small unit of information and being magnetic, can be used in tandem with others so as to form cartridges of any size. Discs will be electronically coded and disc cartridges will allow instant "playback" and random retrieval of information.

This basic tool will also be made in a model which will allow transmission to a specific remote location. At the reception point it may be viewed "live" or recorded for future viewing.

The recording of televised material will become a relatively simple procedure. Versions of video recorders will be even more varied than today's audio tape recorders. Hopefully, they will all use the same recording material, perhaps the disc cartridge as described earlier.

Viewing equipment will be as differentiated as present day sound speakers; ranging from large auditorium size to a small individualized variety. It is expected that the tube will be superseded by flat fluorescent panels which will be hung on the wall like picture frames for group viewing.

At the other extreme, there will evolve personal viewers which will be as small as books and utilized in a similar manner. The development of this device may be as significant as the development of the book itself. Let us describe some of its features:

1. It will be an electronic device and carry its own long-lasting power supply.
2. It will display recorded material or transmitted material from a vast variety of remote sources as numerous as those possible by telephone.
3. It will record material either transmitted from a remote source or from an accessory "picture gun".
4. Sound will emanate from a built-in speaker or a cordless ear plug.
5. A variable speed control will allow viewing any

segment of the recorded material in slow motion or even in fast motion.

6. A Cartridge will be indexed which, together with a fast forward and fast reverse, will allow "browsing" through the cartridge just as is done with the book. Random selection and repetition of any segment of the recorded material will be possible.

In between the large auditorium wall screen viewer and the small personal model there will be a variety of different types and sizes each adapted to a specific application, based primarily on the size of the viewing group.

Our ability to utilize printed material will be enhanced by the electronic printer. Signals transmitted from a remote source will activate a device which will convert the impulses to printed pages, thereby modifying to some degree the time-consuming process of distribution for letters, newspapers, and even professional journals. Still another version of this device will convert the spoken word into printed pages of material, thereby further enhancing our ability to communicate.

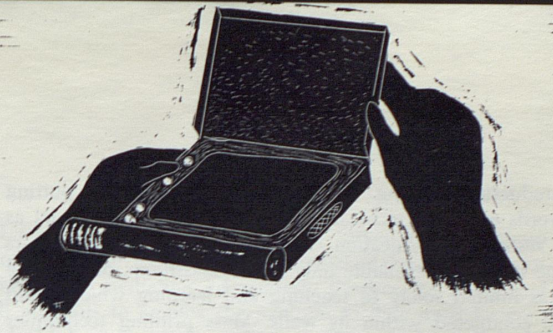
Another major advance will be the development of information storage and retrieval devices and systems. These will also vary from relatively simple units for personal use to nation-wide systems. The simple unit will be a mechanical device which will merely accommodate recorded information perhaps in the form of disc cartridges, and make it readily available by push bottom. The material will then be taken to display equipment for use. A more sophisticated variety may be automated to a degree where stored information may be available on the display device without removing the disc but simply by dialing a number.

Nationwide Information Storage and Retrieval Systems will represent still another triumph of our technical ingenuity. These will be centralized reservoirs of knowledge readily available to anyone, anywhere. The information will be both printed material which has been condensed to microfilm or some other form of miniaturization, and audio-visual material from a variety of original sources which has been converted to one basic compact form, perhaps the disc cartridge. The knowledge and information will be transmitted by television and recorded by the consumer upon demand. The completed system will constitute a polygamous marriage and the successive stage breeding of television, computers, Xerography, video tape, automation, and probably other technology.

The new National Library of Medicine in Bethesda, Maryland represents a beginning toward the ultimate goal of a National Information Storage and Retrieval System. "Medlars" which stands for Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System and "Grace" for Graphics Arts Composing Equipment, are new words created to describe the two basic components of this facility.

Medlars is a high speed indexing system which swiftly and electronically sorts, stores, and returns bibliographic data at the touch of buttons. This year, more than 150,000





bibliographic citations are being put into the computers' magnetic tapes and memory cells. These are programmed so that when requested the computer will yield from its files of tape, everything that has been recorded on a given subject.

Grace is a printer which automatically converts information received from Medlars into photo-copy from which printing plates are made, turning out complete pages on photographic film at a rate of 3600 pages a minute. Grace is twenty-five times faster than any previous photo-typesetter of its kind.

At present, it is necessary to go to this Reservoir of Knowledge to partake of its content. When economical mass television distribution systems are a reality, access to the stored information may become a matter of dialing from any remote location.

The communication devices of tomorrow will be grouped together to form units ranging in sophistication from relatively simple home communication consoles to elaborate communication centers in academic institutions. Each unit will be custom designed to suit the particular application and will be considered the prime resource center of the facility.

Harding, in his article "Television 1984", describes a home communications console which will serve a variety of functions in addition to entertainment. He predicts that newspapers and periodicals will be received and printed by this unit and that a certain amount of shopping will take place from the armchair. It can be expected that the home communications console will also be the source of certain educational experiences for all members of the family; some on a voluntary basis and others as part of formal academic programs.

It can be said that the essence of education is the communication of knowledge from brain to brain. It should follow, therefore, that as the dramatic advances in communications described become reality, they should have a significant impact on modalities of education. Let us make further predictions.

In the next quarter century we will see the written word successfully challenged by illustration, graphics, and electronic imagery. David S. Ruhe, M.D., one of the pioneers of medical communication, has stated that we are well into the Age of Vision. Further, he predicts that the educated man of the future will be forced to develop what he calls "visual literacy", or, the ability to communicate with pictures. George Steiner, in an article in the *Kenyon Review*, gives further emphasis to what is occurring when he refers to "the retreat from the word".

In his paper, "Graphic Communication and the Crisis

in Education", Miller rather caustically comments, "The book is one of the greatest of human inventions-but the snobbery of the book is deplorable. Textbook writers often are highly verbal people who have little respect for the 'audio-visual second raters' and little training and aptitude for graphic communication."

Pertinent to this discussion is an interesting case for the value of audio-visual media in education which was made several hundred years ago by an educator named Johann Comenius, born in 1592:

"There is nothing in the universe which cannot be fathomed by a man endowed with sense and reason. From this a golden rule for teachers may be derived. Everything should as far as possible be placed before the senses. Everything visible should be brought before the organ of sight, everything audible before that of hearing. Odors should be placed before the sense of smell, and things that are tasteable and tangible before the sense of taste and of touch respectively. If an object can make an impression on several senses at once, it should be brought into contact with several . . . Surely then, the beginning of wisdom should consist not in merely learning the names of things but in the actual perception of the things themselves! It is when the thing has been grasped by the senses that language should fulfil its function of explaining it still further."

In our time, the potential of the picture as a conveyor of information has been recognized and exploited by still another profession engaged in communication. The advertising men of Madison Avenue have become masters at manipulating minds by the skillful blending of pictures and words. The eminence of television over radio as a mass medium of communication is another example where effectiveness and even appeal are unquestionably enhanced by adding visual stimuli to mere words.

Whenever it is implied that audio-visual material is superior to verbal or written material, there are those who ask, "How can the relatively limited utilization of the motion picture in the classroom be explained even though it has been available for some time?" Part of the answer may be found in a brief analysis of the utilization of the book itself.

For thousands of years man recorded his words on large scrolls and, later, on hand written manuscripts. Since the production of these implements of communication was a relatively difficult process, their utilization was limited to only a chosen few. The situation changed with the invention of the printing press and the development of mass

production printing. As the ease and facility of putting words on paper increased, the role of printed material as a resource in education changed. For hundreds of years the book was available only in the classroom, and its use was limited solely to teaching and learning which could be conducted within its walls. Mass printing techniques have resulted in a change in this pattern of use so that today the textbook has emerged as the student's prime out-of-class self-study tool.

This elemental phenomenon is also demonstrated in the paper bound pocket book. Reading is presently enjoying a new found popularity and much of it due to the new-size, easier-to-use, lower-cost book.

Today, the educational motion picture represents the hand written book of centuries ago. It is relatively difficult to produce, unwieldy, costly, and not readily accessible to teachers. Tomorrow's technology will change this situation significantly. The future facility of recording images and sounds electronically and our ability to readily distribute them by television, will greatly surpass even today's mass production and distribution of books. There is every hope that pictures will become as simple to produce as writing, typing, mimeographing, printing and Xerography. It can be expected therefore that the utilization of audio-visual material will greatly increase society's visual literacy. Hence, the emergence of audio-visual material as a major academic resource, used not only in the classroom but also as the students' prime self-study aid, will represent a successful challenge to the primacy of the book. Although it will continue to play a vital role in education, the book's new status will be more limited and somewhat analogous to the relationship between radio and television.

It is pertinent and most interesting to note that the book did not enjoy immediate acceptance as a bona fide self-teaching aid. When great professors of another time were told of the printing press and that mass produced books would allow some learners to partake of knowledge without necessarily "sitting at the feet" of the professor, great concern was expressed that this represented a serious compromise.

Another significant development will be a change in the actual role of the teacher, the traditional leader in the drama of learning. Technology will not diminish his importance but instead will make him more potent than ever.

At present, it can be said that essentially the teacher's basic function is: (1) information processing (2) assimilation and communication to learner; (3) guidance of learner as he applies the knowledge; (4) evaluation of learner. One of the earliest changes may involve the teacher's function as the communicator.

Many theories have been proposed as to why the dominance of the lecture has persisted. Some have insisted it is the most effective way to mediate information from teacher to learner. Others have said the lecture is by far the easiest mode of knowledge transmission and still others have insisted that lecturing is a superb ego satisfying device which will continue to be used as long as the teacher finds enjoyment in listening to his own voice.

As other modes of knowledge transfer become easier to use and we develop confidence in their effectiveness, and as we develop greater skill in conducting seminars and group discussions, the lecture may be de-emphasized.

In the school of the future, major courses will be developed or produced by team effort. This team may include a subject matter expert, a communication expert, and an educational psychologist. Others, such as presentors and demonstrators, may be added depending on the nature of the subject and the mode of presentation. The efforts of these people could be coordinated by one key individual, most likely the subject matter expert, who would assume the responsibility for the offering and with whom the student will deal. Such a person may not be called a teacher but a "learning expediter" or a "course coordinator."

The existence of the student will also undergo a metamorphosis. The student of 1990 will be given a course plan or program which will guide him as he pursues a series of achievements, and he will have at his command a new breed of learning resources.

At present, the learner's prime self-study aid is the textbook. In the new *Age of Learning* he will have a greater variety of such aids which he will use as he now uses the text-with a complete choice of time, place and pace. These will include different types of programmed instruction, a wide variety of audio-visual material, and, of course, printed material. He will procure these aids from two primary sources: as "handouts" during class sessions, or transmitted electronically from learning resource centers, both on demand and on a time schedule as prescribed by a particular course program. There will also evolve electronic systems for student response to automated examinations which will be used primarily to test knowledge retention rather than application or performance.

Further, the course program will outline sequential steps to achieving goals. As a first step in a course, for instance, the student will proceed on his own to reach a certain level of understanding of subject matter, using whatever self-study resources are prescribed. He then will submit to an automated examination. Only after he scores at an acceptable level will he be permitted to go on to the next experience.

This next experience may involve the application of the knowledge previously learned which must be accomplished by practical experience. Accordingly, the student will leave his self-study area and go to dissect a cadaver, perform a physiology experiment, treat a patient, or indulge in some other prescribed activity, which he will do only after he has mastered the subject matter involved. It is during the application phase of his learning experience that the student must have a member of the teaching team "at his elbow", who will serve to guide, stimulate, advise, and evaluate. These more subtle, yet demanding teaching skills must be employed by "live", "in-person" humans who will evolve as experts, and who will in a sense be customizing a certain portion of the total learning experience to suit the individual student's aptitudes.

Again, as the student reaches levels of competence, he submits to examinations which serve as checkpoints before he is permitted to proceed to the next level of achievement as prescribed in the course plan. And, all of this proceeds at the student's pace. The matter of pace warrants further comment.

The use of the lecture as a device for communicating information requires that all students in a class be at a similar level of development. On the other hand, laboratory and clinical teaching sessions may be conducted with students at different levels. De-emphasis of the lecture as the primary mode of knowledge transfer may make it possible to have the span of the curriculum open-ended so that students reach similar goals at a different pace.

The simplification of information retrieval by technology may allow the student to spend less time memorizing and perhaps more time developing abilities in rendering subjective judgements, and in developing powers of observation.

Information storage and retrieval technology will also drastically change the present concepts of libraries. They will emerge as learning resource centers whose contents will be transmitted to the consumer on demand at a variety of convenient locations. Not only will it be possible to disperse these reservoirs of knowledge to less valuable remote areas, but it will also eliminate the need to provide separate study cubicles adjacent to the source of information.

Another major change in space allocation will be achieved by overlapping the function of certain areas. At present we are forced to tolerate the waste of having dormitories unused during the day and classrooms empty at night. The student will indulge in recreation, eat, sleep, study, discuss, and perform all in one building, thus making it possible to create and maintain an optimum environment for learning. In addition, the obsolescence of the lecture will reduce the number of times large groups meet at a class, thereby eliminating the need for multiple lecture rooms.

In the era of optimum communication, schools will share resources of all kinds to a greater extent than ever. The great men of that time may have appointments on several faculties and in so doing have impact on more learners than ever. It may come to pass that just as we have seen mergers in industry and commerce, small schools may find it necessary to amalgamate in order to maintain up-to-date facilities and learning resources.

The communications bonanza of the future will allow us to make what we now call "continuing education" for the practitioner a truly continuous endeavor. By 1990, Bernard V. Dryer's vision of a "university without walls" affording a "lifetime of learning" will long have been a reality. Even today there are few who would question the concept; we hesitate only because of the difficulty of implementation.

In what is perhaps the most extensive in-depth study

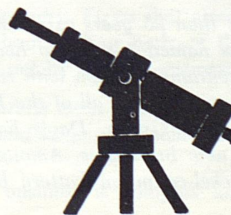
of continuing education practices, Dryer and his group note that television has the potential of being the major vehicle for mediating information. Further, he states that all attempts to employ the medium to date must be considered limited successes because they do not offer the learner a choice of time, place and pace. As ownership of home video tape recorders becomes common in the very near future, educational telecasts can be transmitted at any time of the day or night; they can be recorded, and the practitioner can view them when he wishes, where he wishes, and as many times as is necessary to assimilate the information.

The U.S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, John W. Gardner, recently wrote "Nothing is more obsolete than the notion that education is something that takes place in a block of time between 6 and 22. From now on, the individual is going to have to seek formal instruction to many points throughout his career." It appears as though this new fact of space age life cannot be ignored by anyone in any field of human endeavor.

Dr. C. R. Carpenter, Pennsylvania State University educational television pioneer, and secretary of the Survey Commission for the New Hershey Medical Center, proposes an exciting new idea involving a lifetime "fellowship" for graduates, which would go beyond the present alumni relationship. The school and the "fellow" would commit themselves to a continuing academic program designed for a true "lifetime of learning."

We are, indeed, on the threshold of an exciting age. And yet wisdom dictates that we temper our enthusiasm with caution. There are those of good intention and good judgement who warn us of the peril of allowing technological advances to ruthlessly sweep away old values and cherished traditions. However, we must acknowledge that all progress exacts a toll-even if it be that we are forced to live with peril. The world about us offers no choice. It simply will not allow us to travel the superhighway in a horse and buggy.

*Dr. Michael T. Romano, University of Kentucky Medical Center Television Coordinator and Special Assistant to President John W. Oswald, is a leading authority on the use of television as an educational instrument. The former chairman of the University Medical Center Operative Dentistry Clinic has also projected the uses of television in conjunction with audio-visual devices.*





## Big-Little Business: Friends or Foes?

*L. Berkley Davis, Class of '34, enjoys a dual vantage point in analyzing today's defense needs and economic growth situation. Alumnus Davis, a former University star basketball performer, has experienced contact with both the small industrial concern and the large corporation. As a management member of a large corporation, but functioning exclusively as a sub-contractor in defense work, Davis has seen both sides of big business-small business relationships.*

*Davis, with more than 25 years experience in the electronic business, was named June 2 to head the General Electric Defense Programs Division with responsibility for coordinating field operations for all of the Divisions of the Aerospace and Defense Group. Davis has put General Electric in several new businesses. Among them are the rapidly growing nickel-cadmium battery business, power*

*semiconductors and ultra-high vacuum equipment used by scientific and aerospace laboratories and in industrial applications. Davis originated the concept of the high reliability receiving tube in the early 1950s. Under his management at GE were developed the Ceramic Receiving Tubes now used in such exotic applications as the Gemini docking control aboard the Atlas-Agena and the compactron tubes now used in most television receivers.*

*An unusually imaginative and creative man, Davis undertakes to explain and resolve the real and fictitious differences between small and large industrial concerns. This is a matter which has significant implications into the present and future welfare of our national economic well-being and the continued reliability of our defense efforts.*

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**W**hile much of our "Cold War" planning must be based on assumptions and suppositions, there is one cold, hard fact we can take into account: defense equipment will continue to grow more complex—and more expensive!

The task of coordinating U.S. resources and talents—in government, science and industry—is almost staggering in its proportions right now. Imagine how ponderous it will be in the next decade, and you can appreciate why more and more people are asking, "Can we really afford to match the Russians, dollar for dollar, missile for missile?"

Obviously, we can afford survival—at any price! But our ability to increase the efficiency of U.S. defense dollars may well determine just how steep that price will be. We cannot tolerate inefficiency in defense spending, for we've already reached the point where every dollar added to defense is a dollar painfully taken away from our dynamic consumer economy. Greater efficiency is one of our surest ways of preserving a healthy balance between the defense budget and the Gross National Product.

One of the first steps in maintaining this balance is for all of us on the defense team to strive to create an environment in which government procurement *can* function efficiently, free from artificial public and political pressures. Freedom to tap the best sources for development and production of defense equipment—without the constant necessity of checking to see who got the last contract, which firm or area "needs" the business, how big or small a company may be—is essential. The government's charter in defense procurement should be simply to buy from the firm that has the *facilities and know-how to produce the best product at the best price*. This takes into account the fact that some projects require extensive "facilities" and "know-how" and others do not.

**U**nfortunately for the U.S. taxpayer, outside forces often hinder the Pentagon's following such a simple procurement policy. One of those ever-present pressures is born of the misunderstood relationship between large and small firms, and the role of each in defense business. It is manifest in a kind of public distrust of "Big Business," a feeling that large firms are out to devour the smaller ones. For example, I recently came across a syndicated newspaper column titled "Big Squeeze on Small Business." In it, the author told about a small firm that had lost \$128,000 on a cancelled military contract, while a large firm had quickly recovered many times that amount on the same contract. From this single example—and my guess is that the facts merit closer examination than they received—the author concluded "we need a special investigation . . . to bring justice to little companies being starved out by big business at the Pentagon." It just isn't so! But the story is a striking illustration of the kind of environment we're faced with today.

It is a fact that more and more of the *prime* defense contracts are going to large-scale corporations. But this trend has nothing to do with political "pull." It is simply

a result of the increased emphasis on research and development—and the resources a firm must possess to handle today's huge R & D programs. But the sub-contract potential constitutes a tremendous market for firms of every size.

Since public opinion is strong, however, despite a body of facts to the contrary, the so-called "opposition" between large and small business has become a political issue. As a result, military purchasing authorities are gently pressured to look out for the firm that "isn't getting its share of the defense dollar." This single factor—often referred to as "guardian angel" procurement—is costly to taxpayers right now. It could be disastrously expensive in the next 10 years.

**B**ut what can knowledgeable people—those who know large and small firms are more like teammates than opponents in the defense business—do to enlighten the public? For a starter, we can expose this kind of procurement for the inefficiency that must be eliminated if we hope to enjoy better defense and better living in the 1960's. And, after all, what more are we asking than that we adapt future defense spending as closely as possible to the same free-enterprise way of life that has made us the richest nation in the history of mankind!

The specific facts that comprise the real story of large and small business are obvious. But it's just as obvious that we have to focus more attention on them. For instance . . .

1. *Success in the defense business depends more upon the size of a firm's ideas, not the size of its capital investment.*

Competence should be the key to success in defense activity, just as it is in almost every other commercial endeavor. Military procurement people are like any other customers. They want the best product at the best price. They need a supplier who can produce a dependable product: efficiently, economically, and on schedule. And, when they find him we all profit. Success is rewarded. Inefficiency is penalized and the taxpayer gets efficient, businesslike defense procurement.

From the dual business vantage point which I enjoy (working for a large corporation but functioning exclusively as a sub-contractor in defense work), I can see daily proof that it doesn't take a massive investment to compete successfully. All a firm needs to get ahead of the other fellow in the electronic components business is a small group of talented, creative engineers . . . and a great deal of ingenuity. Firms that attempt to compete in my business without one—or both—of these essentials will soon be weeded out by natural economic laws.

2. *The nation needs both large and small defense contractors . . . and large and small contractors need each other.*

The defense business is complex and fluid. There is

continuous turnover in the people who buy for the government, and the people who sell to them. Equipment is becoming more involved every day. Research costs are multiplying rapidly.

Obviously, efficiency will be a determined factor in who supplies what defense equipment. This alone will have a great deal to do with which firms remain in the defense business . . . for some will have to make capital investment decisions . . . some will have to streamline production methods . . . some will have to merge talents to keep up . . . and some may have to consider entering less competitive markets. But throughout this evolution, there will always be large companies and small companies, dependent on one another for tasks they cannot economically handle themselves.

For example, take the nearly countless tasks that must be accomplished before one of today's typical defense projects, like a ballistic missile, can be designed, built and launched. As an example of the kind of investment this requires, at General Electric we estimate that our present Company-owned facilities used for defense purposes have a replacement value of about \$350,000,000. And approximately 65 per cent of our total scientific and engineering personnel engaged in product engineering are employed on defense work.

Once the project is firmly under way it quickly and logically breaks down into a multiplicity of smaller tasks, many of which can be performed economically and competitively by small sub-contractors. Thus the prime contractor has a broad base of efficient suppliers to help keep the over-all project on time and on budget. The small firm has a defense job it could not possibly have undertaken in any other way. At General Electric this base is made up of some 17,000 outside firms, 90 per cent of them small businesses. Roughly 53 cents of every defense dollar received by General Electric is passed along to small contractors. Without this supplier base, we couldn't handle our projects efficiently. Without the large-scale company to break the project into smaller pieces, the smaller firm could not participate. Indeed, we need each other . . . and we both know it!

3. *The same kind of things determine success for large businesses and small businesses.*

There are ample opportunities for firms of all sizes in defense. And, given an atmosphere of the-contract-goes-to-the-most-competent procurement, a firm's success and profit will rightfully be determined by its ability to "measure up" in a few fundamental areas . . .

- a. *Product superiority.* The "big idea" is paramount in importance. As long as a firm has ingenuity and aggressiveness, it can win contracts, regardless of its size.
- b. *Reliability.* Here's an area where there's a great deal of "elbow room" for every defense contractor. And, it isn't limited to big companies. Remember, to put a satellite into a precise orbit, to keep it there for its lifetime and to have it record and transmit accurate

data on outer space, requires complete reliability from even the tiniest electronic or mechanical component. A failure in a 15-cent bolt could destroy millions and millions of dollars worth of work. Incidentally, one of the prime opportunities of small businesses might well be in increasing the reliability of mechanical devices. At one time, for example, a survey showed that automobile owners found the radio to be practically the most troublesome item on the car. Recently, a similar survey showed that the radio had dropped to about ninth on the complaint chart.

- c. *Management initiative.* The true basis of the U.S. free-enterprise economy—courage to take bold strides—will always be an important criterion for business success, whether it's the defense business or a commercial enterprise. For example, Lieutenant General Irvine, USAF, Retired, former Deputy Chief of Staff, Material, said not too long ago, "Technical competence of companies will begin to parallel each other . . . initiative and cost control may decide" who gets the contracts.

Today, companies can do much to continue streamlining operations. They can strive to build "added values" into their products . . . at no extra cost. And they can display the confidence to take the necessary risks. Again, if the environment is right, no one will have to prod them. Competition will do it naturally.

As you have probably realized by now, all I've done in this article is repeat some fundamental concepts of the American way of life. Still, they merit repeating! Because the closer we get to them—the better we succeed in blowing the smoke screen from this big business-small business "opposition"—the more efficient our defense procurement will be.

We don't need a "special investigation" to tell us the facts about large and small business. They are readily visible to anyone who looks for them. We have to make sure that people look! Our ability to tell the big business-small business story in terms the American public will understand and appreciate, may well have a great deal to do with our ability to provide better defenses and better living for our country in the decade ahead.

*Reprinted from The General Electric Forum  
January-March, 1960*



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## *A University is a Place; It is a Spirit XXII*

In 1963, George W. Warwick, '16, of Lancaster, Pa., a retired executive of Armstrong Cork Company, fathered the idea of creating an organization of senior alumni of the University of Kentucky for the purpose of providing greater service to the University through stimulating support among her alumni and friends.

In the three succeeding years this dream of a dedicated alumnus has become an exciting reality under his leadership and that of his immediate successor, William T. Woodson, '14, of Chicago, Ill.

Annual meetings of the Senior Associates have been held on campus through three successive years and last May, at the third annual meeting of the group, more than 60 distinguished senior alumni chose Hampton C. Adams, '26, of Lexington, as the worthy successor to Mr. Warwick and Mr. Woodson as chairman of the Senior Associates for 1966-67.

Mr. Adams has made exciting plans for the coming year. His program and the goals he has set for the Senior Associates in 1966-67 can become realities only if he receives the enthusiastic support that all good programs demand. You will be hearing from the new chairman in the near future. In the interim, it is to be hoped that all alumni, out of school thirty years or more and who are interested in substantial support of the University will affiliate with this important and distinguished arm of the Alumni Association.

# Annual Report, By Helen G. King

Those present last night at the Alumni Banquet heard President John W. Oswald report that at the close of the 1965-66 fiscal year President Richard E. Cooper presented to the University a check for \$33,000, consisting of gifts made to the Alumni Association for the President's Progress Fund and that this gift, small in terms of actual cash, but large in terms of untapped resources, will be used for the establishment of three Alumni Professorships and for scholarships for needy students. This is the beginning of an important alumni project designed to undergird the programs of excellence upon which your University has embarked, and if these programs are to succeed; if it is your desire to see your University enriched and enhanced by gifts such as this, then the announcement President Oswald made May 5 is, hopefully, just the beginning of a series of annual reports reflecting impressive progress.

I am proud to report that Richard E. Cooper, your Alumni Association president was named "Man Of The Year" last January by Louisville radio station WHAS, for his leadership efforts as co-chairman of the state-wide bond issue approved so overwhelmingly last fall.

Our scholarship program has involved the administration of funds for four Alumni Loyalty Fund scholarships: the Pearl Hinesley, George Gilbert and Stephen A. Rapiet memorial scholarships; and the R. C. Kash scholarship for a sophomore student. This is the fourth year your Alumni Association has presented scholastic achievement awards to high school seniors in Kentucky's accredited high schools and more than 350 of these awards were sent to high school principals this spring. Last fall the Alumni Board entertained at breakfast those Kentucky high school graduates who, having received the awards, subsequently entered the University of Kentucky.

Some of the other significant programs which your alumnus gifts finance annually include the Alumni Seminar, which has just been concluded here today; the National Press Conference to which are invited distinguished journalists and who, incidentally, are our guests here today, and the presentation of annual awards to four faculty members who have achieved distinction in writing and/or research and teaching. Those of you who were present at the banquet last night witnessed the presentation of these awards of \$500 each.

Although our distinguished guests from the national press have left Spindletop to visit the campus, I would like for you to know who they are and to meet their wives. Mr. William Emerson, Jr., editor of the Saturday Evening Post, and Mrs. Emerson; Mr. Harry Harper, executive editor of the Reader's Digest, and Mrs. Harper; Mr. Bud Wiedenthal, Cleveland Ohio Press, and Mrs. Wiedenthal; Mr. Kermit McFarland, Scripps-Howard Newspapers, and Mrs. McFarland; Mr. T. George Harris, UK alumnus and Senior Editor of Look Magazine, and Mrs. Harris; Mr. Edwin Crawford, Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, and Mrs. Crawford; Mr. Erwin Knoll, Newhouse National News Service, and Mrs. Knoll; and, last but not least in the hearts of his

fellow-alumni, Mr. Don Whitehead, author, columnist and two-time Pulitzer Prize winner and his lovely wife, also a UK alum, Marie Whitehead.

This year saw the beginning of an organization of clergy-alumni of the University of Kentucky. Dean Robert Estill of Christ Church, Louisville, a graduate of UK, initiated the idea of holding periodic meetings and establishing special communication with our graduates who have entered the ministry and more than forty names have been compiled in this category. With the cooperation of the vice president of University Relations, the director of religious activities and our staff, Dean Estill hopes to develop an organization of these men to exchange ideas and to become mutually helpful.

Communications are being established through the Alumni Office, with the students who complete two years of work at our community colleges in the hope that they will continue their interest in education at UK.

This year your Alumni Office Staff participated in many University-wide functions and served on various general committees such as Legislature Day, K.E.A., State Fair and the Centennial Homecoming.

You who are familiar with the Alumni House on campus, know that there are several unfinished rooms on the balcony of the building. With the growth of our staff and the ever-increasing demands on the building, the University administration now plans to complete the construction on these additional quarters which will provide adequate office space for Mr. Brumfield, space for a resident building manager and two living-room bedroom-bath suites.

Homecoming has been set by your Alumni Board for Saturday, November 12 with the University of Houston as our opponent in football.

Finally, a few words of gratitude are in order to the many people, administrative officials, alumni volunteers and our fine staff for their tremendous interest in and support of the Alumni program during 1965-66. Special credit should go to Richard E. Cooper, your president, who has travelled hundreds of miles monthly to serve you, and to his fine board of volunteers.

Remember that on January 1, 1966, your University embarked upon its second century. This is the Golden Age in education and each of you has a vital and important part to play in the progress of this University if it is to succeed in reaching the goals that our imaginative and dynamic University has established for her. You are the cornerstones of an enriched and changing educational society and all of us have an opportunity to participate in this change. To quote John Gardner, "Change is always risky, usually uncomfortable, often painful. It's perfectly safe to be nostalgic about the world we left behind us. It's gone forever. We have no choice but to try to make the world of the future the kind of world we want, the kind of world we think is worth living in." If we apply this philosophy to our own University she cannot fail to achieve the "margin of excellence" which should and can be her destiny.



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By Helen G. King

# The Week

(All indentifications, from left to right)

(1) A view of the UK Alumni Association annual picnic on Spindletop Hall lawn. (2) Red carpet treatment was accorded editors representing 14 national publications during the Second Annual Editor's Conference. (3) Richard E. Cooper, past Alumni Association president, is pictured with the editors. Shown are Mrs. Harry Harper, Mr. Harper (Editor, Reader's Digest), Mrs. William Emerson, Jr., and Mr. Emerson (Saturday Evening Post). (4) The 1966 faculty award winners were Dr. Edmund D. Pellegrino, research; Dr. A. D. Kirwan, teaching; Dr. A. J. Hiatt, research, and Dr. Thomas B. Stroup, research. (5) Mrs. Harry Denham, Maysville, and Mrs. William Gant, Owensboro, conversing with Mrs. Harry Harper. (6) Dr. Edmund D. Pellegrino explained the new academic program at the Thursday night annual reunion banquet. (7) His Excellency, L. N. Palar, Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to the United States, is shown as he enjoyed himself during the annual picnic. (8) An alumnus is shown as he walked toward the picnic grounds. (9) The class of '41 was represented in Joseph C. Evans, Mrs. Evans, Gene Riddell, Mrs. Riddell, Mrs. Norman Chrisman and Mr. Chrisman.



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## Message from McKay Reed, Jr.



On the afternoon of June 4, 1889, sixteen graduates of the University of Kentucky gathered in the hall of the Union Literary Society to organize an Alumni Association. At that time a total of 56 persons had graduated from the University and now, in 1966, 101 years later, our alumni have increased to approximately 40,000.

I am sure that the mandate from the first President of our Association, Dr. Alfred M. Peter, would be to build a greater University through a dynamic Alumni Association. I am hopeful that I may serve Helen G. King and Associate Director Jay Brumfield, together with all alumni, toward this goal.

The paths of the University and its Alumni Association are parallel in purpose. May I suggest that service to the University and our Association to be a part of each of our lives. We make a living by what we receive, but we make a life by what we give.

Great leadership has been provided our Association in the past. President Richard Cooper, in the year of our Centennial, has set the pace for the future. I assure you that I shall, to the best of my ability and with your assistance, make this a year of continued growth.

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# Newly Elected Board Members

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

McKay Reed, Jr., President, 441 Swing Lane, Louisville, Kentucky  
Richard E. Cooper, Immediate Past President, P. O. Box 183, Somerset, Kentucky  
James B. Allen, Vice President, Box 537, Winchester, Kentucky  
Mrs. Jane Irvin Morris, Treasurer, 1553 Leestown Road, Lexington, Kentucky  
Miss Helen G. King, Director Alumni Affairs, 400 Rose Street, Lexington, Kentucky 40506  
E.J. Brumfield, Associate Director Alumni Affairs, 400 Rose Street, Lexington, Kentucky 40506  
B. A. Shively, Life Member, Honorary, 151 Chenault Road, Lexington, Kentucky  
William T. Woodson, Life Member, Honorary, 3550 Prudential Plaza, Chicago, Illinois

## TERMS EXPIRE JUNE 30, 1967

District I—Douglas Elwood Williams, 2721 Clinton Circle, Hopkinsville, Kentucky  
District II—Lynn Jeffries, Columbia, Kentucky  
District III—Joe Creason, 4000 Druid Hills Road, Louisville, Kentucky  
District IV—Mrs. Virginia J. Bosworth, 1701 Fincastle, Lexington, Kentucky, and  
Elgan B. Farris, 421 Rose Street, Lexington, Kentucky  
District V—James B. Allen, Box 537, Winchester, Kentucky  
District VI—J. Roger Caudill, 530 College Blvd., Morehead, Kentucky  
District VII—R. G. Wells, P. O. Box 2178, Pikeville, Kentucky  
District VIII—(Kentucky-at-Large) Cecil Bell, Route 1, Georgetown, Kentucky, and  
Joe Rupert, Box 471, Ashland, Kentucky  
District IX—(Nation-at-large) Ernest Steele, 7117 Sheffield Drive, Knoxville, Tennessee  
District X—(Nation-at-large) C. Robert Yeager, One Rathbun Willard Drive, Attleboro, Massachusetts

## TERMS EXPIRE JUNE 30, 1968

District I—L. Berkley Davis, 22 Stone Creek Park, Owensboro, Kentucky  
District II—R. R. Dawson, Bloomfield, Kentucky  
District III—McKay Reed, Jr., 441 Swing Lane, Louisville, Kentucky

District IV—Mrs. Elmer Gilb, Paris Pike, Lexington, Kentucky, and  
Dr. Glenn U. Dorroh, 301 Clinton Road, Lexington, Kentucky  
District V—Mrs. Richard Hopkins, 691 Higgins Avenue, Paris, Kentucky  
District VI—Eugene Royse, 27 East Fourth Street, Maysville, Kentucky  
District VII—Mrs. Rex Blazer, 2711 Seminole Avenue, Ashland, Kentucky  
District VIII—(Kentucky-at-large) Mrs. Hampton C. Adams, Old Keen Place, Versailles Pike, Lexington, Kentucky, and  
William B. Sturgill, Box 539, Hazard, Kentucky  
District X—(Nation-at-large) Ervin J. Nutter, Route 3, Xenia, Ohio

## APPOINTED MEMBERS 1966-67

Mrs. Gardner Decoursey Beach (Bettie Ree Shrewsbury) 1949 graduate—1253 Meadow Lane, Frankfort, Ky.  
Mr. Newton Neel  
232 South Main Street, Henderson, Ky.

## TERMS EXPIRE JUNE 30, 1969

District I—Frank Ramsey, 54 Park Avenue, Madisonville, Kentucky  
District II—Judge James A. Sutherland, Bloomfield, Kentucky  
District III—James W. May, 3908 Elfin Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky  
District IV—Dr. Owen B. Murphy, 740 Overbrook Drive, Lexington, Kentucky, and  
J. Paul Nickell, 302 Hart Road, Lexington, Kentucky  
District V—Clayton Martin, 630 Cane Run Road, Harrodsburg, Kentucky  
District VI—Charles O. Landrum, 1162 Morgan Ct., Park Hills, Covington, Kentucky  
District VII—Dr. Paul B. Hall, Paintsville, Kentucky  
District VIII—(Kentucky-at-large) George W. Griffin, Jr., First & Main Street, London, Kentucky, and  
Samuel Howard Ridgway, Jr., 1578 Cherokee Road, Louisville, Kentucky  
District IX—(Nation-at-large) W. Hugh Adcock, 744 Moores Mill Road, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia 30327  
District X—(Nation-at-large)—George W. Warwick, 1516 Ridge Road, Lancaster, Pennsylvania

# ALUMNI ON THE GO



Spring had just started to spread its wings in 1943 when E.J. Nutter graduated from the University of Kentucky. Flat broke, he emerged with a mechanical engineering degree in one hand and a firm job offer in the other. His only plight was enough funds to get to the job.

That dilemma was solved when his friend and college dean, Perry West, loaned the necessary money. From that point, E.J. "Erv" Nutter, who went north instead of west for success, was on his way. His creative mind for new and improved engineering approaches to old problems—and those popping up at all times—was consequently parlayed into a million-dollar-plus manufacturing enterprise.

Erv Nutter, a quiet and unassuming man, was encouraged to attend the University of Kentucky by his mother, who was a UK Alumna. Because the years of 1939 to 1943 were lean ones for the Nutter family, Erv worked his way through the University, doing odd jobs for the Maintenance and Operation Department and part time employment given him by Bernie Shively, Athletic Director at the

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"Shive gave me two dollars to make sure the lights wouldn't go off during a game." With a meaningful shrug, he underlines the difficulty of those years in saying, "Those dollars were big in those days."

Where hardships may embitter many men, those lean years at the University were deep and meaningful to Erv Nutter. That is where his good fortune began, as he says, and he continues to express his gratitude through his leadership within the University of Kentucky Alumni Association's giving program. His remarkable success has made him humble, not arrogant, to those teachers and friends contacted at the University. Because of his affection for the University, Erv keeps I-75 at least lukewarm in running back and forth to various University, alumni, and athletic occasions from Xenia, Ohio.

"When the team played in Florida last year," reports Alumni Director Helen King, "who did we see rooting his heart out in the stands? Erv Nutter, of course."

Erv, in addition to presiding over his prosperous Elano Corporation, has recently accepted chairmanship of the alumni fund drive committee. This is a difficult task and it concerns odds which may operate against him.

Odds, as Dun and Bradstreet may know, mean little to Erv Nutter. Not even the sky is the limit where this man's imaginative approach, his undimmed enthusiasm and his hardnosed drive is concerned. His Elano Corporation, founded on virtually nonexistent funds, was given one in ten thousand chances of success. His eminent success against those odds are very evident on the Xenia-Dayton Road where his Elano Corporation is located.

Because of his success at his first job, Erv could still be making a very comfortable living with the United States Air Force at Wright-Patterson Field. He rose rapidly at Wright-Patterson through the professional engineering ranks in achieving one of the highest civilian positions in the USAF. However, Erv wanted to strike out on his own, where he was free to test his many ideas in creating new products and also in manufacturing and marketing his ideas. It was evident that a man with so many talents could not be categorized into a narrow slot. In 1951, Erv began the Elano Corporation in a one-room shack, hiring one employee, another UK engineering graduate. Now fifteen years later, Erv directs at least 299 more employees at Elano.

Fortified by Erv's talent and drive, the fledging corporation was engaged as engineering consultants in the field of thermodynamics, work on the problems of thermal shock, heat transfer and flow of fluids, both gas and liquids. Developments made by Elano during the early period demanded products in the tubular field which were not available at that time.

To meet those requirements, Elano engineering developed and is continually developing new and advanced manufacturing techniques and methods to meet complex flight and space problems.

New developments and new equipment have multiplied Elano's capability to provide industry with a product that

meets tomorrow's intricate demands.

Whether the problem is engineering, designing, manufacturing or problems such as heat, weight, space, fatigue, insulation or assembly cost, Erv goes after the job.

It becomes obvious that the Alumni Association has selected the right man as their finance chairman for the forthcoming fund drive slated to begin this September. When asked about his success in his special field, Erv says:

"Success for any man in my company—or in any other area—must be five percent theory and ninety-five percent work. I don't necessarily look for the top students from a college or university graduating class, nor do I discount them, but I want people who are willing to work and be deeply interested in day by day results rather than relying upon a sheepskin to get them through life."

Erv's professionalism is undoubtedly the trait which won for Elano national recognition as the smallest of 17 firms across the country honored by federal and state government for success in the Air Force's "Zero Defects" program.

What are some of the products which have accounted for the phenomenal growth of Elano?

Created a very special spray device to prevent corrosion in jet engines developed for the United States Air Force.

Contrived cargo tie-down assemblies used extensively in cargo air-craft and helicopters which allow cabin space to be utilized as cargo space with rings to tie down cargo or the rings could be replaced with passenger seats.

Designed and built one of the original sweep beam recognition lights; even though not used today in its present form, practically every aircraft or emergency vehicle in the country uses an adaption of this idea in their flashing red lights.

Devised a line of plumbing replacement parts that enabled the hundreds of thousands of housing units to continue in operation when they were badly needed after World War II.

Invented a line of television antenna accessories when television was introduced to the public.

Developed a new manufacturing system for MacGregor-Goldsmith Company in the late 1940's that enabled them to produce a superior golf ball.

Engineered a soil sampler tube that has been adopted by practically every country in the world and recognized as the best tool available for this agricultural purpose.

Created original manufacturing processes, techniques, and equipment to construct highly complicated precision tubular assemblies that advanced the state of the art and helped the advancement of the jet engine industry.

Assisted the General Electric Company's Locomotive Division in designing and perfecting a new high pressure, high temperature exhaust manifold that increased the life and performance of their locomotives to limits heretofore unattainable.

Erv, who probably gives as much as any alumni on an annual basis, may be calling for you, for your aid to the University in its new and vital plans, and, if possible, your monetary support for the margin of excellence needed by your alma mater.

Q.D.A.



Babe, Priscilla, and six-year-old son, Vance.

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**T**here was a time when Kentucky football fans were so enamoured with the talents of Vito "Babe" Parilli that the song, "Kentucky Babe," always seemed dedicated to their gridiron hero.

A dark and handsome lad of Italian descent, Babe was one of the first "T" quarterbacks of UK history. Many say Babe was the finest quarterback ever at the University, a point Rick Norton fans may find difficult to believe.

Babe's finesse at quarterback under the tutelage of Coach Paul Bryant boosted University football fortunes into national prominence. The All-America quarterback (number 10 as you may remember) was a rugged competitor at the University after spending the majority of his high school career as a fullback. There was no mistaking that the shy and reserved Parilli possessed unusual ability and maturity at quarterback, and, consequently, Coach Bryant endeavored to guard Babe against injury much as the gold reserves are protected at Fort Knox.

Although Babe graduated fourteen years ago, he is remembered as a player who made quarterbacking look like an art form. Tall and loose jointed, Babe's sling-shot throwing, in 1950, led the nation in touchdown passes. Behind an All-America line of James, Gain, Wannamaker, Mosely and company, Babe was selected as an All-American in 1951 and 1952. Who can forget how Babe wheeled from center, set himself for his pass and whistled the ball over distant parts of Stoll field for a thrilling assortment of gainers?

At this point, Babe is looking forward to two or three additional years of professional football. Because he keeps himself in top condition, Babe has added years to his playing career, and will probably outlast the normal playing span of the average athlete. He writes in typical Parilli enthusiasm that he is in wonderful shape and is greatly enjoying a 25-game off-season schedule with the Boston Patriot basketball team. He also indulges in golf which he plays in the low seventies.

Off the field, Babe is vice-president of Coral Food Service specializing in setting up in-plant food facilities. His wife, Priscilla, whom he married in Green Bay, Wisconsin, his six-year-old son, Vance, and Babe live in a Boston suburb.

What has happened to Babe since his football career at UK?

Following graduation from UK in 1952, Babe joined

the Green Bay Packers as its number one draft choice, sharing the quarterbacking job with Tobin Rote. After two years in the Air Force, he returned in 1956 to the Cleveland Browns after being traded. A two-year layoff staggered Babe's football career. Slated by the Browns Coach Paul Brown as the successor to Otto Graham, Babe instead found himself, in 1957, back in Green Bay.

Feeling that Babe had been slighted in the abbreviated stay at Cleveland, he was asked if Brown had undermined his confidence. Characteristically, Babe replied:

"No, I certainly hold no animosity for Coach Paul Brown or anyone connected with the Cleveland Browns. I attribute my problems with Cleveland to two years of inactivity while in the Armed Forces. A shoulder injury in one of the early games also hampered my performance."

Babe moved from Green Bay after the 1958 season to the Ottawa Rough Riders in the Canadian League. With the birth of the American League in 1960, he located in Oakland. In 1961, Babe moved to Boston, where he now plays.

**I**n 1964, Babe experienced his finest year in professional football while quarterbacking the Patriots to their most outstanding season record, a 10 won and 3 lost figure, passing for 3,441 yards and 31 touchdowns. Babe's total yardage represented the third highest total in pro football history and set a new American Football League record. Only Sonny Jurgensen (3,621 with the 1961 Eagles) and Johnny Unitas (3,481 with the 1961 Colts) have bettered Babe's mark.

Babe has been voted into the Helms Collegiate Hall of Fame for his accomplishments in leading the University to successive triumphs in the Orange Bowl, Sugar Bowl and Cotton Bowl. For his stellar 1962 season, Babe was voted the Most Valuable Player by his teammates to become the first winner of the George L. Sargent Memorial Award.

For his Kentucky friends, Babe recently reiterated that Kentucky is his second home and that he is constantly yearning to get back.

Babe may not know it, but that's very natural. A "Kentucky Babe" should be in Kentucky, Babe. Q. D. A.



(The story of a UK alumnus-minister as told by Gil Joel, New York free-lancer.)

**B**ishop Wilbur K. Smith, class of '38, is a man who fervently believes that a primary role of religion today is to build in the individual a vital sense of social responsibility.

Bishop Smith, born in Porto Alegre on the east coast of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil's southernmost state, is a North American and former missionary. Because his missionary parents instilled a deep and understanding love for the peoples of South America, Bishop Smith, in 1965, was the only North American missionary elected among six bishops of the autonomous Methodist Church of Brazil.

In 1938, Bishop Smith asked the Methodist Church of Brazil for a mission. His obvious sincerity won for him the beginning of missionary work now in its 26th year of service.

Bishop Smith reasoned that no society can flourish in ignorance, and thus began a lifework in raising levels of education in Brazil. His own area of Parana, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul has more than tripled in population during the last 25 years. The climate, cooler

and more pleasant than to the north, has nurtured both industry and agriculture. Even as this region has emerged as the industrial heartland of Brazil, virgin jungle has been cleared as the settling pioneers once conquered the wilderness forests of Kentucky.

As a pioneer among pioneers, Wilbur Smith contributed to the educational, religious and social climate so the intellectual and spiritual life style of the region could keep pace with its material growth. Following years of painfully slow groundwork, a seminar, the first of its kind, was organized by Bishop Smith, a judge and a Catholic bishop, on the area's social problems. Other seminars followed, each influencing the area in a limited way, but sowing the seeds of interest which later blossomed into specific community projects.

Population and industrial growth has made illiteracy a prime problem. Bishop Smith has said:

"In the past decade, there has been a tremendous advance in education. The problem of illiteracy has loomed as an evil to be overcome, and many groups, both political

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and religious, have sought to do something. It is a problem of unusual dimension, since Brazil is simultaneously experiencing a huge population explosion, ranking among the nations of the world most seriously faced with this problem. Keeping pace with the militant demand to stamp out illiteracy is a call from the people of Brazil that education be for everyone—not just the privileged few.”

The time-worn cry of ignorance and complacency, Bishop Smith notes, has been changed. “I never went to school, why should my children?” is being replaced by the ambitious wish, “I wasn’t able to go to school, but I don’t want my children to grow up in ignorance.”

“My job,” he continues, “is to provide spiritual leadership for these rapidly growing communities. I must be constantly on the move, since the area for which I am responsible covers 114,000 square miles. Friendships grow quickly here because Methodists enjoy warm social acceptance. I believe this is largely due to the continuing emphasis on education and social work by the Methodist Church of Brazil.”

Bishop Smith has set himself some specific goals for his new assignment. “I hope,” he says, “to underscore the importance of the laymen in the church, not only in the matter of participation in organizational work, but in their influence as churchmen in the community.”

“The Men’s Clubs, Woman’s Societies and Youth Fellowships must develop and function as schools where Christian men, women and teenagers obtain inspiration and training in how to help build their society in the factory, the office, the agricultural community or the school.”

**M**r. Smith’s main work from 1954 to his election as bishop was in the field of education. He served as president of a Methodist school, Instituto Uniao, in the city of Uruguaiana on the west coast of Rio Grande do Sul. The school, which operates on both primary and high school levels, grew rapidly under Mr. Smith’s leadership to a 1965 enrollment of 1,079 pupils. All ages are represented, for many of the parents of children attending morning or afternoon classes go to the evening sessions.

Bishop Smith asserts that one of the most inspiring rewards for his missionary service has been helping to satisfy the great hunger for learning displayed by the exuberant gauchos and their families. Says Bishop Smith: “Many of the children are undernourished, for their families are very poor. They do their homework by candlelight on kitchen tables.”

The adult pupils study under similar handicaps, with the added element of fatigue from a day of hard labor. Yet their incentive to learn, sparked by Bishop Smith and others like him, drives them on.

Bishop Smith has never been content to limit his activity to the sanctuary or even to the school. Over the years, he has been vice-president of the Society for the Aid of Minors, in Uruguaiana, a councilman for the Consumers Cooperative of Teachers and Government Employees, and

has been active in the Boy Scout and Girl Scout movements.

**I**f these involvements seem to clash with the accepted portrait of a missionary, they are in harmony with both Bishop Smith and Brazil. The bishop’s contention that religion must help man live happily in the material as well as the spiritual world has shaped his “secular” dedication. Brazil’s longing for a religious life touches the people and gives them a feeling of direct participation in church affairs, and has no doubt influenced Bishop Smith.

Bishop Smith offers this brief evaluation of religious life in Brazil: “The past 50 years have seen a great change in the religious scene. Traditionally Roman Catholic, Brazil has never had enough priests to instruct the people properly in the tenets of Christianity. Fifty years ago, Protestant missionaries were regarded as intruders, even enemies. This was true even as recently as a decade ago.

“But this attitude has been changed by the rapid spread of primitive religions of African origin, which have appealed to the illiterate and the sophisticated alike, and by the increased influence of secularism and dialectical materialism. Today the Roman Catholic Church and its clergy, now better trained, and inspired by Pope John XXIII and Vatican II, have awakened to a new concept of ecumenical Christianity and have grown to regard Protestants as allies against destructive ideologies, ignorance and poverty.”

This new ecumenical spirit has reaped tangible benefits for the people of Brazil. Countless rehabilitation programs have been started by one denomination and adopted by another.

A case in point is the Home Makers Club first initiated by Mr. Smith in 1963 at St. Paul’s Methodist Church in Uruguaiana. The purpose of the club was to provide food and clothing for destitute women, not as a dole, but to encourage them to attend meetings where they were taught to read via the Laubach method, fundamentals of health and hygiene, sewing and embroidery.

The success of that first club is reflected in the lives of its charter members. A new awareness of life’s opportunities came to them. Some found stimulation in church activity, broadening their previously poverty-limited horizons. Their new outlook made a vast difference in their homes, inspiring their husbands to be more responsible. Some of the unemployed men and women utilized their new-found self-confidence and skill to find regular jobs.

The program attracted wide notice throughout southern Brazil, and soon other Methodist-sponsored Home Maker Clubs sprang up in the region. Within two years of the first club’s start, a group of women from the Roman Catholic Church decided to start similar clubs to help meet the need.

Serving with Bishop Smith through the years has been his wife, Mrs. Grace Buyers Smith, daughter of missionaries to Brazil. They have four sons and two daughters.

# about the alumni

## 1920-1929

DON WHITEHEAD, Concord, Tenn., two-time winner of the Pulitzer Prize, was honored in May at the 50th Anniversary dinner for all living Pulitzer Prize winners held at Columbia University, New York City. Since 1917, only 25 persons have won the award twice. Mr. Whitehead attended the University in the late twenties and was awarded an honorary LL.D. by his Alma Mater in 1948.

ARNO O. NEISER, '27, Frankfort, has been appointed chief highway engineer for the Kentucky State Department of Highways. A native of Covington, he has been with the state for 37 years.

## 1930-1939

DR. W. GLENN CLARK, '38, Alliance, Ohio, was named recipient of Mount Union College's 1966 Great Teacher Award. The award was presented at the college's alumni luncheon in June. Dr. Clark earned both his Master's and Ph.D. degrees at UK. He is chairman of the mathematics department at Mount Union.

COL. J. BEATTY DAVIS, '32, Vienna, Virginia has retired and is practicing law in Northern Virginia.

FRANKLIN B. DRYDEN, '37, a native of Paris, has been appointed assistant to the president of The Tobacco Institute, Inc. Until his retirement April 30, Mr. Dryden was deputy director of the Office of Emergency Planning of the Executive Office of the President. He began his

career in Washington in 1939 as a tobacco marketing specialist. He and his family reside in Arlington, Va.

DAN C. EWING, '36, Louisville, is the newly elected president of the Old Kentucky Home Council, Boy Scouts of America. Mr. Ewing is president of Alemite Co. of the Ohio Valley.

JOHN C. HEARNE, '32, Ashland, is the newly elected President of the Central Ohio Valley Industrial Council. Mr. Hearne is president of the Hearne Block and Building Supply Co., Catlettsburg, where he is serving his third term as president of the Catlettsburg Chamber of Commerce. The industrial council covers three states and promotes industrial relations in the Ohio Valley.

DR. ELVIS J. STAHR, '36, President of Indiana University, received an honorary Doctor of Letters degree from the University of Cincinnati in May.

JAMES P. TODD, '32, Kansas City, Mo., has been named a contract administrator at the newly-established Space Projects Branch at the Atomic Energy Commission's Sandia Area Office in Albuquerque, N. M. He has had more than 30 years of Federal government service.

DR. W. R. WILLOUGHBY, '34, a native of Carlisle, and Professor of Political Science at the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B., Canada, has been granted a leave of absence to write a book on *The North American Partnership: The Machinery of Canadian-American Cooperation*. He taught for eighteen years at St.

Lawrence University, Canton, New York.

BERNARD E. WILSON, '38, Pittsburgh, Pa., is Senior Vice President of the American General Life Insurance Company of Delaware. He is a native of Chattanooga, Tenn.

## 1940-1949

JOHN B. BROWN, '48, Granville, Ohio, has been promoted to Professor of Chemistry at Denison University. A member of Phi Beta Kappa, Dr. Brown studied meteorology at the University of North Carolina and the University of Chicago. He completed his Ph.D. work at Northwestern University.

ROBERT P. BROWN, '46, Lexington, has been named President of the Kentucky Society of Professional Engineers. Mr. Brown is general manager of the W. T. Congleton Co., Lexington.

DR. C. HARVEY GARDINER, MA '40, Carbondale, Ill., is the editor for the Latin America Travel Series published by the Southern Illinois University Press. Dr. Gardiner is Research Professor of Latin American History at the institution.

DR. T. MARSHALL HAHN, '45, President of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., has been named to the board of visitors of the Air University of the U.S. Air Force. The 15-member board includes representatives from the fields of education, business, industry and public service.



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DR. FORREST C. POGUE, '32, director of the George C. Marshall Research Library, Lexington, Va. and General Marshall's biographer, has been named to the advisory board for the publication of the papers and personal letters of Dwight D. Eisenhower at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. He resides in Arlington, Va.



DR. SAMUEL P. MAGGARD, '56, a native of Whitesburg, has been appointed head of the Department of Civil Engineering at New Mexico State University, University Park, N. M. He received his Master's in Civil Engineering from the University and his doctorate from Purdue University.



RUTH ADAMS, '51, a native of New Albany, Indiana, has been appointed an account executive by Vansant Dugdale and Company, Inc., advertising agency, Baltimore, Maryland. Miss Adams was formerly national merchandising and promotion director for LIVING for Young Homemakers, now merged with House & Garden.

THE REV. WILLIAM ROBERT INSKO, '47, Paris, is rector of the Episcopal Church of the Ascension in Frankfort. He was formerly assistant professor of pastoral theology at Seabury-Western Theological Seminary, Evanston, Ill. He is married to the former ANN LURA HAYDEN, UK '52.

The firm of CECIL C. HARP, ENGINEERS, Lexington, has been established as a partnership with the following UK alumni as partners in the firm: WILLIAM H. FINNIE, '48, ROGER LADENBURGER, '59, SIDNEY E. MITCHELL, '51, and ORVILLE P. WHEAT, '48. MR. CECIL HARP, '14, who founded the firm, will remain as a consultant.

EVERETT M. SCRANTON, '47, a native of New Haven, Conn., is manager of administrative systems and organization planning for Chrysler Corporation, Detroit, Mich.

MARTHA V. SHORT, '48, Hyattsville, Md., has been appointed coordinator of statistical information at

The American University, Washington, D.C. Miss Short formerly served as Registrar and was assistant registrar for the University of Maryland at their extension university in Heidelberg, Germany.

## 1950-1959

GERALD V. BANKS, '54, Streamwood, Ill., has been named Assistant Personnel Officer of the Chicago Title and Trust Company.

RALPH E. BEALS, '58, a native of Lexington, was named an Associate Professor of Economics at Amherst College, Amherst, Mass. in July.

NORVAL R. COPELAND, '53, Bronx, New York, is Administrator for the Division of Orthopaedic Surgery at Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Yeshiva University.

HOMER L. DREW, '51, Lexington, has been elected a member of the Board of Curators of Transylvania College. Mr. Drew is vice president and trust officer for the First Security

National Bank and Trust Co.

DR. J. REED HOLLAND, '53, a native of Fulton, has been promoted to supervisor of SNAP Technology Division of the Aero Projects organization at Sandia Corporation, Albuquerque, N. M. Dr. Holland joined Sandia in 1961 and for the past three years has been conducting research on shock waves in solids. He was a Fulbright Scholar at the University of Sheffield in England where he received a master of metallurgy degree and he holds a Ph.D. from UK.

JAMES E. HUMPHREY, JR., '53, Lexington, has been appointed to the position of consultant and design engineer by Young Industries, Lexington.

C. VICTOR MEYER, '56, a native of Crestwood, and Sales Manager of Friden, Inc., Wayland, Mass., has been awarded an Alfred P. Sloan Fellowship at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The grants are made to outstanding young business and government executives both in the U.S. and abroad.



H. Alexander Woods, (second from left), Evansville, Ind., pharmacist, receives the A. H. Robins "Bowl of Hygeia" Award for outstanding community service from Wilbur A. Spangler, district supervisor in the company's Central Division. Looking on (left to right) are Richard Emig, president of the Southwestern Indiana Pharmaceutical Association, Bernard Zimmer, a director of the Indiana State Pharmaceutical Association, and Robert Leich of the Charles Leich Company.

EDWARD P. ROWADY, '50, Grosse Pointe Farms, Michigan has been appointed Research and Development Coordinator at the Eaton Yale & Towne Research Center in Southfield, Michigan.

ROBERT G. SWEAZY, '59, Lexington, has taken over the management of the Continental Inn at New Circle and Winchester Roads, Lexington. A native of Perryville, Mr. Sweazy was formerly assistant manager at the Holiday Inn.

S. ROY WOODALL, JR., '58, Frankfort, was named Kentucky State Insurance Commissioner this past March. He is the youngest member of Governor Edward T. Breathitt's cabinet. A native of Paducah, he is a recipient of the Sullivan Medallion, holds a law degree from UK, and in 1958-59 received a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship at Yale Divinity School.

## 1960-1965

MARY JANE CHEATHAM, '61, a native of Louisville, is assistant in-

structor of physical education at the University of South Florida, Tampa, Fla. She will study for a Master's degree at Florida State University this fall.

COURTNEY FORD ELLIS, '65, Lexington, is associated with the law firm, Hurst and Burnett. A native of New York City, he is a graduate of the College of Law and while a student was on the staff of the Kentucky Law Journal and received the Louisville Title Insurance Company's award for the outstanding property abstract in his class. He is married to the former CATHERINE CAREY ADAMS, and they have two children.

OMER HAMLIN, '60, Lexington, head of the Medical Library at the University, has been named president-elect of the Kentucky Library Association. He was head librarian at Milligan College until June, 1962 when he came to the Medical Center.

CAROL ANN HORN, '64, Lexington, won a fellowship for summer study in journalism at Syracuse University from the Newspaper Fund, Inc. set up by The Wall Street Journal. This past year she has been a



ROBERT W. COLLINS, '49, Indianapolis, Indiana, has been promoted to regional sales manager for the East Central Region, Elanco Products Company.

teacher at Eastern High School in Louisville.

ALAN M. LINDSAY, '62, Covington, Va., is Supervisor of Pollution Abatement for West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co.

FRANCES DOUGLAS MASHBURN, MA '65, Gastonia, N. C., has been named Dean of Women at Pfeiffer College, Misenheimer, N. C.

LT. ROGER T. MILLER, '64, a native of Louisville, is a member of the Air Force Logistics Command and serves as medical officer at Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, O.

GARY C. PETERSON, MA '60, Quincy, Ill., has been promoted to Assistant Head of Field Research of the Moorman Manufacturing Company. A native of Oneida, Illinois, Mr. Peterson is a member of the American Society of Animal Science.

JAMES E. ROBINSON, '63, Maysville, is commercial service adviser and electric heating specialist for the Maysville district of Kentucky Utilities Company.

WILLIAM HAYDEN SMITH, '62, Louisville, received a Ph.D. in Chemistry from Princeton University in May.

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## Births

BORN TO: DAVID CASH '63, and Mrs. Cash (JOYCE JANSEN, '62), Louisville, a son, David Lee, in March.

BORN TO: DR. ROBERT W. ROGERS, '60, and Mrs. Rogers, Starkville, Mississippi, a son, Ronald Wayne, on April 28.

## Deaths

COL. RUSSELL ALBERT, '16, Sumner, Md., in May. He joined the Army in 1917 and at the time of his retirement in 1954 was the commanding officer of Ft. Wadsworth, New York. Survivors include his wife and a daughter.

NEWELL G. ATKINS, '26, Port Arthur, Texas, in June. A native of Lexington, he owned and operated a real estate and insurance office in Port Arthur. He is survived by a sister, Mrs. H. C. Withers, and a half-brother, J. F. Atkins, both of Lexington.

WILLIAM WATTS BLANTON, '24, Paris, after long illness. A native of Richmond, Mr. Blanton was a member of the law firm, Bradley and Blanton, for more than 30 years. He served terms as state representative and state senator in the Kentucky General Assembly and was formerly a director for the Kentucky Department of Motor Transportation. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Betty Lindsay Roseberry Blanton; a son, William W. Blanton, II, New York City; a brother, Harry M. Blanton, Bourbon County; and a sister, Mrs. Thomas J. Smith, Richmond.

W. G. CLUGSTON, '10, Topeka, Kansas, in June. A retired Kansas newspaperman, he is survived by his wife, and a sister, Mrs. Mary Gorham of Lexington.

THOMAS H. CUTLER, SR., '03, Kansas City, Mo., in June after long illness. Mr. Cutler was Kentucky's chief highway engineer from 1936 to 1948 and was a nationally known highway designer. He is a former president of the UK Alumni Association and also served on the University's Board of Trustees. He served as President of the Mississippi Valley Conference of Highway Departments,

of the American Association of State Highway Officials and of the American Road Builders Association. Surviving are a daughter, Mrs. William S. Harris, Decatur, Ga.; two sons, Thomas H. Cutler, Jr., Kansas City, and Frank M. Cutler, Kirkwood, Mo., two sisters, and nine grandchildren.

WILLIAM J. DRUMMY III, '46, Fullerton, Calif. and formerly of Lexington, in April. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Vada Betz Drummy, eight daughters and two sons.

DR. PHILIP R. EDWARDS, '22, Atlanta, Ga., in May after long illness. A world renowned bacteriologist, he was awarded an honorary degree by the University in 1948. For 23 years he was a bacteriologist at the UK Experiment Station, and in February, 1965, he received a Centennial Medallion at the University's Centennial Convocation. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Katherine Brewer Edwards, '27, and two daughters, Mrs. Donald McClanahan, Cincinnati, and Mrs. Homer Ivey, Gadsden, Ala.

Mrs. Edd R. Gregg (MARY HANSON PETERSON, '24), a native of Cynthiana, in March. Known to thousands of readers of The Louisville Courier-Journal as "Cissy Gregg", she was home consultant for the paper for more than 20 years and produced the C-J magazine's weekly food feature. Survivors include her sister, Mrs. Mac Swinford, four nieces and a nephew.

THOMAS H. HAGAN, '23, Gadsden, Ala. in May. A native of Brandenburg, Mr. Hagan was assistant district manager of Republic Steel Corporation at the time of his retirement in 1965. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Margaret Morrison Hagan, and a daughter, Mrs. Jack L. Bentley, New Hartford, New York.

COLEMAN P. JUDY, SR., '38, Lexington, in March. A salesman for Chatfield Paper Company, he is survived by his wife, Mrs. Lucy Portman Judy, a daughter and a son, and his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth White Judy.

Mrs. Herbert G. Kiefer (ALICE M. VOLKMAN, '06), Catonsville, Md., March 17. Survivors include a daughter, Mrs. John R. Stone, York Pa.; and two sons, Richard W. Kiefer, Catonsville, Md., and Dr. Robert A. Kiefer,

Blue Ridge Summit, Pa.

MARGARET I. KING, 1898, Lexington, in April. Miss King was University Librarian from 1909-1948 and saw the library grow to 500,000 volumes with 56 full-time staff members. When she retired, the University named the library in her honor. A Phi Beta Kappa, she was President of the Kentucky Library Association, and a member of the American and South-eastern Library Associations. Survivors include two nephews and four nieces.

HITER H. LOWRY, '09, Princeton, N. J., in March. A native of Nicholasville, he was a retired executive of the Bell Telephone Laboratories. Survivors include his daughter, Mrs. Charles M. Franklin, Princeton, N. J., a grandson, and three sisters.

LEWIS H. MILLS, '25, Lexington, in April. A native of Barbourville, Mr. Mills was a teacher in Kentucky and Georgia schools for 35 years. He was a member of Phi Delta Kappa and the Sons of the American Revolution. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Mary Willie Prater Mills, three sisters, and two brothers.

CLINE W. OWEN, '16, Popular Bluff, Mo. in May. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Mary Hughes Owen.

ROLAND S. ROBERTS, '25, Nicholasville, in May. Mr. Roberts served as superintendent of the Jessamine County Schools for 30 years. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Iva Dudgeon Roberts and two sisters.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, JR., '48, Ithaca, New York, in April. He was president of the Foundation Seed Corporation. Survivors include his widow, the former Nancy Smith, four children, and his parents, Senator and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts.

## FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

### UK 1966

Sept. 17	North Carolina .....	Lexington
Sept. 24	Mississippi .....	Jackson
Oct. 1	Auburn .....	Lexington
Oct. 8	Virginia Tech .....	Lexington
Oct. 15	Louisiana State .....	Lexington
Oct. 22	Georgia .....	Athens
Oct. 29	West Virginia .....	Morgantown
Nov. 5	Vanderbilt .....	Lexington
Nov. 12	Houston (HC) .....	Lexington
Nov. 19	Tennessee .....	Knoxville

# MARGIN FOR EXCELLENCE

A public university is charged with a multitude of responsibilities. The world of the scholar has its center within the bounds of a university. There, at the university, the impossible and the improbable lie just beyond the realm of reality but firmly within sight of all those who follow the path of truth. At the university, lessons of old and new discoveries are imparted to succeeding generations in the dialogue of student and teacher within classrooms and laboratories.

Research in its purest, most crystalline form properly resides at the university where the disciplined mind may search for truth without the burden of immediate application.

Every man, from the far reaches of the Big Sandy to the banks of the Mississippi, is served by the University of Kentucky. Contact with the University is achieved through experimental farms, community colleges, home demonstrations and agricultural extension agents, community medicine, government and economic research personnel. But certainly the University's service is holding open the doors of higher education to all Kentuckians.

Funds to provide the basic program in these areas are derived from legislative appropriation, students fees, certain federal programs which support key projects, and smaller amounts from a number of organizations having an interest in present and future University achievements.

Funds are needed for that quality described as "the margin of excellence." These are the funds which provide unusual teaching or research opportunities, scholarships for the student in need, fellowships to encourage graduate study, additional salary to retain or attract the great scholar and teacher, equipment which may have limited use and cultivation and encouragement of the arts, among other uses.

The great universities in our time, both public and private, enjoy the benefits of individual and corporate philanthropy in significant amounts. The private donor through his vision and generosity has helped to move these universities beyond necessity into enrichment and greatness.

President John W. Oswald has stated that the University of Kentucky at the beginning of its second century stands

on the *threshold of greatness*. A new academic program, a house in order, encourages the support needed for a measureable impact at the outset of the University's second century.

The Board of Trustees of the University of Kentucky, in order to begin the University's move beyond necessity into enrichment, established the University of Kentucky Development Council. It is the responsibility of the Development Council to serve in an advisory capacity to the President of the University and the Board of Trustees for all private fund development. Although membership on the Council is concentrated in Kentucky, 1/3 of the membership is composed of University alumni from Massachusetts to California. C.R. Yeager '32, President of L. G. Balfour and Company, Attleboro, Massachusetts, serves as Chairman of the Development Council. Vice-Chairman is L. Berkley Davis '34, Washington, D. C., Vice President of the General Electric Company, and General Manager of its Defense Programs Division.

Although the University needs a number of projects which only the gift dollar can achieve, the major need lies in the necessity to increase significantly the permanent endowment of the University. (The University's permanent endowment is invested, and only the annual income is used in support of University programs.) Included in the University's permanent endowment are funds to attract and retain the great scholar and teacher as a permanent member of the University's faculty, funds to support the graduate student in his studies, and funds to provide many scholarships necessary for the undergraduate student.

The trustees and staff of the University of Kentucky with the able assistance of the University's many friends and volunteer workers such as those on the Development Council are determined to cross the threshold of greatness in the University's second century. A major impact on a century is a Herculean assignment. To try less is a measure unacceptable.



A perfect gift for any UK man or woman and a distinctive addition to your home or office is this handsome University of Kentucky chair.

Black with gold trim, the Kentucky chair is crafted from sturdy northern birch and imprinted with the college seal.

Each chair is shipped direct to you (express collect) from Gardner, Massachusetts.

It is sold exclusively by your Alumni Association.

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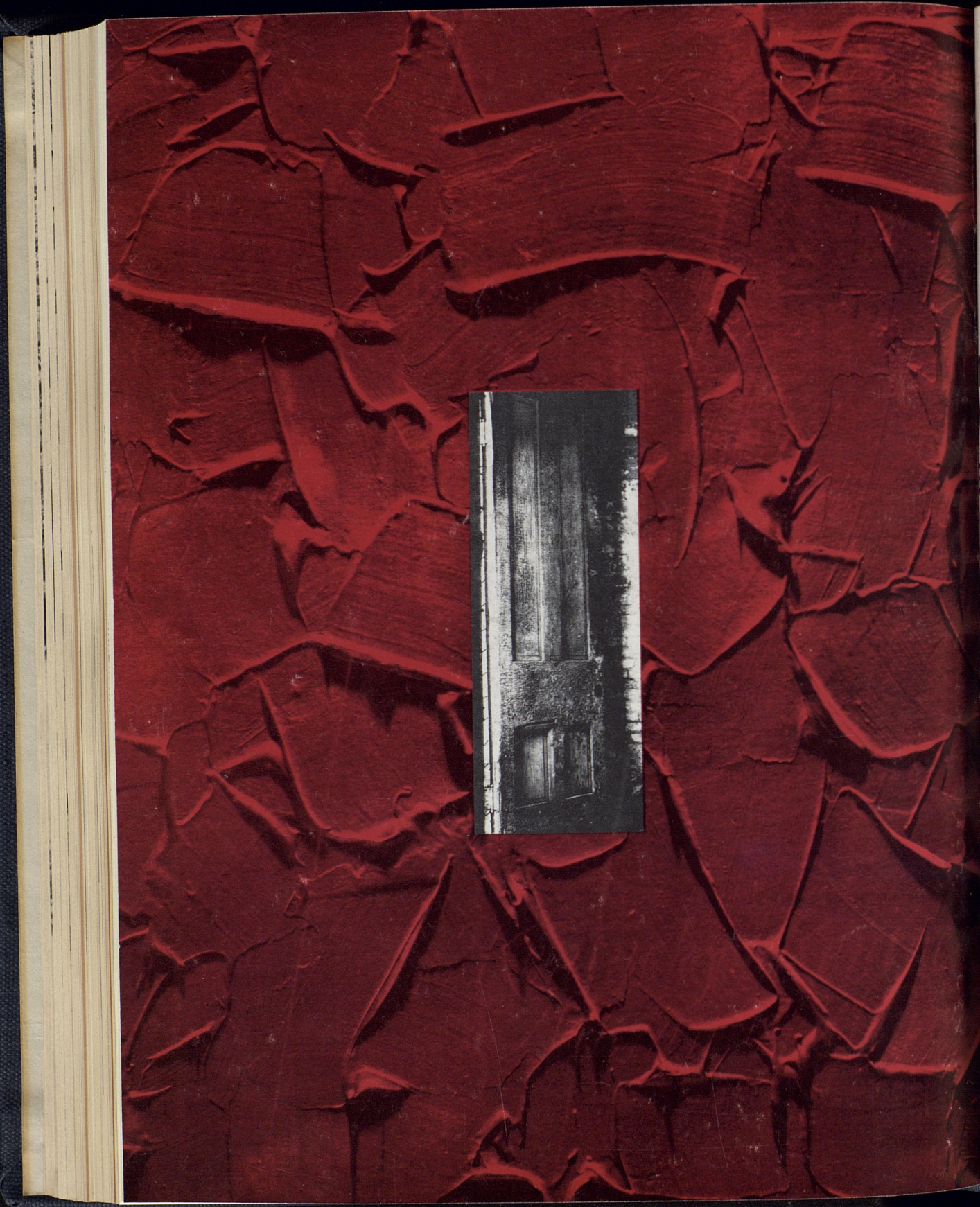
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