

# Give 'Em Hell, Wildcats!



## The Kentucky KERNEL



University of Kentucky

Vol. LIII, No. 37

LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, NOV. 21, 1961

Twenty-four Pages



Piggyback Pigskin Packer

## Gay Saturday Set For Alumni

By JEAN BROWN  
Kernel Staff Writer

The campus will rock with gaiety, laughter, and frivolity Saturday as hundreds of old graduates return for the 1961 Homecoming.

The day will begin with the alumni registering from 9:30-11:30 a.m. in the Lafayette Hotel, Phoenix Hotel, Kentuckian Hotel, Campbell House, Springs Motel, and the Student Union Building.

The Homecoming Parade will begin at 10 a.m. in the drive of the Administration Building. Thirty-two convertibles and 28 queen contestants will proceed down Limestone to Main Street where they will pass the reviewing stand in front of Stewart's parking lot. They will then turn up Rose Street and proceed down Euclid Avenue.

The Alumni Association will sponsor an Alumni Brunch from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. in the Ballroom of the SUB. The brunch will be buffet style and the price \$1.55.

Following the brunch everyone will head for Stoll Field to view the famed fight for the Beer Barrel with Tennessee, Kentucky's traditional rival.

During halftime ceremonies the Homecoming Queen, the first and second place winners in the float contest, and the winner of the convertible contest will receive their trophies. The queen will be awarded the rotating trophy which honors the organization which she represents and her personal trophy.

Immediately following the game President and Mrs. Frank G. Dickey will hold a reception in the Music Room of the SUB. All visitors, alumni, faculty, and students may attend.

And then the night activities begin in a whirlwind of dances and parties.

The Alumni Association will sponsor a dance for the alumni and their friends from 8:30 p.m. to midnight in Convention Hall at the Phoenix Hotel. The price will be \$1 per man and the women will be guests. Ray Rector will provide the music for the festivities.

The fraternities will be busy Saturday night with alumni meetings, buffet dinners, and open houses.

Contrary to the policy of past years, there will be no student sponsored dance at Homecoming. It was felt that not enough students will return to make it profitable.

## Dean, City Police Investigate Two Taverns Near University

By JACK GUTHRIE  
Kernel Daily Editor

Dr. Leslie L. Martin, dean of men, collected ID cards from nine University students under 21 years of age Friday night while assisting Lexington Police in an investigation of two local taverns.

Dean Martin was called into the investigation by Assistant Chief of Police W. B. Davis.

"We called Dean Martin to come down because we did not want to place any of the students under

arrest for not identifying themselves properly," Davis said.

Some students were reluctant to show their proper identification to officers.

"To obtain identification without the students' consent, it would have been necessary to place them under arrest, and we did not want to arrest them," Davis commented.

The Lexington Detective Bureau made the investigation after receiving an anonymous phone call about alcoholic beverages being served to minors in the K-Tuck and the Paddock.

Upon receiving the report Chief

Davis, accompanied by Detective Capt. Gilbert Cravens and Detective Donald Duckworth, conducted the investigation.

The K-Tuck Restaurant, 919 S. Limestone St., was the first stop made by the investigators.

Chief Davis commented that from 25 to 30 University students were in the restaurant at the time.

Dean Martin said: "There were many students there who were not drinking an alcoholic beverage. I collected ID cards from seven students who were drinking beer and were under 21. These students will have to appear before the Student Congress Judiciary Board."

Forest Payne, owner of the K-Tuck, was arrested and charged with serving alcoholic beverages to a minor.

After leaving the K-Tuck, the detectives, along with Dean Martin, drove to the Paddock Club where they staged a second investigation.

Dean Martin collected two ID cards at the Paddock. Chief Davis remarked that there were only 15 to 20 students in the club at the time.

The owner of the Paddock, Fred C. Gardner, was arrested on two charges:

1. Serving alcoholic beverages to a minor.
2. Having a person in his em-

Continued On Page 9



ASSISTANT CHIEF W. B. DAVIS



DEAN LESLIE L. MARTIN



Royalty Reigns

Ruling over the 1962 Kentuckian yearbook is Miss June Moore, senior mathematics major. She was crowned queen Friday night in festivities at Memorial Hall.

**Busy President**

# 7-Day Work Week Not Unusual

By DAVID SHANK  
Kernel Feature Writer

While most of us were spending a quiet Sunday in our room or home, University President Frank G. Dickey, along with Governor Bert Combs, traveled to Covington to dedicate a new branch of the school.

Today the 43-year-old president will host the Kentucky Legislature as it visits the University campus.

Last week he spent three days in Kansas City at a meeting of the American Association of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities, of which he is an executive member; had a budget conference with Governor Combs at Frankfort; attended a Board of Trustees meeting; sat in on two committee

meetings and went to a night meeting of the Saddle Horse Breeder's Association, and filled in the times between these activities by dictating letters and receiving visitors to his office.

A seven-day work week is not unusual for the energetic man who's been UK's chief administrator since 1956.

During the week, when the alarm clock at Maxwell Place rings at 6:45, Dr. Dickey can count on having a 16-18 hour day. His weekend hours are variable, depending upon the meetings and other functions which may require his attendance.

Under these circumstances a daily homelife routine is impossible, comments Mrs. Dickey. Their lives influenced by so many conferences, speaking engagements, and meetings, "we just have to roll with the punch," she says.

Excluding weekends, Dr. Dickey's engagements allow him to be home for dinner only one or two nights each week. "When he does make it home for dinner, the kids converge upon him for help with homework," Mrs. Dickey laughs.

The Dickey family attempts to make Sunday evening "family night" at Maxwell Place. If they succeed in being able to stay at home, it is then that Dr. Dickey is most likely to relax for his favorite recreation—playing the piano.

"One of those unfulfilled desires from somewhere along the line," is the way Dr. Dickey describes, with a chuckle, his desire to play a piano in a bar.

Each member of the Dickey family has some musical ability and a Sunday evening may find them gathered around Dr. Dickey at the piano singing.

The couple, married 21 years ago when the UK president was teaching at Morton Junior High School, have three children: Frank Jr., 18, a freshman at UK; Joseph, 15, a junior at University High School; Ann Elizabeth, 14, a freshman at University High.

Dr. Dickey was born Dec. 1, 1917, at Wagoner, Okla. He attended public schools, first in Wichita Falls, Texas, later in Lexington, where he graduated from Henry Clay High School in 1935.

He gained his A.B. degree from Transylvania College in 1939 after majoring in English and history and minoring in music. While a senior at Transylvania,

he met Miss Betty Drymon of Lexington, the woman who was to become his wife.

At about this time Dr. Dickey had to make an important decision. He felt a strong inclination to become a preacher but at the same time he felt attracted to teaching. After consideration he decided to become a teacher, thinking that he could have a broader influence as a teacher.

After graduating from college, Dr. Dickey taught at Bryan Station Senior High School and later at Morton Junior High School. At the same time he entered UK where he received his M.A. degree, with a major in English, in 1942.

In 1943, he entered the army, serving in Florida and California until his discharge with the rank of Master Sergeant in 1946.

He returned to UK and received a Doctor of Education degree in 1947. He served as a faculty member of the College of Education until he became its dean in 1949.

During a 1952-53 leave of absence Dr. Dickey did post doctoral work at Harvard University with a major emphasis in administration.

In 1956 the UK Board of Trustees received the retirement plans of President H. L. Donovan and were forced to begin a search for a new UK president. From a group of 56 candidates the board selected Dr. Dickey for the \$21,000 post.

He became the school's fifth president since its founding in 1865 and its youngest.

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## Homecoming Comparisons Reveal Tradition Changes

The song lyrics "... she ain't what she used to be ..." could well be applied to recent Homecomings at UK.

The first Homecoming celebration, held in 1911, was a far cry from the Homecoming we know today.

Held during commencement week in May, the 1911 Homecoming could not have been termed a celebration. Its purpose was to acquaint friends and alumni with the existing situation, the work being done, and the aims and aspirations of the University.

Aside from an alumni banquet and the regular commencement week program there was little activity.

The tradition of fall Homecomings began in 1915. It was at this time that the football game became the center of Homecoming activities.

Early Homecoming Games were usually held on Thanksgiving Day. At the first Homecoming, UK

(then Kentucky State) defeated Tennessee, 6-0.

The 1915 Homecoming was primarily for the benefit of alumni, and there was little student participation.

Alumni were spurred to attend the game because of the Wildcats' famous 7-0 victory over Purdue two weeks before. Special interest was also aroused by the large number of former Wildcats who were expected to be present.

The feature of the celebration was the reunion of six of the "Immortals of 1898," who had the first undefeated football season on UK records.

Cars decorated in blue and white and filled with alumni, formed a parade through downtown Lexington. A big "K" parade was composed of every man who had won a letter in any branch of athletics.

The halftime show consisted of a snake dance led by the class of 1892. The graduates from 10-20 years previous were the first to throw their hats over the goal post.

Each class had a special program of its own, and all the visiting alumni were entertained at a downtown hotel.

### Homecoming Tickets

Approximately 1,000 tickets are still available for the Homecoming Game.

They will be on sale at the ticket office in Memorial Coliseum from 9 a.m.-5 p.m. each day until all are sold. Students must present ID cards. There is a limit of two guest tickets a student.

Students purchasing guest tickets must accompany their guests to the game.

### Historical Supplement

The historical supplement, the second section of today's Kernel, was compiled and written by members of the Business Administration staff.

## What's New?

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# The Kentucky Kernel

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Entered at the post office at Lexington, Kentucky as second class matter under the Act of March 3, 1879. Published four times a week during the regular school year, except during holidays and exams, SIX DOLLARS A SCHOOL YEAR.

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BEN FITZPATRICK, Sports Editor  
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WAYNE GREGORY, Campus Editor  
JEAN SCHWARTZ, Society Editor  
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BOBBIE MASON, Arts Editor

TUESDAY NEWS STAFF

JUNE GRAY, News Editor

ELDON PHILLIPS, Associate

SCOTTIE HELT, Sports

## Friendly Rivalry

Kentucky's biggest rival comes to town Saturday for a game which may prove to be a whing-ding of a battle. And, UK will be observing its 1961 Homecoming. This leads us to some thoughts about events at other schools which we hope will not happen here.

Rivalry between Kentucky and Tennessee has, in most cases, been on a friendly, sportsmanlike basis. It should stay this way. Although this may sound a little like talking off the top of our head, recent incidents at other colleges make us wonder if we are above such juvenile and foolish things.

At one college, their mascot bear was clubbed to death, supposedly by a group of students from a rival school. Why did this happen? Probably, it started out as a prank, but the little prank ended in a senseless, stupid, idiotic act that could no longer be called a prank.

At another college, fears were expressed in the school's newspaper

that school spirit might become too spirited during their homecoming event.

Such incidents as fist fights, killing mascots, and the numerous other un-called-for things that could happen serve only to reflect on the students' intelligence and maturity. So-called pranks cease to be pranks when a mascot is clubbed to death or friendly rivalry turns into open fights, name-calling, and the like.

We love school spirit. We love good, sportsmanlike rivalry between college foes of long-standing. Kentucky and Tennessee have for years been strong rivals; we hope it continues, but we would hate to see some stupid incident mar the record.

Let us be able to face ourselves next week with the assurance that all was fair and square during this 1961 Homecoming.

Have a sane, sober, and safe holiday. Drive carefully, for the life you save may be mine!



## The Readers' Forum:

# Views On Kernel, Debators, Sports, And Kernel

### Wants Explanation

To The Editor:

Evidently anti-art has been the *Kernel's* policy for the past week. What seems to be the trouble, people?

First of all, the *Kernel* (Tuesday, Nov. 14) misdated the Humanities Club speech on "Tradition in Art," for Wednesday night, Nov. 15. I wonder how many people were present to hear Prof. Frederic Thursz speak Wednesday instead of the previously planned Tuesday, Nov. 14.

Secondly, what is "Art Initiation" (Thursday, Nov. 16)? Perhaps the word was meant to read "imitation" instead. Is it not the duty of a newspaper to inform the people rather than to leave them to draw their own conclusions?

Who is your art interpreter? Is there anyone on the *Kernel* staff who is qualified to read between the lines of such an important and correct speech? Rather than the misinterpreted lead of the *Kernel* stating: "Contemporary artists who are aware of tradition are convinced that imitations of an art style is useless."

I believe Prof. Thursz actually stated: "An awareness of tradition will convince a contemporary artist that imitation of a style is futile. Any formal repetitions are debasements of creativity, and refinement of a prevalent form, abstract or representational leads to a mannered copy." The two statements are quite unlike. Since the above quote from Prof. Thursz's speech is his opinion, is the above quote from the *Kernel* their opinion? If so, please so state.

Another mis-interpretation in the *Kernel* was the paragraph beginning: "Art was an imitation in Classical times. . . ." Mr. Thursz stated: "In

Classical times, art was imitation. Nature reflects the ideal and art is an imitation of the world of appearances of an idea. It held no higher rank for Plato. The work of art was just an imitation of what is to be seen. It was subordinate to the God it personified. The people of Greece, for whom the art work was made, were the idolaters who admired facility in these imitations."

It is now time for the *Kernel* to realize that they are not art critics, nor are they interpreters. They are not even good newspaper people, where accuracy is concerned. Is it not bad work to misspell the name of a faculty member? Just as it would be to misspell anyone's name. No one seemed to be able to check on the fact that Mr. Lethem spells his name with two "e's," nor did you bother to realize that Prof. Thursz spells his first name: Frederic (no "K").

JUDY JOHNSON

### Supports Dr. Vandebosch

The basis upon which the *Kernel* decides that Kentucky history is needed easily ranks with the best traditions of narrow-mindedness and 1920 isolationism. In these times, when, in fact, the world is too much with us, it seems a particular inanity and misconceived chauvinism "to think of ourselves first as citizens of Kentucky."

The problem with developing our sense of oneness on this particular native ground is that one tends to forget that there is more than fast women, good looking horses, and homely politics. The trouble is that we of Kentucky origin and education are so saturated with "My Old Ken-

tucky Home," that "certain provincialism," that our "cosmic attitude toward the rest of the world" becomes woefully retarded if not stillborn altogether.

The quaint reference to the Kentucky River and Fed's Creek, those last bastions of bliss where true democracy still reigns as white supremacy and corrupt school boards, shows that the editor himself has not stopped to calculate the "cosmic nature" of a megaton.

Kentucky is a minutiae in the history of man, and to insist upon its emphasis will keep our citizens in the intellectual and physical caves of the beginning of that history.

Hurrah for Vandebosch!

RICHARD MUNICH

(The editor is fully aware of the "cosmic nature" of a megaton, and, like all Kentuckians, he lives in an age when he has more to fear than fear itself. But, he does not suggest that anyone crawl back into his forefather's cave. He still contends there is a need for Kentucky history in the Commonwealth's school system. Since Mr. Munich belittles our idea for "modernizing" the method of teaching Kentucky history, maybe he would suggest that United States history be removed from the schools since we have lost our identification as Kentuckians and Americans in our "one world" era? —THE EDITOR.)

### Backs League Idea

To The Editor:

Almost daily, in the past five or six years, articles have appeared in school, city, and statewide newspapers haranguing UK's football shortcomings. I have yet to see any of these articles attempt an adequate

solution. There is one exception, however; Dan Omlor's Nov. 15 sports article presented the suggestion of the Vanderbilt admissions director for a new league.

It has been quite evident for many years that top football prospects have been enticed away from the type of school which is more interested in academic standards to those schools which are more interested in winning teams. We have experienced this in both basketball and football ourselves.

It is also quite plain that our "brawny brothers," such as Alabama, LSU, and Mississippi, will continue to attract these players and that we will continue to be athletically frustrated.

A man at Vandy has clearly seen through this problem. He has seen how the academically-inclined schools will band together to form their own league.

This raises a question: Where do you suppose a high school talent would attend college if he wanted a meaningful degree in his chosen field? Very shortly the academic standards of some schools would rise more while others would drop because of the type of student enrolling. This in turn would be due to the reputation of the school involved.

This movement of the more earnest schools joining together might soon sweep the country, and I think it is quite evident that as degrees from these "other" schools become less meaningful their own individual systems will also become less meaningful, thus, making way for the more earnest institutions of higher learning.

JOHN V. MASON

# Homecoming 'Spirits' Discussed

By JOE BURGESS

The following is a fable. That's for those of you who don't go to Kentucky football games. For those of you who do—call it a fable if you like.

**Bud:** Damn it! Stop shoving. I almost fell off the stadium.

**Sid:** Well, get off the ledge and stop waving your bottle. Every time you get fried you have to ham it up.

**Bud:** The people love me.

**Sid:** All right, the people love you. Now sit down.

**Bud:** What game is this?

**John:** The Kentucky-Tennessee game.

**Bud:** The Kentucky-Tennessee game! What are we doing here? Who brought us here?

**John:** You did.

**Bud:** Why did you let me do it? I'll have the seed pearls and diamond chips off your pin for this. How did this happen, Sid?

**Sid:** Don't you remember? We were at the Louisville-Dayton game and the liquor ran out. Someone told you they were having a big blowout at Lexington and you got the bright idea to come over and join the party.

**Bud:** Oh, my God! What are the other brothers doing here?

**Sid:** You invited the rest of the chapter along.

**Bud:** The whole chapter, Sid. We're dished!

**Jacques:** Ha, ha, ha. C'est drole.

**Bud:** What did the brat say?

**Sid:** He says the whole thing is good for laughs.

**Bud:** Oh, he did, did he? Well, you can tell him to catch the first ship for France in the morning. He's done nothing but gum up the chapter since we let him in. Who rushed him anyway?

**Sid:** You did.

**Bud:** Oh.

**Sid:** The AMS is going to raise hell about this. We'd better think of something fast.

**Bud:** They've got a lot of nerve.

**Jacques:** Ha, ha, ha. C'est tres comique.

**Bud:** What did he say?

**Sid:** He says he thinks you're funny.

**Bud:** Everything's funny to him. That's all he says, "Oui, oui, ha, ha, ha. C'est drole. C'est comique."

Ha, ha, ha. *Oui, oui.* What a bonehead! Hey, what's everyone standing up for?

**John:** They're going to sing "My Old Kentucky Home." It's a real pretty song. Too bad Ohio doesn't have something like it.

**Bud:** Hey, brothers! . . . Everyone sing along with the Kentucky fans.

**Sid:** How's it go?

**Bud:** I dunno . . . John, how's it go?

**John:** I dunno. Let's just listen to the words as the other fans sing, and sing it with them.

**Bud:** Yeah, everyone sing with

the Kentucky fans as they sing the words! . . . Well, sing.

**Sid:** Can't . . . nobody else is.

**Jacques:** C'est drole, ha, ha, HA! Pass ze bottle. Everybody else ee.

I know what you're saying . . . the whole thing is ridiculous. Of course those guys from Ohio can't sing "My Old Kentucky Home."

But the Kentucky fans were pretty tanked, too. Just how tanked you can't tell by the song, for no one knows the words anyway. Just how tanked you can tell by going to

Kentucky games. Ha, ha, ha. C'est drole, eh?

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# Social Activities

## Meetings

**Astronomy Club**  
The Astronomy Club will meet at 7 p.m. today in Room 211 of the Journalism Building.

Yearbook pictures will be taken at this meeting.

**Dairy Club**  
The Dairy Club will meet at 7 p.m. today in Room 113 of the Dairy Science Building.

**Women's Residence Halls**  
The Women's Residence Halls will sponsor a football and basketball discussion at 8 p.m. today in the lower lounge of Keeneland Hall.

Speakers for the program will be the varsity coaches accompanied by players.

## Desserts

**Kappa Delta**  
Kappa Delta sorority will entertain Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity tonight at the chapter house.

**Founder's Day**  
Delta Delta Delta sorority will celebrate Founder's Day tonight with a dinner at the chapter house.

## Elections

**Phi Delta Theta**  
Recently elected officers of the pledge class of Phi Delta Theta fraternity are Ben Wright, president; Tommy Jacobs, secretary; Jack Morris, treasurer; Dan Nowell, social chairman; and Bruce Campbell and John McConn, song leaders.

**Zeta Tau Alpha**  
The pledge class of Zeta Tau Alpha sorority recently elected the following officers: Coco Kleinhans, Princeton, N. J., president; Sarah Hilard, Farmington, Mass., vice president; Kathy Manyet, Ft. Thomas, secretary.

Pat Stuart, Williamson, W. Va., treasurer; Sheilagh Farmer, Middleboro, social chairman, and Sue Johnston, Huntingdon Valley, Pa., music chairman.

**Kappa Alpha Theta**  
Recently elected officers of the

Kappa Alpha Theta sorority pledge class are Barbara Faulconer, Lexington, president; Gail Hultt, Atlanta, Ga., vice president; Wardell Block, Louisville, secretary.

Mary Stuart McCabe, Lexington, scholar ship chairman; Brenda Brunnett, Bloomington, Ind., Panhellenic representative; Gay Hazelback, Charleston, W. Va., social chairman; and Pat Tierney, Louisville, and Kay Stone, Louisville, song leaders.

**Sigma Nu**  
Sigma Nu fraternity recently elected the following officers; Gary Cranor, president; Hale Cochran, vice president; Mike Sells, secretary; Ed Flegauf, treasurer; Bill Gleason, social chairman; and John Cowgill, rush chairman.

**Agriculture and Home Economics**  
The Agriculture and Home Economics Student Council recently elected the following officers: Fred Shanks, president; Tom Price, vice president; Elizabeth Newell, secretary; John Peters, treasurer; and Barbara Landrum, reporter.

**Alpha Lambda Delta**  
Alpha Lambda Delta, freshman women's honorary, recently elected the following officers: Inga Riley, president; Glynda Stephens vice president; Nancy Stecker, treasurer; and Terry Read, secretary.

The following women were initiated into the organization: Dorothy Baker, Bonnie Barnes, Judy Boxley, Sharon Cornell, Carole Lynn Cosby, Sue Ellen Dunning,

Sharon Jo Gray, Edra Hamilton, Sidney Harrison, Francine Holliman, Yvonne Hunt.

Linda Jeffers, Joyce Latham, Jacqueline McIntosh, Marilyn Meredith, Sally Money, Ellen Plucknett, Linda Pruitt, Terry Read, Inga Riley, Pat Shimmers, Nancy Strecker, Glynda Stephens, Catherine Ward, Mary Ware, Virginia Wesche, and Susan Wetzel.

**Patterson Literary Society**  
The Patterson Literary Society has accepted the following new members: Nick Arnold, Lynn Coe, Robert Deitz, and Robert Halfhill.

The next meeting of the Society will be held November 28.

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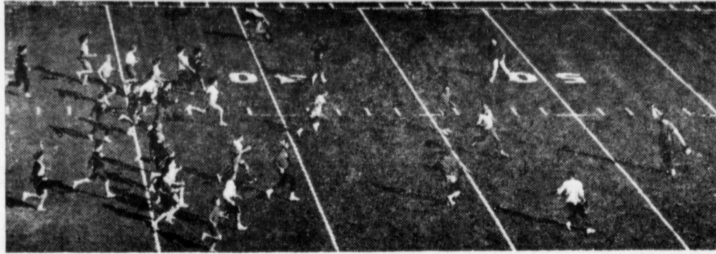
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Something new has been added close to the campus since last Homecoming!





**Run, Man, Run!**

Campus coeds chase men students in the first annual Sadie Hawkins Run, held just before the Xavier football game Saturday afternoon. The winners, the first woman to make a catch and the last man to be caught, were married in a mock

wedding. Lloyd Beasea, a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, was the "lucky man." Ann McDonough, a member of Kappa Delta sorority, won the title of Miss Sadie Hawkins.

**Campus Is Homecoming-Happy**

By ANNE SWARTZ

As most of us prepare to trample off home to sit down to that traditional meal of turkey, cranberry sauce, and pumpkin pie some of us will linger behind to hold down the fort. We have to protect our Wildcats from those big bad Volunteers, you know.

After a hearty meal on Thursday, many who have not literally foundered themselves will return to campus Friday to construct floats for the Homecoming parade. From talks with fraternity social chairmen, this Homecoming seems to have all the earmarks of a very successful one. Whole fraternities seem to be coming back en masse for the occasion.

This year floats are in order instead of the usual house displays. And with all this enthusiasm in the air, we should show Tennessee just how much school spirit we really do have, even if our Homecoming does fall on a holiday weekend.

On the social scene, the mem-

bers of Phi Delta Theta fraternity are beginning their festivities Wednesday night with a party in Louisville.

Back at the homestead on Friday night the Phi Deltas are having a party at the chapter house, probably while they build their float.

The Alpha Tau Omegas are making the scene to Danceland en masse. They never desert the old hangout, even on holidays.

Joyland will be the site of a jam session Friday night sponsored by the Kappa Kappa Gammas, Delta Delta Deltas, and the Kappa Alphas. They will be swinging to the tunes of the Temptations.

Let us not forget our faithful alumni for whom this weekend is principally designed. There will be an alumni brunch for them at 11:30 Saturday morning in the Student Union Building. Also, in honor of our alumni, there will be a reception after the game at the Student Union Building.

Of course, all the fraternity houses will be open to welcome back loyal brother alums. To be more specific, the Alpha Tau Omegas, the Phi Kappa Taus, and the Lambda Chi Alphas are having

buffet dinners for the alums after the game.

The Sigma Chis are going out in a big way for this weekend. They are having a stag banquet Friday night for actives, pledges, and alums. This is the weekend of the dedication of their new house. Following the game, the Sigma Chis will hold open house.

Saturday night brings more festivity for the Phi Deltas, as they hold a dinner for the alums at the Phoenix Hotel.

The men at Farmhouse are having an open house after the game, at which time the Pacesetters will play. Saturday night they will have a dance at the Policeman's Ballroom.

The Kappa Sigmas are joining the groups, too, with an open house for the alums after the game. However, to provide a bit of variety to the weekend, they will make the scene at Joyland later Saturday night.

If all is well we will all make it back to our classes on Monday morning, a little stuffed, but in one piece. Happy Thanksgiving, and remember to cheer the Cats on to a victorious Homecoming.

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Lucinda Lowry of Pi Beta Phi wearing a Lanz original of black silk Alpaca. \$49.95.



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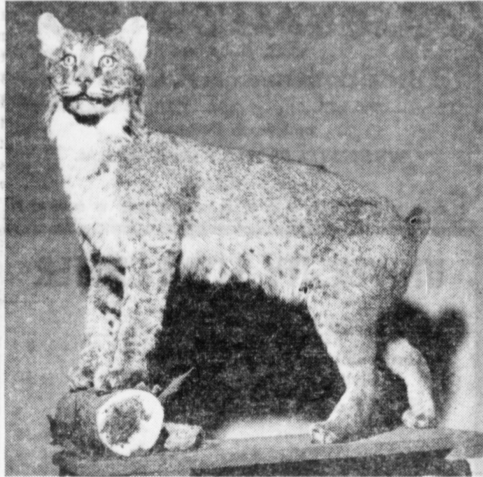
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Tucky

## BROOKLYN-BORN TUCKY IS THIRD UK MASCOT

UK's stuffed mascot, Tucky, is actually a foreigner.

Nobody knows exactly where the different parts of Tucky, a stuffed Wildcat, came from, but the finished product was ordered from a taxidermist in Brooklyn, N. Y. Tucky arrived just in time for the 1958 football season.

The University acquired its first mascot in 1920. The biggest difference between TNT, the first Wildcat mascot, and Tucky was that TNT was alive. TNT was a foreigner also; he came from Texas.

He was a large Wildcat and a fine specimen, believed Dr. W. D. Funkhouser, head of the Department of Zoology at that time, and the man who named him TNT.

After TNT's demise, many years elapsed before UK had another mascot. And then in 1947 a magnificent beast was brought to UK

from Williamsburg. Being a native Kentuckian, he was named Colonel.

Colonel became a nuisance—and a very expensive one. He had an enormous appetite and insisted on having a companion, that is a caretaker.

Once he clawed at a woman who came too close to his cage, but did no damage. The next year he was removed from the campus.

The stuffed Tucky may not be as much of an incentive for UK athletic teams, but at least he is a nice gentle kitty.

## 9 Telephones Stripped From Dorm

Nine telephone receivers were ripped from their boxes in Donovan Hall Saturday night and tossed into wastebaskets and on the dormitory lawn.

Jack Hall, director of the men's residence halls, said the incidents took place between 8:30 and 9:30 p.m. He said the vandals are thought to be outsiders and not men living in the dormitory.

The receivers have been recovered and steps are being taken to find the offenders.

## Reading Exams In 6 Languages Begin Next Week

The language reading examinations for graduate students will be given at 4 p.m. Dec. 5-7 in Miller Hall Rooms 305 and 306.

Students will be tested on French, given on Dec. 5, Spanish, Russian, and Italian on Dec. 6, and German and Dutch on Dec. 7.

Students are asked to have books approved for the December examinations by Nov. 31 and should not bring books in on the days of the examinations.

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**Pass A Coed, Please!**

Fraternity men pass a coed back and forth in their cheering section at last Saturday's Xavier football game. At least two women were slightly injured during the fracas. Jackie Cain, education senior, was treated at the infirmary Saturday for a foot injury received during the shuffle. Kathy Barr, an ADPI pledge, was dropped, but not seriously injured.

**Midterm Grades**

Dean M. M. White said midterm grades for the College of Arts and Sciences are incomplete and will not be available for approximately two weeks. He added that advisers can expect midterm grades no later than December 2.

**Check Sales Extended**

Family Fortune Checkbooks will be on sale through noon tomorrow for \$6.95—a value of more than \$50. The Family Fortune Checkbooks may be obtained by sending a check for the amount to Sigma Delta Chi, School of Journalism, University of Kentucky. (Adv.)

**Police Check Taverns**

Continued from Page 1

ploy who has been convicted of an offense attributed to the use of intoxicating liquors within the last two years.

Payne and Gardner were released after their bail was paid.

The cases were continued to Nov. 24 in police court Saturday morning. Chief Davis said all the students who were involved would have to appear in court.

"I would like to comment that the students and the faculty, especially Dean Martin, have been very cooperative.

"I would like to compliment them on the fine work they are doing," Chief Davis said.

"The University does not instigate this type of action, but we try to cooperate with local law enforcement officers as much as possible," Dean Martin said.

This reporter, to see what results the investigation had on University students, went to three taverns in the campus neighborhood. At only one of the three places was he asked for any identification to prove his legal age of 21.

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# Lackluster Wildcats Gear Grid Machinery For High-Flying UT Volunteer Express

## UK Putts Past Musketeers By 9-0; Vols Stubbornly Fall To Ole Miss

By DAN OMLOR

The Kentucky football machine acted like a motor with a few vital sparkplugs missing last Saturday as it chugged to a lackluster victory over a fired-up Xavier team that was hitting on all cylinders.

Despite their sluggish play, the Wildcats came away with a 9-0 victory but only a few brief lapses by Xavier made the scoring possible, and only a few bad breaks for Xavier kept from scoring.

Meanwhile, far down the tracks, the Tennessee express was picking up speed with a surprisingly stubborn showing against the mighty Mississippi

Rebels. The Vols lost, 24-10, but only after the Rebels, favored by several touchdowns, had been thoroughly frightened.

This week the stalled Wildcat machinery runs head on into Tennessee in the season finale at Stoll Field.

All the scoring in Saturday's Xavier tilt came within a period of nine seconds in the second quarter.

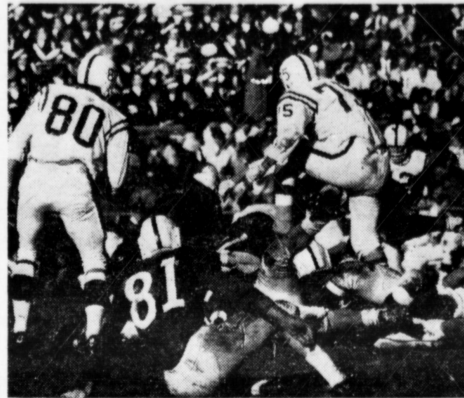
With 4:00 left in the quarter, fullback Howard Dunnebacke scored on a right sweep from the Xavier six. Clarkie Mayfield's kick was good and the Cats led 7-0.

Kentucky picked up an unusual penalty from Xavier when the Muskies were caught for holding. Kentucky kicked off from the Xavier 45.

Mayfield's kick was taken by Mike Defazio in the end zone, and he came out only to return in an attempt to escape several tacklers.

The Cats caught him and tackled him for a safety, putting Kentucky on top 9-0. The day's scoring ended there.

Xavier knocked on Kentucky's goal line several times but pass interceptions, fumbles, penalties or other complications saved the



King Of The Mountain

Wildcat Tackle Bob Butler (75) leaps high atop the heap as a subdued Xavier Musketeer is piled on. UK All-America end prospect Tom Hutchinson (80) and Muskie flankman Bob Daumery (81) look on. Kentucky won the game, 9-0.

Wildcats. And a few times Kentucky had the Muskies pinned near the Xavier end zone but let them escape.

Thus, Collier's headaches become more severe.

This week he must figure a way to stop Tennessee and its new-found offensive power. The Vols have been defensive-minded for a long time but a weak offense has left them hurting often.

While Kentucky has shown little

in wins over Xavier, Vanderbilt, and Kansas State, Tennessee has lost to Mississippi, Alabama, and Auburn, and has been upset by North Carolina. The Vols have won over Mississippi State, Chattanooga, Tulsa, and Georgia Tech.

This gives Tennessee a 4-4 record to match Kentucky's 5-4 slate. But while UK began strong and has been slipping each week for the last month the Vols started as an inexperienced team and have grown: rougher each time out.



MALLON FAIRCLOTH  
Tennessee Tailback

### How UK Foes Fared

1. Miami—Open date.
2. Mississippi—Mistreated Tennessee, 23-10.
3. Auburn—Got past Georgia, 10-7.
4. Kansas State—Caught by Missouri, 27-9.
5. LSU—Licked Mississippi State, 14-6.
6. Georgia—A 10-7 loser to Auburn.
7. Florida State—Flogged by Mississippi Southern, 12-0.
8. Vanderbilt—Vaulted by Tulane, 17-14.
9. Tennessee—Tripped by Mississippi, 24-10.

## Catfish Eye Better Year

Six lettermen return to form the nucleus of a 1961-62 swimming team that seeks to gain face for a poor 1-10 record last year.

The squad's top two scorers of last season head the returnee list. Teddy Bondor, Budapest, Hungary, import, was the Wildcats' top scorer as a junior with 106½ points as a breaststroke and individual medley participant. Skip Bailor, like Bondor a senior this time around, tallied 97½ points as runner-up to Bondor in individual scoring.

Ricardo Arce, the second half of the Cats' international duct as he calls La Paz, Bolivia, home, returns as backstroker and individual medley man. Chad Wright was a 1960-61 letterman as backstroker and freestyler and joins Lawrence Teeter and Jimmy Duvall as other freestylers returning.

A trio of swimmers up from the freshman team include Louisvillians Tom Grunwald, and Miles Kinkead and hometown Lexingtonian Bobby Karsner. Grunwald is a highly touted freestyler, Kinkead a breaststroke, and Karsner a diver.

Others out for the squad include Dick Callender, Don Evans, Mike Kilijian, Robert Penn, Tom Senff and Jim Trammell. A group of four ineligibles—Danny Boeh, Bill Irion, Jim Leslie and Bob Carter—will be of great help to the club second semester if they make their grades.

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**Wildcat Seniors Bid Adieu**

These nine UK senior Wildcats will play their final game in the uniform of the blue and white Saturday when they face Tennessee's Volunteers on Stoll Field. Front row, from the left, tackle Wayne Dixon, guard Jerry Dickerson, tackle Bob

Butler, halfback Dave Chapman. Second row, fullback Gary Cochran, halfback Bill Ransdell, center Irv Goode, guard Jon Jurgens, guard Mel Chandler.

**The Dope Sheet**

By **Scottie Helt**



Carl Modecki's column of last Thursday stirred some comment from Kernel readers. The following letter, addressed to this columnist, was received in regard to Modecki's comments:

Dear Mr. Helt:

I have been thinking for several years that the majority of college sportswriters don't know what they're talking about, and reveal their ignorance everytime they set pen to paper.

In reference to the "From the Bench" column on Thursday, Nov. 16, I would like to make three comments.

1. The sports writer and the fans who show their ignorance in the area of the punting situation should hear punting specialist, Darrell Cox give his speech "The Theory and Technique of the Kicking Game," which he prepared for a speech class. It gives the intelligent enlightenment only one who knows can give on a subject, and points out that much study, reason and logic lies behind the decision of a player or coach to punt at any given time.

2. Darrell Cox is cited by experts as one of the finest punters around. Statistics do not always tell the story. Cox has consistently had above average yardage on his punts, and has the ability to get off the high kick. This height is just as important as the length, for a 60-yard punt returned 30 or 40 yards does a team no good, while a 33 or 34-yard punt which is kicked so high that it allows the defensive team to get down field and cover the deep man, is quite successful. Cox is outstanding in his consistency and his knack of getting a good bounce on the ball.

3. Also, perhaps the registrar should be consulted as to why this year's Kitten team is going without the services of ex-MMI end Dick Miller, who was recruited and signed for his punting, which he ably demonstrated in the high school all-star game, and then was refused admittance to the school which had already signed him—UK—so that he is now at Alabama.

Sincerely,  
A TRUE WILDCAT FAN

The battle for leadership in individual statistics virtually marked time Saturday as the Wildcats bogged down to a listless offensive showing against Xavier.

The race for team scoring honors was made closer than ever as fullback **Howard Dunnebacke** scored the game's lone touchdown for his third marker and 18th point of the year and **Clarkie Mayfield** added his 14th PAT and 20th point of the season. Mayfield also has a pair of field goals to his credit.

**Mayfield** and All-America end hopeful **Tom Hutchinson**, each with 20 points to his credit, hold a two-point edge over **Dunnebacke**, **Perky Bryant** and **Gary Steward**—all with three TDs and 18 points.

Bunched with six points each and each still with a chance at the scoring crown with a good day against Tennessee are **Gary Cochran**, **Tommy Simpson**, **Bill Ransdell** and **Darrell Cox**.

**Steward** and **Dunnebacke** continue to fight it out for the lead in individual rushing. **Steward** took the lead over the little hard-nose fullback with 33 yards against Xavier. The Henshaw halfback has 276 yards in 76 carries while **Dunnebacke**, generator of 22 yards against the Muskies, follows right on **Steward's** heels with 272 yards in 65 attempts. **Dunnebacke** shows a 4.2 average running gain, **Steward** a 3.8 average.

**Ransdell**, held to only three yards net rushing Saturday, is in third place with 249 yards in 64 trips. **Cox** has 170 yards and **Bryant** 144 to round out the 100-yard-plus club.

**Jerry Woolum**, out since the Florida State game and only a slight possibility to return against Tennessee, stands all alone in passing. **Woolum** has completed 70 in 125 throws for a 56.0 percentage. He has thrown for 892 yards and four touchdowns.

**Hutchinson**, the great pass-catching end, has a substantial 14-catch lead in receiving over No. 2 man **Dave Gash**. **Hutchinson** has 28 receptions for 441 yards and three scores. **Gash** has been on the receiving end 14 times for 170 yards.

Thrown to less often and with less accuracy since **Woolum** was sidelined with a fractured leg, **Hutchinson** has suddenly fallen out of contention for the school pass-receiving record which earlier in the year seemed destined to become his. "Hutch" would need 11 catches against Tennessee, an almost impossible task, to better the record of 38 passes caught by **Steve Meilinger** in 1951.

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**Cage Preview  
Set Monday**

Kentucky varsity and freshman teams for 1961-62 will give a "sneak preview" at Memorial Coliseum next Monday night, Athletic Director **Bernie Shively** announced yesterday.

The game, played for the benefit of the Naismith Smith Memorial Hall of Fame, is open to the public without admission and will start at 8 p.m.

Donations for the Hall of Fame, located at Springfield, Mass.—birthplace of the sport of basketball—will be collected at the game.



**Gonna Snow, Vols?**

This gigantic snowman was built on the lawn of Wildcat Manor, varsity football house, by freshman football players over the weekend. The frosh said they might paint the snowman orange and white and just watch 'ole Tennessee "melt away."

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Easy With That Tusk, Float-Builders!

## Sigma Chis Dedicate New Chapter House

The members of Sigma Chi fraternity are preparing for the dedication of their new chapter house Friday at 6:30 p.m.

The house, located at the corner of Woodland and Hilltop Avenues, was completed last June and was first occupied in September.

A banquet for all the active members of the chapter, pledges, and alumni, is scheduled before the dedication ceremony.

Heading the Dedication Committee is Dr. Don Seaton, head of the physical education department and alumni advisor to Sigma Chi.

Ray Turley, a local merchant, will act as master of ceremonies, and Edwin Denney, a Lexington attorney, will preside as toast

master. Both are graduates of UK and are alumni of the Lambda Lambda chapter. Bill Uzzle, senior commerce major and Sigma Chi president, will represent the active chapter.

Also attending the dedication services will be Dr. Frank G. Dickey, president of the University, Dr. Leslie L. Martin, dean of men, and Dr. Kenneth Harper, assistant dean of men.

After the banquet and dedication, a dessert is being planned for the Sigma Chi wives and dates.

### SUB Activities

TUESDAY, NOV. 21

- 9-5—Ticket Booth—Homecoming Queen election.
- 12:15—Ballroom—Legislative luncheon.
- 5-5:30—Room 205—AWS House of Representatives.
- 4-5—Room 206—SU Personnel Committee.
- 5-6—Room 128—SuKy Tryouts.
- 7-10—Room 206—Homecoming Steering Committee to count votes.
- 7:30—Room 128—Freshman Y.
- 7:30—Y Lounge—Chess Club.

SATURDAY, NOV. 25

- 11:00-1:30—Ballroom—Alumni Association Homecoming Brunch.
- 4-6—Music Room—President and Mrs. Frank G. Dickey's reception after the game for alumni, students, and friends.



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### Don't Snatch Ideas!

## Floats, Convertibles Highlight 2-Hour Homecoming Parade

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following themes were disclosed in the hope they would not be plagiarized. Any indication of plagiarism will be grounds for disqualification.)

Approximately 30 convertibles and 17 floats will line up alphabetically at 10 a.m. Saturday in the drive in front of the Administration Building for a two-hour Homecoming parade.

Prizes will be awarded in two divisions.

Fifteen organizations are entering the convertible competition using the general theme—"Beat Tennessee."

Some of the approaches are: Dillard House—"Here's Hoping the Vols 'Fallout' of the SEC."

Delta Zeta—"Pull Up One, Up Pops Another—Victory."

Alpha Gamma Delta—"Sham(e)po Out—Tennessee Can't Win."

Zeta Tau Alpha—"We Did It Then—We'll Do It Again."

Alpha Xi Delta—"With The Downbeat of Tennessee."

Kappa Alpha Theta—"Toast To Tennessee."

Boyd Hall—"OK-UK, Beat 'Em."

Alpha Delta Pi—"We'll Clean Up Later."

Other organizations who will have convertibles in the parade are: Chi Omega, Delta Delta Delta, Holmes Hall, Kappa Alpha, Hamilton House, Sigma Nu, Kappa Alpha Theta, and an overflow group from the men's dormitories.

Seventeen entries will com-

pete in the float division.

Some of the float themes are: Kappa Delta—"Put The Squeeze On Tennessee."

Lambda Chi Alpha—"Skunk 'Em."

Sigma Chi—"UK Gives Vols the Royal Flush."

Phi Delta Theta—"Phi Deltas Are High on Kentucky."

Phi Kappa Tau—"Catomic Fall-out."

Alpha Gamma Rho—"The 50 Megaton Bomb."

Other organizations entering the host division include: Kappa Alpha, Pi Beta Phi, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Phi Sigma Kappa, Keeneland Hall, Men's Residence Halls, Kappa Kappa Gamma, Delta Gamma, Sigma Phi Epsilon, Delta Tau Delta, and Kappa Alpha.

The parade will begin in front of the Administration Building and travel north to Main to Rose Street and turn right, heading back to the University.

## 29 Coeds To Compete For Homecoming Crown

Twenty-nine coeds are competing for the title of 1961 Homecoming Queen. The queen will be crowned at the Homecoming Game Saturday.

The Homecoming queen candidates and their sponsors are Barbara Grubb, Sigma Chi; Betsy Fishback, Pi Kappa Alpha; Marianne Warren, Pi Beta Phi; Carolyn Reid, Alpha Gamma Rho; Jackie Cain, Alpha Delta Pi; Marie Van Hoose, Phi Sigma Kappa; Carol Andrews, Sigma Nu; Judy Moberly, Alpha Gamma Delta.

Diane Marek, Sigma Phi Epsilon; Charlene Davis, Delta Zeta; Betty Stein, Zeta Tau Alpha; Laurel Hampton, Hamilton House; Shari Cuzick, Delta Gamma; Jane Withers, Dillard House; Barbara Whitacre, Alpha

Xi Delta; Myra Tobin, Delta Delta Delta.

Kitty Hundley, Kappa Kappa Gamma; Linda Woodall, Sigma Alpha Epsilon; Linda Tobin, Chi Omega; Yvonne Nichols, Holmes Hall; Inga Riley, Men's Residence Halls; June Moore, Delta Tau Delta; Helen Haywood, Phi Kappa Tau.

Joan Gillespie, Kappa Delta; Jeannie Haines, Kappa Alpha Theta; Becky Groger, Lambda Chi Alpha; Julie Wardrup, Kappa Alpha; Sue Buchanan, Phi Delta Theta; and Beverley Wetendorf, Keeneland Hall.

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# 20 Thriving Years

## PHENOMENAL GROWTH OF UK BETWEEN 1941-'61 REVEALED

The Kernel sometimes pauses in its unending performance of its news function to take a more leisurely look at some phase of the University's development. In this special section of 12 pages we are presenting a series of authoritative reports revealing some of the amazing details of the University's growth during the twenty years—1941-1961. You may be surprised to learn that:

Fourteen UK student housing projects between 1946 and 1960 added 35 buildings to the campus at a total investment of \$12,574,000.

The University's Department of Business Management and Control was established by the Board of Trustees, April 1, 1941. The Board named Dr. Frank D. Peterson, Comptroller, and charged him "with the management and control of all finances," and the supervision of all services. Subsequently, he was promoted to Vice President in charge of Business Administration.

It is a striking fact that, of the University's \$100,000,000 plant, only \$25,000,000 (and more than half of this has come in the last three years for the Medical Center and the three off-campus centers) has been paid by state appropriations.

The expansion of the University in the past 20 years is reflected in the budgets of University units such as the Division of Maintenance and Operations. In 1941, for example, the budget of the Division was \$128,615. Twenty years later the budget for maintenance and operations had climbed to \$1,446,626.

In 1941-42 the Student Union Commons sales reached a total of \$96,000. By 1960-61 the sales had climbed by 600 per cent to \$575,000. The amount paid out to personnel during this period had increased by 900 per cent.

The annual payroll of the University in 1941 was \$2,052,588.51. Twenty years later the payroll reached a total of \$13,456,433. This reflects not only an increase in numbers of employees but represents increases in salaries as the University sought to remain in competition in the various labor markets.

The University's Cooperstown and Shawneetown housing projects won national commendation for the progressive and social values exhibited in the planning and development of facilities for married students, faculty and staff.

The University's acquisition of land presents an interesting picture of its growth. Between 1880 and 1890 the institution acquired a total of 50 acres of land. In the next fifty years its holdings, excluding lands used by the Agricultural Experiment Station, increased by slightly more than 40 acres. Between 1940 and 1961 the University acquired 1,081.66 acres. This total does not include Agricultural Experiment land.

# HISTORICAL SUPPLEMENT

# The Kentucky KERNEL

University of Kentucky

Vol. LIII, No. 37

LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, NOV. 21, 1961

Twelve Pages

## Expansion Launched By Donovan-Peterson

It is said that one of the ways Napoleon revolutionized the art of war was by his discovery that "armies travel on their stomachs." In similar fashion the American university has changed the medieval concept of higher education by recognizing that a modern university must "travel on its dollars."

Until the development of techniques of logistics and supply, the knights who sallied forth in crusades supplied with little more than lofty ideals were more often slain

by disease and malnutrition than by the enemy.

The medieval university, where poor students gathered to sit at the feet of equally impoverished scholars to seek knowledge, has also fallen before the American university of today, which has become a huge and complex enterprise. However noble the pursuit of learning and research, the scholar of today is not satisfied to lecture in drafty halls with student fees to provide his humble fare.

The professor expects the university to see that his salary is paid and his tenure and his retirement assured. He expects—and gets—lec-

ture halls with central heating, and, in this highly technical age, laboratories equipped with thousands of dollars worth of apparatus. He also expects the institution to look to his health and his morale—and part of his entertainment. Nor is the student satisfied with a garret and a crust of bread. He expects the university to see to his housing, food, health, education, morale, personality development, and recreation.

This, as the officials of any American university will tell you, is an intricate and awesome business running among the larger universities

Continued on Page 2



DR. H. L. DONOVAN  
President-Emeritus



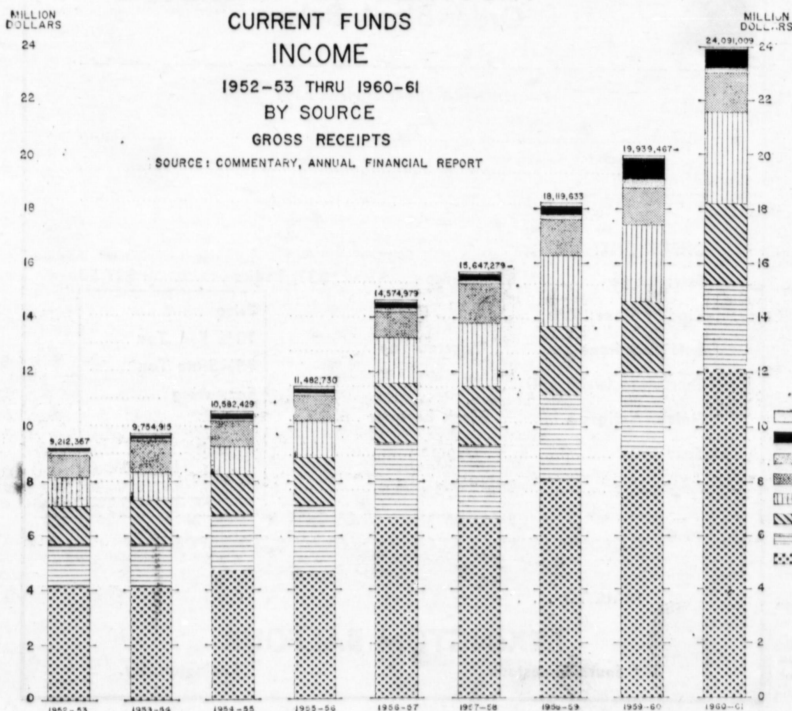
DR. FRANK D. PETERSON  
Vice President  
Business Administration



DR. FRANK G. DICKEY  
President

## UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

CURRENT FUNDS INCOME 1952-53 THRU 1960-61 BY SOURCE GROSS RECEIPTS SOURCE: COMMENTARY, ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT



### LEGEND

- STUDENT AID
- GIFTS AND GRANTS
- ENDOWMENTS
- STUDENT FEES
- SALES AND SERVICES
- AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES
- FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS
- COMMONWEALTH APPROPRIATIONS

### DATA

	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
STUDENT AID	31,381	24,800	33,411	42,887	37,926	51,347	52,007	64,846	84,846
GIFTS AND GRANTS	14,096	94,626	184,377	219,327	209,854	261,983	291,301	692,728	708,947
ENDOWMENTS	9,644	63,833	73,933	86,860	100,514	99,546	101,041	147,566	144,740
STUDENT FEES	798,081	990,038	849,736	924,983	1,024,668	1,365,570	1,440,321	1,797,937	1,492,438
SALES AND SERVICES	1,711,402	1,272,218	1,036,774	1,278,378	1,655,374	2,256,230	2,861,222	2,927,229	3,281,863
AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES	1,097,645	1,066,730	1,561,626	1,780,324	2,069,978	2,249,622	2,626,070	2,626,070	2,999,806
FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS	589,644	1,565,880	2,016,278	2,387,806	2,769,643	2,751,509	2,954,826	2,963,009	3,033,286
COMMONWEALTH APPROPRIATIONS	4,222,825	4,054,872	4,771,300	4,771,630	4,592,067	6,606,863	7,933,045	9,033,770	10,365,038
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,212,367</b>	<b>9,754,915</b>	<b>10,592,429</b>	<b>11,482,750</b>	<b>14,574,978</b>	<b>16,647,279</b>	<b>18,193,533</b>	<b>21,039,419</b>	<b>24,091,077</b>

# Expansion Launched By Donovan-Peterson

Continued from Page 1

into fifty millions of dollars or more annually.

That is why, just 20 years ago, when Frank D. Peterson was brought to the University of Kentucky to take charge of its business and financial affairs (at the same time Dr. Herman L. Donovan was elected president), he must have had the sensation of one pioneering.

For at that period the University in its financial affairs was hardly out of the medieval stage. All accounts were kept laboriously by hand in a ledger; the budget was made out by an office secretary; the cafeteria was run by a committee and all purchases were supervised by another committee; residence halls, publications, building and grounds maintenance, as well as the academic departments had no financial supervision, save an occasional report to the president.

That no one ever quite knew what was happening to the University's money was quite evident. As a result, the Board of Trustees, as the new administration was about to take over, decided on April 1, 1941, to set up the Department of Business Management and Control. The Board appointed Dr. Peterson as Controller in a resolution clearly stating that "he should be charged with the management and control of all finances" and have supervision over all services, a responsibility that could not be delegated.

The need was painfully obvious—and it was not as though this loose handling of business operations had grown out of the Commonwealth's excessive generosity which made businesslike practices unnecessary. Kentucky legislatures had, in fact, been notoriously niggardly with the University.

In contrast with today's state appropriation of \$12,202,600, for example (and this still is not high, as state university budgets go in America), the total which had been appropriated for the fiscal year 1941-42 was \$1,204,676.68—about a tenth as much.

Since this budget represented a reduction from the preceding year's total, it became necessary in 1941-42 to make even the small expenditures of that time to make heavy cuts in building maintenance and to eliminate all salary increases, among other things, for student enrollment was down by 12.7 percent.

Soon, however, word began to get around among other universities in the region that, even with a reduced budget, President Herman L. Donovan at the University of Kentucky was managing to make his few dollars go an awfully long way.

An able administrator himself, Dr. Donovan had already learned that the man who was getting such phenomenal mileage out of the University's skimpy supply of dollars was his new Comptroller.

Within a year after Dr. Peterson arrived on the campus, a budget with numbered accounts and a machine accounting system approved by the American Council on Education had been installed; monthly financial statements were being issued; the procedure for centralized control of all expenditures was set up, including centralized purchasing and a central storeroom for which supplies could be bought in bulk at great saving; funds were being classified according to functions and objects for which spent—and an annual financial statement was published for the first time in the history of the University.

The student cafeteria, which under its committee had been losing about \$1,500 annually, was reorganized and now showed a profit for the first time; student publications were placed under the supervision of a Faculty Director; the campus bookstore was placed under

the Comptroller and an inventory and accounting system set up; athletic funds were audited and supervised; and a survey was made of all buildings on the campus with a detailed analysis of long-needed maintenance and repairs—and a department set up to get these done.

The astonishing result was that within twelve months the buildings of the campus—some of them ancient and dilapidated even then—began to take on a "new" look. Dollars began to buy more than they ever had before. Unwise or unnecessary expenditures could now be prevented before they were made, for requisitions now must be approved before the money was spent. The legislature was still showing no great disposition to be overly generous, but the institution began to go forward.

In 1943, however, World War II had brought a pause in the normal educational program—as it had to all universities—and UK now began to give training in Engineering to some 3,000 students under the Army's Specialized Training Program. So large did the program grow, and so much of the institution's energies did it absorb, that it was necessary to take over a downtown Lexington hotel to house the trainees—and for women students to use fraternity houses for a time as residences.

But with its business affairs now running by an up-to-date, efficient system and with its new, dynamic President, UK was using this wartime pause to begin planning for the future. And it required a dauntless administration indeed to have such bold visions as did these men then. For at that moment, Kentucky legislatures had allocated only \$1,650,000 in all the 78 years of the University's history for buildings on the campus. "Probably no state university in the nation had less money appropriated directly for a building program," Dr. Peterson recalls.

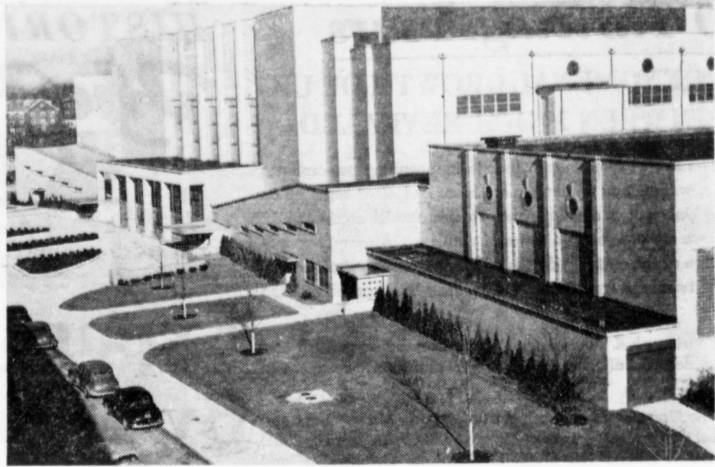
President Donovan now recommended to the legislature a building program which included the construction of a Fine Arts building, a Commerce building, a Library annex, a museum, and a hospital and dispensary. There was also public demand for a field house and an addition to the football stadium; these were constructed partly at state cost.

The present Coliseum cost \$3,860,000, with \$2,705,804 out of state funds and the remaining to be paid for by bonds; the McLean addition to the stadium cost \$800,000, with \$500,000 of this amount being supplied by the state. There also were constructed, however, the Fine Arts Building costing \$1,640,000 (\$1,000,000 of this state money) and a dairy barn.

With these additions, the legislature reverted to its old habits and for the next several years practically no money was forthcoming for University buildings.

Nevertheless, after a few years, buildings began to appear on the campus as if by magic. University staff members and citizens of the state rubbed their eyes when in 1947 Bowman Hall, costing \$439,000, was completed without the state having advanced a penny for its construction. In 1950 there followed the \$412,000 Journalism building and a Service Building costing \$784,000. No state funds had been put up for these, either. What had happened?

President Donovan was finding that his Comptroller could almost literally pull buildings out of a hat. Bowman Hall, the men's residence, was constructed on a Federal loan and from bonds to be liquidated through income from room rentals. The Journalism building was constructed from profits from the printing plant, and from bonds pledging



## Memorial Coliseum

The Commonwealth provided \$2,705,804 for the construction of the Memorial Coliseum which called for a total outlay of \$3,860,000. Bonds were issued to complete the financing of the building.

An addition to McLean Stadium, costing \$800,000, and the Fine Arts Building, costing \$1,640,000 were among the first campus additions in the expansion which began at the end of World War II.

future profits. The Service Building was constructed through bonds pledging administrative savings from its use.

But this was not all. If the University was to have a really adequate plant—and President Donovan and Dr. Peterson were determined that it would—adjacent property must be acquired, or there would be no room to grow. Using funds donated to the University by Mrs. James Ben

Ali Haggin, the new Comptroller through shrewd bargaining bought more than \$1,000,000 worth of houses and lots, investing Haggin money, and skillfully arranging for the rentals of the houses themselves to pay off their original cost. Some \$500,000 have been liquidated and the balance at the rate of some \$70,000 a year.

Soon there also appeared an ingenious plan for constructing frater-

nity and sorority houses on a self-liquidating basis. Dr. Peterson decided that, in order for students and fraternity alumni to be willing to cooperate, it would be necessary for the University to take the responsibility itself. Consequently, it was arranged for the houses to be leased to the chapter on a long-term basis, with rents to be reduced to a dollar

Continued on Page 3

## ALUMNI... Do You Have A UK CLASS RING?

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Finish: Antique ..... Black Lacquer .....

Year Date ..... Degree .....

Finger Size ..... Engraving Inside .....

Price .....
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Total .....
Deposit .....
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## LEXINGTON BALFOUR

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Lexington, Ky.

# Team Began 3,347 Acres Added To Farm Holdings

*Continued from Page 2*  
 a year plus maintenance when the bonds were retired.

This plan both eliminated taxes and high mortgage costs to the chapters; it had real educational advantages, too, for it grouped the Greeks for better supervision and prevented wasteful competition through controlled building. By this plan nine sorority houses and nine fraternity houses costing about \$2,597,000 were added to the campus plant—all handsome, fire-proof buildings, of advanced contemporary design—still at no cost to the state or the University.

These, however, were only a phase of the student housing program that was developing—again with no outlay of state funds. Following Bowman Hall, there appeared in 1954 Donovan Hall, a \$1,500,000 men's residence, and Keeneland Hall, costing \$1,200,000 (financed partly by a gift from the Keeneland Foundation), and in 1956, Cooperstown costing \$2,800,000, and in 1957, Shawneetown was rebuilt for staff and married student housing at a cost of \$2,000,000; in 1958 Holmes residence hall for women, costing \$1,000,000, and in 1960 Haggin residence hall for men costing \$1,800,000, appeared, all on a self-liquidating basis and with only a few thousand dollars of state funds in the almost \$11 million spent.

As all of this ledgerman transpired, other business officials of universities in the nation had become interested in how all this was being done on a budget which had not increased much from the 1940's, not doing much more than keeping up with the growing inflation. So there was organized by Dr. Peterson the College Business Management Institute, which now meets each year as a short course for business management personnel coming from all over the nation to exchange ideas—especially his! Dr. Peterson has been director of this organization and still is considered its mentor.

All of this high-level planning did not keep the Comptroller from keeping a wary eye of the functioning of his smooth-running fiscal system in the University. Wasteful expenditures, down to the unnecessary purchase of stationery, were checked on constantly; a manual outlining the most efficient methods for janitors to follow in caring for buildings and saving on cleaning supplies, for example, was issued—saving many hundreds of dollars among a group where the turnover is rapid. Not just the employees, but even the dollars were not allowed to remain idle. Funds held temporarily in reserve have been put out on short-term loans—and the University has cleared more than \$60,000 a year for the past several years!

For the legislature had not shown any disposition to take any of the strings off its purse. In those lean years, there arose a number of stories about the Comptroller, who was genial and jovial enough to everyone, except where a dollar was being wasted. On one occasion he slipped on the ice on the campus and fractured both elbows. Among the maintenance men the story got around, and only half jokingly, that some of them had come in to demand a 20 cents an hour increase in wages—and "Pete" had brought his arms down on his deck so hard he broke both of them.

But this was not too long before Sputnik and an awakening in Kentucky government of the necessity for caring adequately for its state university. At President Donovan's retirement—and under the leadership of the affable, persuasive new President Frank G. Dickey—a new building program was launched, including the \$27,000,000 Medical Center and three off-campus centers, to be financed largely by the state.

For other much needed buildings,  
*Continued on Page 4*

From 1940 to Dec. 31, 1960, the University of Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station and Agricultural Extension Service increased its land holdings 3,447.09 acres. This land was acquired through lease agreement, by gift to the University, and by outright purchase.

The needs for land in agriculture are research, test demonstration, and 4-H camps. To the agricultural scientist, land is part of the laboratory on which he conducts experiments.

During the period 1940 to 1960, the Agricultural Experiment Station acquired by lease 652.89 acres. In 1953, a twenty-year lease was entered into with Mr. T. R. Bryant for 137.89 acres in Woodford County. In 1955 the Kentucky Utilities Company leased 333 acres for a period of twenty years to the University for research and test demonstration purposes in Mercer County near Harrodsburg. In November, 1960, the University entered into an agreement with the Department of Parks, a state agency, whereby 182 acres of land were leased for 99 years to be used as a 4-H Club camp known as the J. M. Feltner Memorial 4-H Club Camp, near London, in Laurel County. The University for the Agronomy Department has leased from various owners 59 plots in 33 counties within the state.

In addition to lease agreements, the University Experiment Station acquired by purchase from James A. Hulett and Sallie H. Slade, 202 acres on the Higby Mill Road in Fayette County for a sum of \$270,000. The Commonwealth of Kentucky in 1957 purchased from Henry K. Knight 780.75 acres known as Coldstream Farm and 372.23 acres from Hugh A. Grant known as Crown Crest Farm, totaling 1,152.9 acres for a sum of \$1,902,417. During 1955, a committee of interested citizens in and around Owen County, purchased 891.96 acres of land from Gustav Wendt, and Kepple Roland for \$59,000 and donated this land to the University for agricultural research and test demonstration work. An additional 47.71 acres were purchased by the University Experiment Station from W. W. King for \$3,800 in 1958, making a total of 939.67 acres in the Eden Shale Farm. In 1951, the Veterans Administration deeded to the University Experiment Station 89.39 acres of land in Fayette County for poultry research. (This transaction was handled through the Department of Health, Education and Welfare of the Federal Government. In 1952, a group of interested citizens donated 400 acres of land at Dawson, for use as a 4-H Club camp. In 1940, Barry Bingham, well-known newspaper publisher, donated 9.66 acres of land for use as a 4-H Club camp in Washington County.

The Department of Animal Husbandry conducts research on swine, beef cattle, and sheep on the Mercer County, Eden Shale, and Coldstream Farms; the Experiment Station has allotted to the department approximately 1,200 acres of this total acreage. The Dairy Science Department has been allotted approximately 600 acres on the Mercer County, Eden Shale, Coldstream and University Farms for research with dairy cattle. The South Farm has been assigned primarily to the Horticulture Department and is in development as a research farm. The Agronomy Department has been assigned the Woodford County Farm and has a few projects on the South, Eden Shale and Coldstream Farms and does research with tobacco, forage crops, small grains, weed control, sorghum, corn and soybeans on the research plots located throughout the State.

The agricultural scientist must be near his research laboratory. Therefore, in recent years, there has been a tendency to move research formerly conducted on outlying farms to the land owned by the University

in the proximity of Lexington thereby releasing the outlying farms for test demonstration work. In all probability this trend will continue in the future.

By the acquisition of the three additional camps in the past decade, the 4-H Club Department has been able to conduct 4-H camps for the youth of Kentucky. This would not have been possible if this land had not been acquired.

To make a statement that the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Agricultural Extension Service have sufficient land for the next decade to satisfy the needs for youth work, research, and test demonstration work would be pure speculation. These activities will become significantly more important as time goes on. The agricultural scientists have made the American public the best clothed and best fed people on earth. He has, perhaps, been responsible for the creation of surplus food items which may seem to have caused some insurmountable problems of disposal. However, the American economy is faced with an ever-growing population which takes additional land for housing developments, leaving less land for agricultural use.

The following summarizes land acquired by lease, purchase and donation during period 1940-1960:

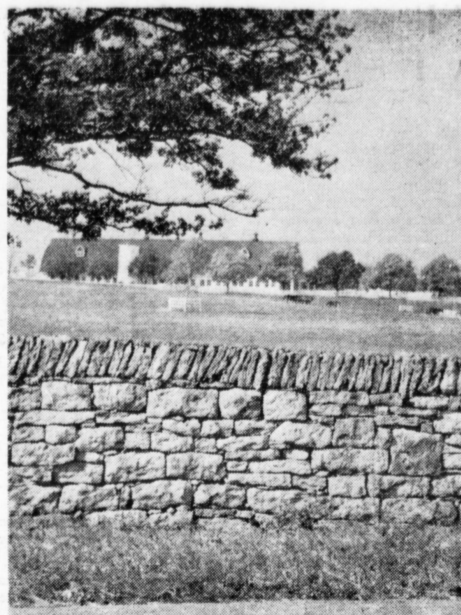
LAND ACQUIRED BY LEASE					
Farm	Date Secured	From Whom	Acreage	Cost	
UK Mercer		Leased from Kentucky Utilities Co., without cost for 20 years	333		
Farm	1-6-55	Leased from T. R. Bryant \$30.00 per acre from 3-1-54 (20 year lease)	137.89		
UK Woodford Co.		Leased for 99 years from Department of Parks	182		
Farm	3-1-54				
J. M. Feltner Memorial 4-H Camp	11-1960				
LAND ACQUIRED BY PURCHASES					
UK Eden Shale Farm	6-13-58	W. W. King	47.71	\$	3,800.00
UK South Farm	3-26-56	Jim Hulett	202.5	\$	270,000.00
UK Coldstream (Crown Crest)	6-1-57	Henry Knight	780.75		
		Hugh A. Grant	372.23	\$	1,902,417.00
LAND ACQUIRED BY DONATIONS					
Bingham Camp	1940		9.66		
UK Eden Shale Farm	8-4-55	Gustav Wendt	234.22*		
	8-4-55	Kepple Roland	657.74		
Camp Dawson	1952		400		
UK Poultry Farm	4-1-57	Transferred from Veterans Hospital	89.39		
				Total	3,447.09
					\$2,176,217.00

\* Actual cost of land was \$59,000.00

The land which is usually taken for suburban developments is the most fertile and productive agricultural land. Therefore, the problem is not only one of diverting more acres from agricultural use but also is one of taking the most productive land.

The role of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station will become more important in the next decade. Some research projects will be discontinued or reduced in significance but will be replaced by new projects to solve immediate and long range agricultural problems. The land now used for research purposes no doubt will be used more intensively in the future. Nevertheless, there is a strong possibility that more acres will be required.

The foundation, the present and the future of any society depends on



**Coldstream Farm**  
 One of the significant additions to the holdings of the Agricultural Experiment Station was Coldstream Farm acquired, together with Crown Crest Farm, at a cost of \$1,902,417 in 1957.

its youth. The need to work with youngsters to help them grow into citizens of a dynamic state is one hat was with us in 1914 when the Smith-Lever Act was passed. (Act established the Agricultural Extension Service). It has even greater importance today. For as our youth moves from the farm to "suburbia," the guiding hands of such organizations as the 4-H Club become more significant. Even today there is a need for additional land for 4-H

Water consumption at UK has increased from 893,000 to 2,030,840 cubic feet per month during the past two decades.



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campus across the state. There is no doubt that in the future land requirements for youth work will be greatly increased. —G. J. Ruschell.

In addition to making considerable improvements to the old buildings over the years and completely renovating one of them, 42 new buildings and two additions have been constructed and two structures have been acquired by purchase. These 46 structures contain 2,504,487 square feet in area and were acquired at a cost of \$35,179,544.99. These 46 units actually comprise several more structures than the number 46 indicates, for the housing units of Cooperstown and Shawneetown, the six fraternity houses and the six sorority house, which are grouped together, are counted as one each, or only four in the total of 46.

# Staff Changes Reflect UK Growth

The University of Kentucky has experienced a considerable growth in the area of personnel staff changes in the 20 year period 1941 to 1961. Some very startling changes in the composition of the University's personnel requirements over the years have occurred, and it will be the purpose of this article to briefly point out the most interesting of these differences to the reader.

The personnel of a University is

composed of two main groups, Faculty (teaching and professional personnel), and Staff (non-teaching personnel). In taking a quick look at these groups and using July, 1941 to June, 1961 as the period to look back into the past, it will be found that the staff has changed in this interim of dynamic growth.

Another interesting comparison is shown when we look at the annual payroll of 1941 in contrast to the annual payroll of 1961.

1941	1961
\$2,052,588.51	\$13,456,433

The annual payroll has increased in amount six times over the 1941 figure. Of course, not only does this represent an increase in total staff, but also reflects the increase in salary amounts as the University has constantly strived to improve salaries and to stay within striking distance of the ever rising salary levels created by inflationary forces in an effort to remain competitive in the various labor markets.

These two comparative figures quickly highlight the fact that the University is an ever-growing, constantly changing dynamic institution. This constant growth, occurring gradually over this 20 year span of time, with regard to the personnel adjustments of the University indicate its importance as a major employer; its need for quality personnel to teach and assist the youth of our state; and the emphasis the University places on the philosophy that it is *people* who make a university a great university.

The most startling change has occurred in the staff (non-teaching) personnel. This has come about due to the many increased services required to support the faculty members teaching and research activities. These additional non-teaching personnel have been needed to relieve the faculty members from the pursuit of operating details so as to be able to concentrate on teaching and

research functions; to provide the necessary functions required to operate a much larger institution on a business-like basis; to provide the necessary skilled manpower in such supporting areas as service and maintenance, agricultural service, food services, laboratories services, and clerical services that are required to operate and maintain an expanded physical plant necessary to take care of the academic needs of an ever increasing student enrollment.

There is a tremendous variety of these non-teaching positions available on a college campus that is not generally recognized. To give a brief insight into the kinds of jobs these staff positions cover, it is noted that a university needs cooks, bakers, electricians, painters, upholsterers, truck drivers, maids, janitors, embalmers, medical technicians, x-ray technicians, nurses, machinists, electronic technicians, accountants, secretaries, policemen, telephone operators, printers, instrument makers,

and other employment categories.

In recognition of the growth in numbers of this group of the University staff and the need to formulate a fair, consistent, well planned personnel program for these non-teaching employees, the administration established the University Personnel Division early in 1960.

The purpose of this newly created Division of the University is to provide the leadership and responsibility for developing and administering all personnel policies that are related to the non-academic staff members. Any matter concerned with any phase of the employer-employee relationship is to be administered in this office. The type of functions that the Division will be concerned with are such necessary procedures as recruiting and employment help to the operating departments, maintaining personal and absence records on all non-academic personnel, transfer and promotion procedures, job classifica-

tion and wage and salary studies and development, training and orientation programs, and to assist in the promotion and development of any program, procedure, or policy that will promote the betterment of the employer-employee working conditions and relationships to produce a sound, well-balanced overall personnel program for the non-academic employees.

In this very brief look into the past to see the dramatic changes and noting the University administration's recent actions in recognizing the needs regarding the personnel of the University, we can look forward to the future confidently in expectation that the personnel changes occurring in the future will be met with the same kind of progressive and stimulating action that can only mean that the University of Kentucky is to remain in the forefront of being known as a leader in university administration and organization.

## Team Began Expansion Era

*Continued from Page 3*

though, Dr. Peterson, who subsequently had been named Vice President in charge of Business Administration, reached into his hat to pull out another plan which has found favor with state officials. The new Chemistry-Physics \$5,800,000 building and the \$2,200,000 library annex, now under construction, have neither been financed from state capital outlay. They are to be paid for from bonds issued against revenues from student fees—and this same method, if necessary, may be used to finance about \$10,000,000 more in buildings which President Dickey and his administration have in mind.

It is a striking fact that, of the University's \$100,000,000 plant, only \$25,000,000 (and more than half of this has come in the past three years for the Medical Center and the three off-campus centers) has been paid for by state appropriations.

All of this would seem like quite enough for one man to plan and work for during a crucial twenty years in the life of the University, but Dr. Peterson not only continues to have a part in planning the new buildings and to direct the business operation of an institution growing increasingly complex, he has also seen to the purchase of two farms for the Experiment Station, had a part in the moving of the College of Pharmacy from Louisville to the Lexington campus, the foreign technical assistance program with Indonesia, the establishment of Carnahan House, alumni-faculty club of which he is president, the building and administration of the three new off-campus centers, and the establishment of the University's new IBM computing center. Dr. Peterson founded and continues to direct a Business Management Institute which in its nine years history has drawn participants from 25 states including Alaska and several foreign countries.

In his spare time—if it can be called that—Dr. Peterson is chairman of the Board of Trustees of Central Baptist Hospital in Lexington, chairman Lexington-Fayette County United Community Fund, a farmer, and a civic leader.

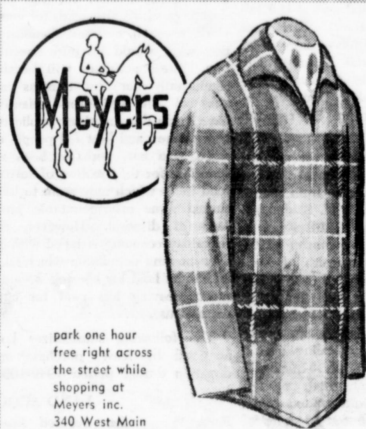
To those few who are not ac-

*Continued on Page 8*

## Property Is Acquired For Expansion

In order to provide for an expansion that could be reasonably foreseen, it was necessary for the University to acquire property adjacent to the main campus well in advance of the time when it would be needed for the construction of added facilities.

The Haggin Fund of the University has been used principally to buy and administer this residential properties. Of such units purchased through this fund, 86 units purchased during the past 20 years at a cost of \$989,521.92 have produced an income from rentals of \$467,582.07. The cost of repair, utilities, etc., on these properties amounted to \$70,163.07, making a net income of \$397,419.00. The income has been used to amortize the cost of acquisition.



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## Food Services Expanded To Meet Campus Needs

Twenty years ago, in June, 1941, the food service to the campus, no doubt adequate for that time, was a small operation when compared to the services provided today. There was the "Food Department" of the Women's Residence Halls, the oldest of all food units, which was one of two main food establishments. The other large unit was the Student Union Commons which was ending its third year of operation in the new Student Union Building, in expansive quarters, with some persons wondering whether the generous space of kitchen and dining area could be justified.

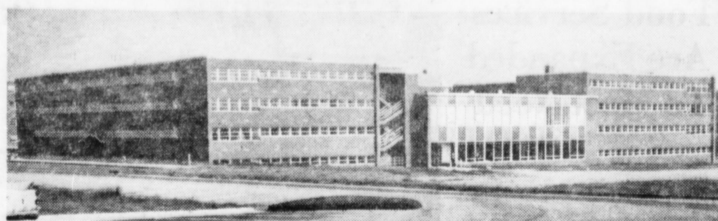
The 1941-42 report of Miss Alberta E. Limbach, manager of the Student Union Commons, had this opening paragraph expressing a philosophy which may well have been applicable to all food units:

*"The Student Union Commons, which includes a double cafeteria line, grill and soda fountain, a sandwich shop and all campus catering, is operated under the direction of the Comptroller's Office of the University of Kentucky. The purpose of the Commons is to serve good food to students at a reasonable cost and to operate at a small margin of profit to maintain the physical plant and replace equipment."*

A third food unit in 1941 was the Training School Cafeteria in the William S. Taylor Education Building, serving the students and faculty of the Model High School. That year this cafeteria served about 53,000 meals which represented total sales of about \$10,500. This operation has continued through the last twenty years to serve approximately the same number of people, with the dollar sales increase cor-

responding to the increases in food and labor costs.

The Food Department of the Women's Residence Halls has likewise served a rather stable population over the past two decades—the women students housed in Patterson, Boyd and Jewell Halls. In 1941 the student occupants of these dormitories numbered about 350; and the Food Department served approximately 170,000 meals to students with an board income of \$59,500. Thirty-nine employees were required to provide the food service, the yearly payroll amounting to \$15,000. The general or common wage paid kitchen workers was \$5.60 per week (29 persons at this rate); the supervisory or more skilled pay rates ranged from \$9 to \$15 per week, with one person (the head cook, a man) receiving \$20 per week. These wage rates were taken from the payroll of the Food Department dated September 20, 1941. Such a wage schedule, low as it now appears, was not unusually low for food establishments at that time, but apparently in line with the local market. However,



### Haggin Hall

Haggin Hall, last in the series of men's dormitories completed on the UK campus, was built at a cost of \$1,800,000 on a self-liquidation basis.

Only a few thousand dollars of state funds were expended in dormitory constructions which reached a total of almost \$11,000,000.

such rates emphasize the sharp wage increases which have occurred from 1941 to 1961.

In this connection, some comparisons with 1961 hourly rates of food unit workers will be of interest. The payroll for the last half of April, 1961, for the Food Department of the Women's Residence Halls showed 25 hourly employees, the median point falling in the 75 cent per hour group. In other words, half of the workers received 75 cents per hour, and lower to the minimum of 65 cents; the other half of the workers received 75 cents per hour and higher to the maximum of \$1.30 per hour. Six of the workers, approximately 25%, received from \$1.00 per hour to the maximum rate.

For the Student Union Commons for the same period (April, 1961) the payroll showed 82 regular em-

ployees, 28 of whom received 75 cents per hour (this group representing new employees, porters, service line and dishroom employees). The median point of the group fell in the 82 cent per hour rate bracket. There were 15 employees who received \$1.05 to \$1.45 per hour; 14 employees received 90 cents per hour.

These rates show most substantial increases over 1941, up to at least 6 or 7 times. The number of hours worked per week for the presently employed workers is high, 48 to 54 hours; and for a few men workers, 60 to 65 hours per week. The earnings per week are therefore high . . . up to a maximum of \$91 per week, based on the April, 1961 payroll analysis.

Even so, the conclusion may well be about the same as that reached concerning the 1941 payroll, that is,

food service personnel as a group in VTIV is yet paid on a relatively low wage scale in comparison to labor groups in manufacturing industries. Such a fact does not detract from the reality that 1961 wages in the University food units have increased in much greater percentages, and thus to the benefit of the workers, than have the other factors in operating costs.

This upward increase in wages has been evident throughout the U. S. economy. The following from "The American Economy—Its Origins, Development and Transformation," Chapter 11, Page 328, by Johnson and Krooss, published in 1960, indicates the sharp wage increases in industry during this twenty year period. This excerpt

Continued on Page 6



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# Food Services Are Expanded To Meet Need

Continued from Page 5

applies to the two decades under study:

Year	Estimated Manufacturing Earnings, 1929-57	
	Money Wages hourly weekly (Current dollars)	Real Wages hourly weekly (1947-48 dollars)
1940	.66 25.20	1.10 42.07
1945	1.02 44.39	1.28 55.63
1950	1.47 59.33	1.43 57.71
1957	2.07 82.39	1.72 68.54

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The above figures show that "money wages" increased in industry from 1940-1957 by three times. Wages have continued to increase from 1957 to the present, which would make comparison with 1941 all the greater.

Likewise the commodity price index on food has been upward. In 1942 the Food Department of the Women's Residence Halls had a closing inventory on food supplies of approximately \$9,000, which was then considered a high but desirable inventory by Mrs. Sarah B. Holmes, Acting Dean of Women at that time. This was her comment in the annual Report to the Business Office:

"Last year Miss Limbach built up a reserve inventory of approximately \$6,000. In the face of the consistently rising market, it was a wise procedure. We have continued the plan this year so at the present time we have in our storeroom the following inventory. As all of these supplies were bought on a much lower market than at the present time, the halls will benefit by the purchases."

The 1941-42 operations of the Student Union Commons have been made of record in the Manager's Report of that year. Miss Alberta E. Limbach was quite detailed in her reporting. The cafeteria served 156,000 meals, including meals to athletes. In addition, 16,200 meals were served full-time employees; 7,200 meals to student employees. Special functions accounted for 24,500 more meals, and such special catering included 44 teas, 83 luncheons, 87 dinners, 16 banquets in ballroom, 23 receptions, 99 special parties through cafeteria line, etc. All special functions totaled 384.

That year the total sales amounted to about \$96,000. The raw food cost was approximately 60% of income. There were 22 full-time employees, plus 15-20 student helpers (part-time), representing a payroll of about \$20,000. Twenty years later, 1961, the sales of the Student Union Commons (including grills) totaled \$575,000, with salaries and



The K-Lair

Latest and one of the popular grills established to provide food for students and faculty is the K-Lair, opened at the completion of Haggin Hall. Other UK grills are the Student Union Grill, the Wildcat Grill, and the Dorm Grill.

wages amounting to approximately \$185,000, and the raw food cost being about 42% of total receipts. This represented a growth in sales over the twenty years of 600%; and the amount paid personnel about nine times (or 900%) of that paid in 1941-42.

This statement in the 1941-42 report, as well as a modest operating profit, compliments the management: "A line and staff organization is set up with direct lines of authority. Each position has been analyzed and a job analysis made of it." Then there was this brief reference to World War II and its disrupting effects on the national economy, the University of Kentucky and all educational institutions modifying their services to meet the challenges of the emergency: "The National Emergency has created a

labor problem which has greatly affected the organization."

However, in spite of the problem of sufficient man power, the Student Union Commons measured up to the responsibility of serving meals to the Army Trainees, approximately 1,400 in number, during the years 1943-46. During those years Mrs. Jennie May Trigg was manager of the Student Union Cafeteria. Interestingly enough, the Army Trainees themselves constituted about 3% of the labor supply, with only 1/3 of the labor requirement being personnel of the University.

A further detail of history of that time is that an exit door was cut in the south end of the cafeteria for the Army trainees, the center door being the entrance.

Aside from World War II years, there were the post-war years during which GI students swelled the en-

rollment for several years in succession, creating another type of administrative problems. Housing and food facilities were hard pressed. In this connection, mention should be made of the "Little Commons," an auxiliary food facility near the Agricultural Building which was in operation from 1948 to 1950 inclusive, with a yearly sales volume of approximately \$27,000. After its discontinuance, the Student Union Commons was able to assume the services formerly rendered by this unit.

The impact of the GI enrollment, as well as the economic inflation taking place during that time, caused sales volume to increase sharply from 1946 to 1951, especially at the Student Union Commons. The sales

of \$293,000 in 1951 increased to \$486,000 in 1951 at the Student Union Commons. As evidence that

the Women's Residence Halls Food Department has been a stable, consistent operation, the sales there increased only from \$137,000 in 1946 to \$160,000 in 1951.

Labor wage schedules sharply increased during the six year period, 1946-51 inclusive. The cost of labor at the Student Union Cafeteria increased from \$54,600 to \$111,200, slightly more than doubled. The increase in labor costs at the Women's Residence Halls unit was from \$26,800 in 1946, to about \$37,600 in 1948 and 1949. However, labor economies were affected in 1950 and 1951, the latter year showing the total expenditure for wages at \$32,100.

These facts emphasize the management problems of that period when increased services and the inflationary price trend of food commodities, in addition to rising wage rates, demanded constant supervision in keeping these changing factors in proper relationship. Labor saving equipment and better management techniques have resulted in greater efficiency and lower unit costs; these have been continuing factors over the years in the food service operations.

During this same period in which wages and food prices increased, the charges to students had to be likewise raised to pass on the higher operating costs. In the Student Union Cafeteria this was done by increasing the unit prices of food available on the cafeteria lines, but only when and to the extent necessary. In the Food Department of the Women's Residence Halls—a food service operated on a contract, semester rate—it is interesting to note the board rate charged dormitory students during the past twenty years.

The following shows the extent that rates for board have increased by necessity:

Year	Semester Board Rate for Women
1940-1941	\$ 96
1950-51	\$120
1955-56	\$144
1960-61	\$177

The present semester board rate of \$177 is approximately 84% more than the rate in effect twenty years ago for dormitory women. This

Continued on Page 7

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## Food Services Expanded To Meet Campus Needs

*Continued from Page 6*  
 record appears to be good; much in favor of the student when related to the analysis of the ever-increasing operating expense items of wages, salaries, and raw food costs. Better, all-over management and greater sales volume have brought financial benefits to the student.

A major advance in food service for men students was made in 1955 with the opening of the Donovan Hall Cafeteria. Until that time, the men students living in the Quadrangle had to go across campus to the Student Union Commons, or else take their meals at boarding houses or restaurants bordering the campus, most of such commercial food places being less than good quality.

Donovan Hall Cafeteria has operated since 1955 on a "contract basis" for all students in the Quadrangle and Donovan Hall, at the beginning serving about 915 men. This past year, 1960, Haggin Hall which houses 575 men was occupied for the first time; these men have also been served by the Donovan Hall Cafeteria. The semester rate in 1955 was \$165 for breakfast and dinner, seven days a week. The present semester rate is the same. However, three years ago meals on Sunday were discontinued. The interesting fact remains that for the past six years, in spite of advancing prices in food and the upward labor rates annually granted in this food establishment, the semester rate has remained the same. Improvements or refinements in management, with the larger sales volume experienced this year because of Haggin Hall, have off-set the higher costs of raw food, labor, and salaries of management.

Simultaneous with the occupancy of Haggin Hall was the opening of the nearby new Grill, called K-Lair, in the east portion of the Food Storage Center building. This food establishment was developed after careful planning by a committee with the professional services of the architect and engineer in preparing plans and specifications. The environment is colorful and attractive; the equipment modern and efficient. It was designed for students, for quick and quality service. The first year's operation indicates that the K-Lair is meeting the needs of the students for whom it was established.

Mention should be made of other grills on the campus—all important in furnishing food service of "short orders." The grills serve students in several campus areas—good wholesome food to satisfy hunger. The grills also serve as small "social centers" where student friends meet for a coffee break or a sandwich. There are three grills other than K-Lair. The Student Union Grill, the largest, is operated as a part of the Student Union Cafeteria; and so are the other two grills. The Wildcat Grill is located just west of the Coliseum, and the "Dorm Grill" is at the west end of the Men's dorm Quadrangle. Each grill has a manager; separate financial records as to operations are kept, but merged with the "parent" cafeteria in the summary of operating statements. The K-Lair is regarded as a branch unit of the Donovan Hall Cafeteria; all the other grills, of the Student Union Commons.

The year 1955, aside from the

inauguration of the Donovan Hall Cafeteria, was also important in that the Food Storage Center opened during the summer months. This new unit was constructed to serve as a central Food Storage for all food establishments of the campus—a central "warehouse" from which the managers of the several food units would requisition their requirements on all food items, paper supplies, etc.

Inventories in the several units were thereby substantially reduced since frequent deliveries from the Food Storage Center furnished their requirements. Coordination became all the more important; advance planning of purchases, proper timing of deliveries to the Food Storage Center, campus orders and deliveries—all were elements of importance in making the plan effective. Needless to say, the Food Storage Center has been successful as a service unit to the cafeterias and the Food Department of the Women's Residence Halls.

The Director of Food Services, Mrs. Marie E. Fortenbery, was also given the responsibility of the Food Storage Center. Her office was located in the new building. With the cooperation of the managerial dieticians of the several food units, the staff of the Food Storage Center has succeeded year after year to increase efficiency in services to the campus food establishments on all requirements—such as canned goods, frozen foods, meats, paper supplies.

For the past three years, fresh fruit and vegetables have been purchased directly by the University from the wholesale terminal market in Louisville, transported by the University truck. This plan has brought benefits in improved quality, with less waste, and in generally lower prices. Purchases are made competitively on the basis of written specifications, subject to approval of the Federal Inspector at the Terminal. This project has been successful. Much of its success can be attributed to the fact that all food units of the campus are under the unified supervision of the Director of Food Services, who also manages the Food Storage Center.

Finally, as to campus food units, the two Football Houses should be in the enumeration. The Director of Food Services serves these units in an advisory capacity. Food purchases for them are channeled through the Food Storage Center, but the actual operation of the Football Houses is under the direction of the UK Athletics Association. Each of these housing units accommodates 48 students, supervised by a house-mother.

What has been the growth of the University of Kentucky food services over the past twenty years? Comparisons are given below on sales, wages, number of employees, etc. for the years of 1941-42 and 1959-60:

For All Units	Year 1941-42	Year 1959-60
Sales	\$166,100	\$1,066,800
Meals Served	497,600	1,456,004
Number of Employees	69	207
Wage Payroll	\$ 37,320	\$ 329,900

Continued on Page 11

## 19,344 Acres Held By UK

The University has made great strides in its near 100 years of history. From a very humble beginning in 1865 as the "Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky," it was not until 1880 that it received its first tract of land—fifty acres then known as City Park and thereafter as Original Campus. This gift from the City of Lexington was given upon the condition that the A&M College would be permanently located on the land. Permanent it was and permanent it is until today. The University has acquired by gift, will, or purchase, 19,344.957 acres.

It is interesting to observe the University's growth from the land it has acquired. Excluding land used by the Agricultural Experiment Station, a twenty-year table looks like this:

Year	Acres Acquired
1880-1890	50.00
1891-1910	3.92
1911-1920	19.13
1921-1940	16.66
1941-1960	1,081.66

It becomes glaringly apparent that the University's growth in land has taken place in the past twenty years. After the initial acquisition of 50 acres, it was 80 years before the University doubled in land acquired. But this does not include Agricultural Experiment land, and that is another story. (See page 3).

Nor does this table reflect the academic or the cultural or the spiritual growth of the University. But without physical facilities, with-

out the proper expansion, no university can grow to its proper dimensions. And despite the fantastic growth in the past 20 years, there is every indication that the next 20 will be even more dynamic. Perhaps we shall not be able to equal the 1,000 acre accomplishment of the 1941-61 years, but it is increasingly apparent that some means, some way must and can be found to meet the ever pressing demand; the demand for a new engineering complex, a law center, student housing, faculty housing, an expanded College of Education to meet our teacher training needs, new research facilities, and many more.

The University is aware of these future needs and has shown its propensity to acquire land to meet these expansion problems.

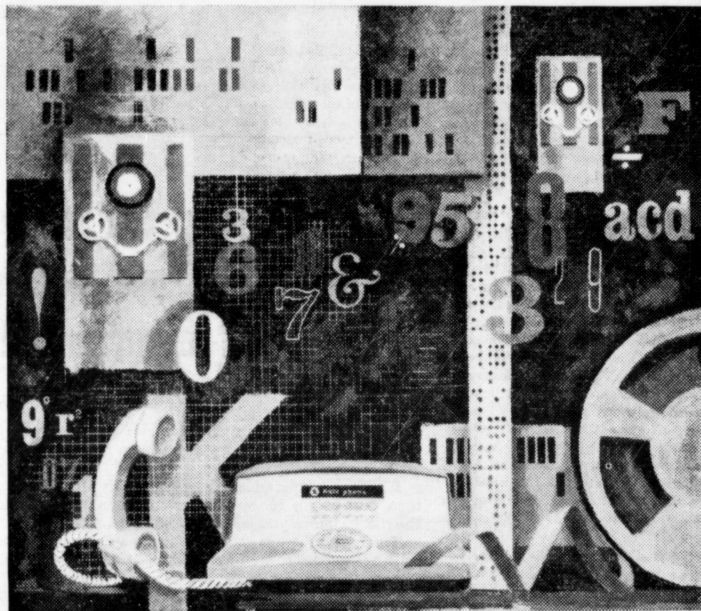
Its most recent indication of this awareness is its intention to cooperate fully with the City of Lexington in its proposed Urban Re-

newal program. This one means comes to the front to help meet the demands of higher education. By a three to one financial participation the Federal Government is helping the community to improve its slums and deteriorating areas and at the same time to assist the University to meet its expansion problems.

From 50 acres in its first 20 years to over 1,000 acres in its past 20 years is a symbolic and heartening feat for the celebration of a centennial of progress. With continued good business management of its assets, with continued refinements of its research and academic programs, the University is truly on the threshold of greatness.

There are four major units now under construction on the main campus, which are the Physical Science building, the Library Addition, the Women's Residence Hall No. 6, and the Hospital Clinic and Ambulatory Wing of the Medical Center. When these four buildings are completed, they will contain 813,528 square feet in area, and are being constructed at a cost of \$18,600,353.15.

Building contracts in excess of 50 million dollars have been let by the University since 1941.



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We need high-caliber, forward-thinking engineers now to help us transform these plans into realities or to work with us in scores of other key communications areas. Your future, the future of Western Electric, and the future of America's communications—could well depend on your first career connection.

Challenging opportunities exist now at Western Electric for electrical, mechanical, industrial, and chemical engineers, as well as physical science, liberal arts, and business majors. All qualified applicants will receive careful consideration for employment without regard to race, creed, color or national origin. For more information about Western Electric, write College Relations, Western Electric Company, Room 6106, 222 Broadway, New York 38, New York. And be sure to arrange for a Western Electric interview when our college representatives visit your campus.



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# Audit Division Performs Important Tasks

One of the principal functions of the internal audit program at the University of Kentucky is to be of service to the administrative officials who are directly concerned with the formulation and direction of the business program by assisting in obtaining the most efficient operation of the business office, auxiliary enterprises and related departments. It must ascertain compliance with existing rules, procedures and policies and to continuously review and appraise these rules, procedures, policies and controls relating to accounting, financial and associated activities and offer constructive recommendations for their improvement.

The internal audit program must act as a preventive measure for possible irregularities by serving as an impartial reporting agency of the business administration of the University. Another function is to train and develop personnel for positions in the business organization of the institution and a good internal audit program will further the efficiency and economy of outside or external audits.

The Division of Internal Audits at the University of Kentucky was established to provide an independent, appraisal activity within the business organization. It reviews the accounting, financial and other operations as a basis for offering protective and constructive service to the administrative officers. It provides control by evaluating and measuring the effectiveness of the other types of controls maintained in the business organization. Internal auditing deals primarily with accounting and financial matters and here at the University of Kentucky it also deals with matters pertaining to an operating nature.

The scope or area of internal auditing at the University of Kentucky is determined by the Vice President for Business Administration together with the Director of the Division of Internal Audits. During the present fiscal year, the area of internal auditing includes more than fifteen self-supporting auxiliary and student enterprises plus four departments with major sources of income in the Agricultural Experiment Station of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics. In addition it includes audits of a majority of the fraternities on the campus and agency audits which are requested.

There are periodic audits of student fees and numerous special audits each year of different accounts, etc., requested by the Vice President for Business Administration. In the fiscal year ended on June 30, 1960, the gross sales or income of the self-supporting enterprises audited totaled more than \$3,100,000. Total income from the other departments, fraternities, etc., audited during the fiscal year men-

tioned amounted to more than \$1,000,000.

Income from areas audited during the current fiscal year will exceed that of the past fiscal year by approximately \$400,000 because of the addition of new units, enterprises and the increase in the number of students living and eating in the dormitories and cafeterias. Total income from the self-supporting enterprises which were in existence during the fiscal year, 1941-1942, amounted to a little more than \$300,000. This means that the area of internal auditing at the University of Kentucky, at the present time, is more than ten times greater in sales or income from self-supporting enterprises alone than it was twenty years ago.

Control of other University of Kentucky funds, such as, state and federal appropriations, etc., is maintained primarily by pre-auditing by the Division of Accounting and Budgetary Control. This Division actually performs a function of internal auditing by pre-auditing, or by verifying accounts and transactions prior to completion. Pre-auditing procedures are applied to the purchasing, budgeting and disbursing functions.

The Division of Internal Audits at the University of Kentucky has a well planned program established by the Vice President for Business Administration and administered by its Director and personnel of the Division. The program, at present, focuses attention on the primary responsibilities of the internal auditing division, such as the prevention

of costly errors and failures in the functions of cash, receivables, payrolls, purchasing, inventories and accounts payable. Cash at the beginning and end of the audit period is verified. All sources of cash income and cash controls are investigated. Disbursements of funds are checked to see if they are justified and supported by properly approved business forms. Whenever possible, the system of internal control is established so that no one person is in a position to influence, directly or indirectly, the records relating to receipt or disbursement of funds. The accounts receivable and accounts payable subsidiaries are reconciled each month with the control accounts. Accounts receivable balances are confirmed periodically and a definite procedure is followed concerning delinquent accounts receivable. Accounts payable balances are checked to see that they are paid currently.

All items of expense, including payrolls, are checked and properly classified. A representative of the internal auditing staff assists, periodically, in taking inventories. These inventories are extended and added each month to determine the total value. Perpetual inventories are maintained in all of the enterprises which serve food. Strict adherence to sound purchasing procedures is maintained. These procedures relate to approved requisitions, proper sources of supply, purchase orders, receipt and inspection of goods, approval of terms, prices, discounts, etc., matching of invoices and goods,

and recording and payment of liability.

The results of the internal audits are summarized in the form of written reports and a copy is mailed to the head of the department or to the director of the enterprise audited. A copy is mailed to the Vice President for Business Administration and a copy is mailed to each of the administrative officials directly concerned. Each audit report is written just as soon as possible after the audit is performed. If the audit reveals any major problems, then these are discussed, with the administrative officials concerned prior to the writing of the report. Recommendations are always made in the form of constructive suggestions, since internal auditing is an advisory function and the division has no line of administrative authority.

The facts are not only written in a report but are actually communicated to those who are in a position to act on them. The reports usually include a cash reconciliation, a statement of profit and loss or a statement of receipts (where expenses are not audited), schedules of accounts receivable and accounts payable and general comments of pertinent information or constructive suggestions.

The external or outside auditors who represent private accounting firms and state and federal governments and perform audits for the University of Kentucky rely on the work of the internal auditing division. Both internal and external auditors work together to strengthen

control measures and appraise the business operations of the University. Their methods and procedures are generally the same and the chief differences center on scope, purpose and responsibilities. Both groups of auditors cooperate to provide for maximum coverage, in the most efficient and economical manner.

## Team Began Expansion Era

Continued from Page 4

quantified with the Vice President of Business Administration of the University of Kentucky, we might add that he was born in Taylor County, received the A.B. degree from Centre College in Danville, and did his graduate work at the University of Kentucky and the University of Chicago. He was with the State Department of Education as Director of Finance and the State Department of Finance (as Director of Finance and as Deputy Commissioner of Finance) from 1925-1941. He is past President and Vice President of the Southern Association of College and University Business Officers; he is a member of Phi Delta Kappa, Kappa Sigma, and Omicron Delta Kappa, a member of the Kiwanis Club of Lexington and is active in many civic affairs.

In his spare time, that is,

The new Medical Center will add 931,113 feet of space to the existing physical plant of the University.

### Career Cues:

**"This age of specialization opens special opportunities for the well-rounded man!"**

Robert Saudek, President  
Robert Saudek Associates, Inc.

"The more specialists society creates to cope with its complexities, the easier it can be for a non-specialist to achieve success.

If that seems paradoxical, look at it this way: the more men who go out for specific positions on the ball club, the more chance you have to wind up as manager!

Today's world—in government, business, the arts, even science—needs the well-rounded man. He's the man who

can see the entire picture...the man who can draw on a broad background of knowledge, evaluate the problem, then assign the details to specialists.

The world of entertainment may seem somewhat special, but it's a case in point. These days, it demands more of its people than ever before. Today's musical comedy score is often as sophisticated as grand opera. Drama draws heavily on psychology and history. Television productions are concerned with nuclear science and political science. If you've ever watched 'Omnibus' you may have seen how our productions have run the gamut of a wide range of man's interests.

So I suggest to you that even though you may concentrate on one special field of interest, keep your viewpoint broad. Keep your college curriculum as diversified as possible. Attend lectures and concerts, the theatres and museums. Above all, read and read, and listen and listen! But pay scant heed to the oracle who says there's no route to the top but that of specialization. I don't believe it!"



Robert Saudek is the creator of many of television's most famous programs—including the award-winning "Omnibus" series. Former network executive and head of the TV-Radio Workshop of the Ford Foundation, Bob enjoys a "Camel break". He's been a Camel fan since undergraduate days at Harvard.

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# Student Housing Is Major Concern

Not all students are "commuters!" In fact, only in recent times, with the advent of good highways and the automobile, has it been possible to live at home and yet attend the university some 10, 20 or more miles away. But most students find it necessary to leave home to get their college education. While away in school, they need shelter, a room in a boarding house or in one of the campus dormitories—"a home while away from home."

Since the Middle Ages, universities have acknowledged some obligation to provide housing. In early times, a "college" was something like a "boarding house" where students had shelter and food, these physical living necessities, while being "scholars" under a good professor who resided there. Such had the essential but simple elements of the present day college or university. With the growth of society came the growth of its institutions, including those of education.

*In this modern era, the housing and feeding of students are big enterprises on a university campus. What has been the housing development at the University of Kentucky during the past twenty years? Has the University accepted an obligation to furnish desirable housing for its students? The presentations which follow will answer these questions in the affirmative.*

First, some examination is in order as to the University's philosophy on student housing in the early 1940s. The University had a "concern" for improved housing, a desire to have additional dormitories for both men and women. Such a hope was well expressed by the Dean of Women, Mrs. Sarah B. Holmes, in a report dated March 10, 1943, to President H. L. Donovan. The following excerpts from that report reveal that the housing conditions then were being improved when possible and that further improvements, both in physical facilities and trained personnel, were the future hope of the Dean of Women:

"I can say that as far as the women are concerned, there has been a gradual improvement in housing standards during the years. I remember my first visit to Patterson Hall. The hall was poorly furnished, clean, but rather "down at the heels." At the front office door there was a clothes basket of soiled clothes and no one was on duty to take care of visitors or students. Since that time, Patterson Hall has been renovated and refurnished and modern bathroom fixtures installed so that today, although the building is between forty and fifty years old, it is a comfortable living unit.

"Boyd Hall, although not a well constructed building, has furnished living quarters for a hundred students each year since its construction in 1923. The capacity was increased to one hundred and twenty by finishing the fourth floor when Jewell Hall was built. It was in the original plans that as soon as the housing facilities were adequate the double rooms in Boyd Hall should be used as single rooms. Our student group has always been too large to realize this plan.

"With the completion of Jewell Hall, a fire-proof and adequately planned living unit was added to our set-up. This houses eighty-seven students. We little thought the fall it was opened that in addition to the other two halls, Jewell would also be filled. These three halls have been filled to capacity the past three years, in fact, have been overcrowded, according to good housing standards. In Patterson Hall the library has been used as a bedroom, and some two-girl rooms used as three-girl rooms, and some single rooms used as double rooms.

"At one time the housing of our sororities was most inadequate. At the present it leaves much to be desired. Three of the sororities own their own houses. The others are rented. The girls pay exorbitant

rents for inadequate living quarters.

The Delta Delta Delta house opposite Maxwell Place, is the only sorority house which has been built for the purpose for which it is used. Therefore it is really the only adequate house on the campus.

"By working with the students and alumnae advisors, by frequent visits to the house for conferences with the housemothers, the standards of the houses have been gradually improved until today we have fairly good standards of living.

"In improving the physical set-up for the women students, we have not forgotten the need for leadership and personnel work, so today we have a fairly large and adequate staff. If the personnel work is inadequate, it is not because we do not have a well-trained staff to do an acceptable piece of work. The selection of well-trained and enough staff members to man the halls has been a gradual process.

"The housemothers for the sorority houses and cooperative houses have not been trained in personnel work in the technical sense, but they have been selected with a great deal of care. Most of our housemothers have had a fine cultural background. That added to their experience in homemaking has made a far-reaching contribution to the campus through the small living groups. In replacing housemothers, I have tried to secure new ones with not only personal qualifications but also those who are graduates of the Purdue Training School for housemothers. However, I have found that technical training does not necessarily make a good housemother.

"In some ways the men have not fared so well as the women students. They have not had many of the niceties in their residence halls which we considered essential in the girls' halls. Their halls have had insufficient supervision, no social facilities, no recreational facilities, and no personnel program. We have always had a large percentage of men in our student group. Many of the men live in fraternity houses which are absolutely inadequate. In fact, sometimes they are living in a condition of almost squalor.

"Many of our students come from homes lacking in a cultural background. We allow them to come here and go away with the same low standards of living if we do not provide for them the housing facilities which are considered acceptable. Many of the rooms for rent in town are poorly heated and lighted and bring exorbitant rates for services rendered.

"It seems to me that the University needs nothing more than a long range housing plan which should be

obtained from 1946 to 1961 are as follows:

Dormitory For Men	Date of Bond Issue	Amount of Bond Issue
Bowman Hall	June 1, 1946	\$ 430,000
Donovan Hall	July 1, 1952	1,255,000
Haggis Hall	March 1, 1958	1,800,000
Total		\$3,485,000

These dormitories for men accommodate 1069 students. The debt amortization payments for the fiscal year 1960-61 totaled \$192,500.

Dormitory For Women	Date of Bond Issue	Amount of Bond Issue
Keeneland Hall	May 1, 1954	\$ 722,000
Holmes Hall	June 1, 1956	1,131,000
Total		\$1,853,000

These two women's dormitories have a student capacity of 608. The annual debt amortization payment for 1960-61 amounted to \$103,000.

With the exception of Bowman Hall for men (in 1946), all new dormitories constructed within the twenty year period under study have been constructed within the past six years. Keeneland Hall for women and Donovan Hall for men were both first occupied in September of 1955. Holmes Hall for women was activated in September, 1958; the men's Haggis Hall in September, 1960.

These four dormitories represent a bonded indebtedness of about \$4,900,000, housing approximately 1675 students. Their construction costs total more than five times the value of all existing dormitories 20 years ago.

*In addition to these five sizeable dormitories for single students, the University has provided excellent facilities for married students in two major projects which replaced temporary structures obtained from the Federal Government immediately after World War II to accommodate the veteran population returning to college. The temporary buildings used for such housing were torn down to make room for the modern units.*

The first project of seven buildings was Cooperstown, comprised of 330 apartments, occupied in September, 1955. The following year the Shawneetown Apartments (185 units) were ready for occupancy. The Bond Issues related to such family housing were:

Date of Issue	Amount of Bond Issue
Cooperstown Apartments, June 1, 1955	\$2,800,000
Shawneetown Apartments, Oct. 1, 1956	2,156,000
Total	\$4,956,000

Some further statement concerning the temporary housing for married students will be of interest. These facilities came about soon after World War II through the Federal program which made available to colleges and universities demountable buildings (barracks) located at various military training camps which were being deactivated. The housing units thus acquired were being used to the maximum in about 1948.

The Annual Report of the Comptroller, the year ending June 30, 1948, on page 66, gave a detailed account of "Veterans' Housing Project." It showed that there were five separate acquisitions of such temporary housing, as follows: Project

Nos. KY-V-15115, KY-V-15120, KY-V-15122, KY-V-15138, and KY-V-15145.

*These related to "communities" developed in areas of the campus—known as Cooperstown, Shawneetown, Scott Street Barracks, and one other, smaller than the others (for single women) on the site now occupied by Holmes Hall.*

Necessary as this temporary housing was at the time, such projects were expensive in upkeep, hazardous to fire because of oil space heaters, and generally sub-standard as living quarters. The University of Kentucky exercised initiative and courage in undertaking their replacement by such major projects as the Cooperstown and Shawneetown communities.

The Cooperstown and Shawneetown projects for married students (with Shawneetown having eighteen larger apartments available for faculty and staff) represented an investment of approximately five million dollars, exclusive of land. The University Administration at that time, under the leadership of President H. L. Donovan, was praised for the progressive social values exhibited in planning these family communities so generously in area, with playgrounds, car parking facilities adjacent to each of the buildings, together with an adequate road system. As evidence of that fact, Cooperstown covers an area of about 19 acres!

*The University of Kentucky has been commended by other university administrators, and by visiting architects, who have inspected these projects. They have been generally regarded as well designed, and well constructed for low maintenance cost. It may also be pointed out that the University of Kentucky was among the first universities to undertake the replacement of "temporary" housing for married students with modern, fireproof buildings.*

As previously stated, the entire housing program of the University has been financed by the sale of Dormitory Revenue Bonds. The annual payments for interest and bond amortization schedules have been and will continue to be paid from dormitory rental income. Most bond issues have been for a forty-year period, and at varying interest rates as determined by the bond market at the time of sale. The interest rate has ranged from the low of 1.97 percent for Bowman Hall (1946) to the high of 4.65 percent for Sorority Court (six small dormitories), a project of 1956.

In this narrative to this point, only the major dormitories and married student apartments have been included. However, housing projects for fraternities and sororities have been important additions from time to time, also significant in that these new units for student social groups have resulted in greatly improved living conditions for the student members.

In all instances, the small dormitories built for these groups have enabled the fraternities, or sororities, involved to give up sub-standard liv-

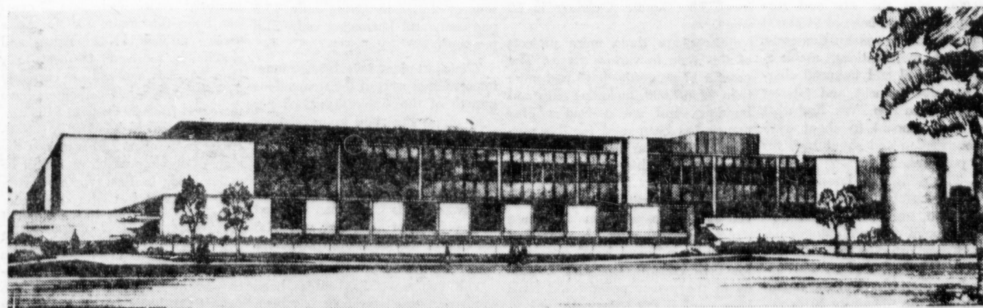
*Continued on Page 11*

Women's Dormitories	Bldg. Value
1. Patterson Hall	\$100,000
2. Patterson Hall Annex (now called Boyd Hall)	142,778
3. Jewell Hall	196,800
4. Smith Hall	17,727
	\$457,305

Men's Dormitories	Bldg. Value
1. Bradley Hall	\$157,569
2. Kirkwood Hall	280,000
3. Breckinridge Hall	437,569

*Of these dormitories only Jewell Hall was built from funds obtained from bond sales—the Second PWA Bond Issue dated September 1, 1938. Jewell Hall was one of three buildings constructed by that bond issue, the other two being the Biological Science Building and the Home Economics Building. Smith Hall, formerly a large home on Lexington Avenue, was then being purchased on a lease-purchase arrangement. It was later sold during the fiscal year 1946-47, as it did not meet the physical standards required of the State for dormitory occupancy.*

During the following 20 years, the period of this review, it is an interesting fact that the Commonwealth of Kentucky has not provided funds for dormitory construction. The dormitories which have been constructed during these two decades have been provided by bonded indebtedness. The dormitories thus



**Chemistry-Physics Building** of the University units which is being erected under a special bonding arrangement. It is slated for completion in September, 1962.

The new Chemistry-Physics Building is under construction on the campus, another

of the University units which is being erected under a special bonding arrange-

ment. It is slated for completion in September, 1962.

# UK'S HOUSING FOR GREEKS GETS NATIONAL NOTICE

The University's plan of small dormitories, or Greek housing, has attracted nationwide attention. The brochure, entitled "Sororities, Fraternities, and Modern Housing at The University of Kentucky," describes the plan, the experience, and has pictures of the 17 small residence halls on the campus.

In this brochure, Frank Peterson describes how he developed the idea, and then with the enthusiastic backing of President Donovan, Trustee Guy Huguelot, and the Board of Trustees, carried out the program. This was a unique plan to get the Greek societies out of the old hazardous, remodeled "mansions", former boarding house-type of home. The drive was to enable such organized groups to live in modern, fire resistant, small residence halls designed for such living.

Dr. Peterson writes: "The advantages to the program are:

"1. It permits every organized group to live in a house planned for group cultural living.

"We think this is important because one of the objections to the older type housing, was that it was planned for family housing, but not social group housing. The two sociological circumstances are different. Housing planned for particular goals will materially assist in the successful achievement of that mission. We've learned quite a bit in the years of building these units, and we feel social group housing materially assist the individual in that it helps him or her in achieving greater social maturity.

"2. It eliminates taxes. Over a period of about 60 years, at the present rate of taxes, savings would equal the original cost of the project. Over a period of 60 years at the present rate we have, therefore, cut the cost in half and, at the same time, made it possible to do a better job of maintaining these facilities. This means more pleasant surroundings at half the cost.

"3. It makes the load lighter for all. The old family houses, purchased as a fraternity house, rarely accommodated more than 16 or 18 persons at the most. The new ones house 40-48. This is a more sound of financing operating cost and maintenance. Furthermore, it expands the social group living concept which materially assists young men and women to learn to adjust, to live more maturely; with more flexibility and less friction.

"4. The interest rate is considerably lower than the individual fraternities and sororities could ordinarily secure from their "nationals" or business sources.

"The University has been able to issue bonds with interest rates from 2.81% to 4.65% while it is well known on the market today that when you borrow to construct it is 5.5% or 6%.

"5. It puts all fraternities and sororities in the program on an equitable "status" in that we hold the type of building to a maximum construction cost of approximately \$150,000, plus the site and furnishings. The bond issue of \$150,000 provides funds for construction costs, plans and specifications, architectural fees, legal and financial charges, site development and interest during construction. We find that these costs amount to about 88% for construction and about 12% for other purposes.

"6. The ceiling on housing costs prevents wasteful competition in construction, and avoids standardization through different exterior designs. Fancy exteriors generally are eliminated, yet the plans are approved by the officers of the organization and the university to everyone's satisfaction, generally.

"7. It aids the University in meeting its total housing responsibility. Since the Middle Ages, university communities have felt some re-

sponsibility for the housing of the students. As a matter of fact, that's where the term "college" came from. They were originally community housing, "boarding houses", for students. Most colleges and universities have found it essential to control, erect and construct housing for their students, because of the tendency of the privately owned houses in the university vicinity to deteriorate under frequent changes of ownership. By actually owning and controlling the housing, the University, the continuing organization, can be far more sure of safety and of a high standard of conduct, maintenance and safety, yet the University does not increase its control over this group by reason of this program. These social group units, which we call small dormitories, are a real asset to the community and a great stimulant to college life.

"8. The houses are clustered so as to permit use as straight dormitories in the event an organized group fails to comply with the lease agreements or with the University regulations for fraternities and sororities.

"9. It permits an organized group which is financially able to avail itself of University purchasing advantages. This means that the University's experts are available in purchasing. They know quantities, specifications, the markets and values and what to look for in buying. These services are at the disposal of the fraternities and sororities and have saved a great deal for them in their building program.

"10. When indebtedness is liquidated, rent is reduced to the cost of operations and maintenance and one dollar per year.

"There are some disadvantages. "1. A fraternity does not own or hold title to a property and in case a sale is desirable, there is nothing to sell. What it does have is an automatic renewal every four years by simply paying the next month's rent. The reason for this particular clause in the lease is that in Kentucky the courts have ruled that a 99-year lease is equivalent to ownership, and a long lease would therefore subject the house to taxation.

"2. Another disadvantage is that there is never any equity. There simply isn't any.

"However, neither one of these is a particular disadvantage in this day when great corporations are leasing their buildings, instead of buying. When we first started on this program, the lack of equity was a very considerable objection. But today, so many major corporations are leasing that it is considered good business rather than poor business. That's quite a change in 16 years.

"There are three more projects of this type in various stages. The present 17 properties have cost more than \$2,597,000, including sites and buildings—and not a cent of tax money has been used for this purpose. Neither has the University of Kentucky contributed financially toward the cost.

"The University simply has served as the means for making these structures possible, and has supplied the business "know how" necessary for their construction. Not a penny of the money spent could have been used at the University for any other purposes.

"Because of the construction program which has been undertaken by fraternities and sororities in co-



**Sigma Chi House**

Latest unit in the Greek housing program is the Sigma Chi house which is to be dedicated this week. The plan for constructing fraternity and sorority houses at the University has attracted

national attention. A booklet describing the plan is available upon request to the office of Dr. Frank D. Peterson.

# 738 Buildings Owned; Campus Boasts 141

The University has a lot of buildings. By one definition, there are 738 buildings belonging to the University. They are located at the main campus (141), on the farms (294), at the 4-H camps (50), and at the centers (5). There are 219 residential and temporary buildings, 13 for housing (Shawneetown, Coopers-town) and 4 at Camp Robinson, 4 at the Engineers Camp and 4 at Cave Hill.

These buildings range from a simple barn—if there is such a thing as a "simple" building—to huge complex buildings like the Coliseum. In this last one, there is an Olympic swimming pool, an auditorium (seats 12,000), and enough heating and cooling problems to satisfy a small city.

The Medical Center, a huge complex of buildings, is so large that it has its own heating and cooling system, its own maintenance staff, and its own custodial staff there.

The total value of the buildings as of October 1, 1961, was \$42,550,345.77 and as the article on construction implies, about \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000 will be added to this shortly, within the next few years.

An interesting aspect of that \$42,550,346 mentioned above is that only 37 per cent or \$15,744,919 has come from state tax funds. The rest has been either borrowed (\$15,425,390) or other funds (\$11,380,370) used.

Of that evaluation of complete buildings, UK acquired all but \$5,781,184.76 since Mr. Peterson joined the staff. During his 20 years, 86.41 per cent of the value of the buildings has been added.

During the last twenty years, the value of the buildings has increased over seven times or 736 per cent. In the first 75 years, the source of funds was primarily from non-state sources—the state giving only 15.5 per cent, and borrowing only 21.8 per cent.

The chart alone reveals some more interesting aspects of the tremendous growth of the University: 94.3 per cent of all the state appropriations for buildings has been received in the last 20 years, as against only 5.7 per cent in the previous 75 years; 68.2 per cent of the non-state, non-borrowed funds have been received during the past 20 years, and 91.8 per cent of the funds borrowed have been obtained in the last few years.

The statement has often been made that the University has been built for the most part without state funds and this is true: 64 per cent came from non-tax sources, and 81.75 per cent of that was obtained in the last 20 years.

	Total Value	State Funds	Non-State	Borrowed Funds
At the end of 1940	\$5,781,184.76	\$ 897,100.54	03,624,151.19	\$1,259,730.03
October 1, 1961	42,550,345.77	15,744,919.45	11,380,036.74	15,425,389.58
Source	100%	15.5%	62.7%	21.8%
1941-1961	36,769,161.01	14,847,818.91	7,755,885.55	14,165,656.55
Source	100%	40.4%	21.1%	38.5%
	86.4%	94.3%	68.2%	91.9%

# M&O Budgets Show Growth Of University

Growth of the physical plant of the University is closely allied with the changes in the Maintenance and Operations Division. Many complex features—such as addition of personnel, added areas and buildings to be serviced and changing economic conditions of the world—have influenced the budget figures which now exist for this division.

For example, if one looks at the change in the amount of electricity which has been used from 1941 to 1961, it would be noted there has been an increase over the period of 900 per cent in kilowatt hours. However, during the same time, the dollar figure shows an increase of only 600 per cent. Telephone rentals have increased 1200 per cent but in all fairness it must be stated that the service provides a much more complete and complex service. The number of telephone operators has been increased from two to ten. In 1942, two operators were employed to take care of the usual working hours. UK now maintains 24-hour service, which handles the load of 52 trunk lines, compared to 10 twenty years ago, and 650 stations.

On the labor side, while the national average for hourly workers was increasing 452 per cent in the 20 years, the rate of increase for the University has been only 300 per cent. For a typical example, in 1941 janitorial services were paid 27 cents per hour—this figure for the same service is now \$1.32. Police and watchmen received 48 cents per hour 20 years ago and are currently earning \$1.52 while carpenters have increased from 50 cents to \$1.60.

Going hand in hand with the increase in numbers and wages, is the amount of space which now must be maintained. In 1941, the University had 1,446,260 feet of space under occupancy. In 1961 this amount of space has reached 2,778,383, almost two times more. The costs of the operation of these buildings has increased by 1100 per cent over the same time, being brought about by increased wages, heavier use of the buildings, and a great deal of improvement such as lighting, general remodeling, greater electrical demands for machinery and expensive

maintenance of the war surplus buildings.

In the 20-year period the University of Kentucky has issued construction contracts in excess of 50 million dollars, major projects being the new women's dormitories, married students' housing, Journalism Building, Pharmacy, men's dormitories, Memorial Coliseum, Fine Arts Building, Central Heating Plant, Medical Center, Science Building, Extension Centers and the fraternity and sorority houses.

The following charts will show where and how some of the increased budget has been spent.

Fiscal Budget of Maintenance and Operations		
	1941	1961
Annual Budget	\$128,615	\$1,446,626
Insurance	12,000	63,000
Electricity	15,500	110,500
Water	3,600	14,000
Telephone rentals	4,000	50,000
Materials & supplies	19,205	386,343
Maintenance of buildings	15,000	160,000
Maintenance of equipment	2,000	23,750
Police and watchmen	3,872	83,256
Maintenance of grounds	17,312	104,058
Operation of buildings	33,598	362,392
Maintenance and operation of heating plant (coal fired only)	24,270	189,436
Operation of telephone system	6,550	93,962
Personnel Increases		
	1941	1961
Police and watchmen	3	17
Groundsmen	30	135
Services (janitorial, trucking, etc.)	39	111
Boiler engineers, operators and firemen	5	18
Telephone operators	2	10
Carpenters, tinsmiths, upholsterers, masons, etc.	12	39
Plumbers and pipefitters	4	18
Electrical and refrigeration mechanics	7	22
Painters	14	15
Administrative staff	5	15
Superintendents and assistants	4	14
Total personnel	100	303
Average Hourly Rates for Employees		
	1941	1961
Police and watchmen	\$0.48	\$1.52
Groundsmen	30	135
Janitors	27	132
Firemen	50	150
Telephone operators	43	150
Carpenters and helpers	50	160
Plumbers and helpers	68	160
Electricians and helpers	81	168
Painters	37	157
Shop superintendents	85	267
Miscellaneous Items		
	1941	1961
Electrical consumption (KW per month)	155,000	1,415,200
Electrical costs (per month)	82,400	817,000
Water consumption (cubic ft. per mo.)	893,000	2,030,840
Water costs (per month)	\$575	\$3,125
Coal (annually in tons)	7,800	15,000
Coal costs (per ton)	\$3.40	\$6.94

Continued on Page 11

# Student Housing Is Major Concern

Continued from Page 9  
ing quarters, usually commercial rental properties of old vintage. This "small dormitory" program of the University in behalf of these social groups within the student body has had a wholesome effect generally on student morale and campus spirit. The same benefit has resulted from the extensive dormitory construction program.

The following chronological tabulation of all housing constructed on the University of Kentucky campus during the past twenty years presents these facts in graphic form:

Year of Bond Issue	Name	Amount of Bond Issue	Average Interest Percentage
1. 1946	Rowman Hall (M)	\$ 430,000	1.977
2. 1952	Donovan Hall (M)	1,225,000	3.01
3. 1954	Six Fraternities (M)	710,000	3.384
4. 1954	Keeneland Hall (W)	722,000	2.957
5. 1955	Cooperstown Apartments	2,800,000	3.369
6. 1956	Holmes Hall (W)	1,131,000	2.73
7. 1956	Six Sororities (W)	900,000	4.65
8. 1956	Phi Delta Theta (M)	150,000	4.28
9. 1956	Showersdown Apartments	2,150,000	2.75
10. 1957	Delta Delta Delta (W)	100,000	4.4
11. 1958	Alpha Tau Omega (M)	150,000	4.31
12. 1958	Hazlett Hall (M)	1,800,000	2.875
13. 1960	Alpha Gamma Rho (M)	150,000	3.23
14. 1960	Sigma Chi (M)	150,000	3.23

The last two small dormitories for men listed were constructed in 1960-61, and were occupied in September, 1961.

The 14 housing projects enumerated above comprised a total of 35 buildings and represent a total investment of \$12,574,000. This expansion in housing facilities has tak-

## Construction Data

Below is a list of projects, either in process or just completed. The actual value of the completed structures will be much more than the \$35,000,000 plus listed here.

Building Projects	Total Encumbrances and Expenditures
Medical Center	
Medical School plans & specifications (for all Medical Center)	\$ 1,629,487.44
Medical School Library (moveable equipment and books)	394,849.49
Medical Science Building construction	5,529,445.40
Medical Science Building-equipment	1,020,476.48
Medical Center Heating-cooling plant	2,147,741.01
Medical Center Hospital-construction	9,250,362.57
Medical Center Hospital-equipment	444,606.37
Medical School Dental Wing-construction	2,283,468.39
Medical School Dental Wing-equipment	91,302.10
Medical Center-landscaping	3,600.00
Medical Service Bldg. (activation of inventories)	19,771.13
Medical Center-raising of farm buildings	1,160.00
Medical Center-Laundry and Maintenance Building	3,375.00
Physical Science Building-construction	\$ 5,684,423.96
Northern Center-construction	694,368.82
Northern Center-equipment	67,014.31
Southwest Center-construction	558,787.33
Northwest Center-equipment	52,955.01
Southeastern Center-construction	511,642.16
Southeastern Center-equipment	27,938.71
Elizabethtown Center-construction	1,000.00
Electrical distribution system	216,551.04
College of Engineering Extension to M. I. King Library-construction	1,875,104.83
Women's Dorm No. 6	1,778,775.28
Miscellaneous boiler repairs	5,670.68
Steam and return lines	137,989.63
Addition to Student Union Building-construction	68,584.20
Alpha Gamma Rho-construction	147,905.19
Sigma Chi-construction	147,623.63
Commerce Building-construction	61,655.00
Sigma Nu-construction	1,000.00
Razing of water tower	17,108.49
Feltner 4-H-construction sewage & water system	2,945.01
Beef Service Facilities, Princeton-construction	26,027.00
Office & Service Building, Quicksand-construction	6,498.64
Robison Substation-construction	9,834.05
Repair Small Animal House	815.16
Pump House & Distribution System-South Farm	2,381.16
Repair and reroof buildings-Coldstream Farm	2,107.73
Replace Hood Home Economics Building	1,179.00
Swine Farrowing Barn-Coldstream	32,412.00
Swine Testing Station	9,221.10
Repairs Agricultural Engineering Building	507.83
Boiler renovation	29,638.09
Spindletop Research Center-site development	11,760.00
Spindletop Research Center-administration bldg.	195,974.52
Agricultural Research Center	99,954.90
Agricultural Research Center, 4 greenhouses-headhouse	16,800.00
	\$12,553,334.54
	\$35,378,979.94

en place within the past 15 years. Aside from Bowman Hall in 1946, all the construction for housing has occurred since 1952, or within the past nine years, a most creditable record; and also ample evidence that the University has concerned itself with the housing needs for its students.

As indicated, most of the larger housing projects since 1952 have been financed by loans through the Housing and Home Finance Agency. The interest rates on such loans have been lower than the commercial bond market. However, because of

the required Debt Service Reserves and Equipment Replacement Reserves, the larger annual debt service costs have made the HHFA loans less attractive than the lower interest rates would indicate. The annual debt service payment amounts to 1.35 times the amount required for interest payment and bond amortization - during the first 15 or 16 years, the period necessary to build up these reserves required by the terms of the loan agreement. During the past few years the interest rate of HHFA has been upward. Construction costs have also increased.

The consequence of these two factors has caused the annual debt service cost to become undeniably high. The University must weigh and effect a reasonable balance between dormitory room rent charged the student and the dormitory annual operating cost (including debt service). Care must be exercised not to price room rent out of reach of students or out of relationship to other educational institutions in the geographic area.

It is hoped that the HHFA regulations will be changed to allow the reserves to be built up more slowly, over a longer period, reducing the annual payment required. Educational institutions justly qualify for this consideration. As of last year, no college or university in the United States had defaulted on its bond issues held by the Housing and Home Finance Agency; an impressive fact and a perfect record!

It is also well to comment on one additional project now under construction during 1961, scheduled for completion in 1962, which has not been included in the tabulation previously set forth-that of Women's Dormitory No. 6 with Central-Kitchen Dining Unit for all Women's Residence Halls. The dormitory section of this building will accommodate 136 women; the dining unit, a cafeteria, will serve approximately 1500 students.

This new facility will provide services much needed for women students, replacing the obsolete food unit now in Boyd and Jewell Halls. The expected enrollment of women in September, 1961, will more than justify the additional dormitory space to be provided by this unit. This project will cost approximately \$1,862,115, the financing of which is being met through a Housing and Home Finance Agency loan at an interest rate of 3 1/2 percent.

Lastly, some further elaboration may be made concerning the "philosophy of housing." Dormitories require big investment of capital, loans amortized over a period of 40 years; the management of such properties are in these times "big business." Why should a university assume such responsibilities? Why not avoid administrative expense and management problems by leaving housing to commercial interests of the city in which the university is located? Such should be the decision unless there are vital, distinct benefits to

the educational program to justify the institution to engage in the housing business.

A college or university is a community of scholars, teachers and students concerned with the pursuit of knowledge. Housing and feeding facilities are an important factor in this community of interests-"auxiliary" to the classroom and laboratory functions. These values have been firmly established historically, and are confirmed by general practice in American education of higher learning.

This present day concept has been well stated in the 1956 publication, *Planning Functional College Housing*, by Harold C. Riker (published by Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City). The purposes of residence halls are generally stated in this paragraph quotation from page 48 of this book:

*One common characteristic of the purpose of residence halls is their generality; another is their inclusiveness. In a broad sense, all are educational. However, in a number of colleges and universities, the purposes of residence halls seem to center around seven categories: instructional support, development of the individual, experience in group living, provision of an atmosphere or environment, satisfaction of physical needs, supervision of conduct, and support for the college. While these categories are by no means exclusive, they have distinguishing features.*

The Dean of Men of the University, Dr. L. L. Martin, subscribes to the educational philosophy that student residence halls, their physical appearance and the quality of personnel in contact with students, are very important to students; and help to determine the success or failure of their academic experiences at the university.

Dr. Doris Seward, Dean of Women, likewise realizes that a high quality of residence hall experiences influence materially the attitudes of students toward all other phases of university's educational life. Competent counseling available to students is one of the major elements in such a program.

Although the management of residence halls, as well as cafeterias and dining rooms, in a large university becomes "big business," the administration of such services has the challenge of a "big purpose." Dormitories support the academic program as necessary Auxiliary Enterprises.

The University Administration hopes that the campus housing program continues to serve the students; and that the students find the dormitory life of the quality to call it their "home."

# Food Services Expanded To Meet Campus Needs

Continued from Page 7  
as the institution has grown in student body and in the total educational services rendered to the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

During the twenty years, the food services have been under the general supervision of the Business Office, designated until 1955 as the Comptroller's Office, at which time it became the Office of Business Administration, with Dr. Frank D. Peterson as head with the title of Vice President, Business Administration. That same year the direct management of the food units was centralized under the Director of Food Services, Mrs. Marie E. Fortenberry, who has worked effectively during the years since, in cooperation with the supervisors of the several units, in bringing about improved controls and coordination of all the operations.

Special recognition should be given the Division of Internal Auditing, Business Administration, because of the constructive assistance and supervision to the financial record keeping in the several food units. The Financial Operating Reports prepared monthly by the Internal Auditing Office have been most valuable to the Director of Food Services as well as the Office of Business Administration in deter-

mining management policies and practices.

Over these two decades of physical growth, there has been progress in another dimension: quality. Good management by competent personnel, with careful attention to details, has brought qualitative results to the benefit of staff and students. This factor is to be emphasized and commended. Great effort has been expended to achieve high quality-for the food as well as in the service to customers-which would be well above the descriptive term of "institutional."

*One basic principle has been that quantity or bigness of the operation need not sacrifice quality. The services of dedicated personnel have over the years upheld this principle, and have searched with alertness new means of efficiency-a combination of objectives which may well be continued in future years when greater growth of the Food Services will come by necessity to meet the needs of the University.*

It will always be important to have excellence in food preparation and service. The quality of the Food Services will be a major factor in the reputation of the University's program. It will help to achieve a campus atmosphere of "gracious living."

# UK's Housing For Greeks Gets National Notice

Continued from Page 10  
operation with the University, many young people today enjoy gracious living near the UK campus in well designed, commodious homes-away-from-home. The cost of such housing is paid for by the student occupants themselves in room rental.

"We have included in the appendix, a copy of the information sheet on a fraternity, a statement of financial condition, a copy of the budget, the agreement to build and the standard lease form.

"We have built 17 of these fraternity and sorority houses. Administratively speaking, we are pleased with the result. In fact, we are proud of these homes because they are all modern, fire-proof and planned for social-cultural group living. They are all attractive and well-kept and that means a great deal to us. There have been no failures in getting the interest payments and other charges, and we feel that it is highly successful. The secret of successful operations is keeping the houses fully occupied. If a house provides

for 48, then the cost is divided by 48. If fewer persons are housed the cost is the same as if there were 48. Thus the house should be used to its capacity. The Alumni Corporation must check on the groups, supervise, and control the affairs with the officers of each organization."

The Brochure is mailed on request addressed to Dr. Peterson.

## M&O BUDGETS SHOW GROWTH OF UNIVERSITY

Continued from Page 10	
Trucks (M&O fleet)	12 60
Telephone trunk lines	10 52
Telephone stations (P.E.I. main lines)	160 650
Physical Plant Expansion	
1941	1961
Square feet of build-occupied	1,146,269 2,778,383
Square ft., Medical Center	931,133
Parking Spaces (excluding Med. Center)	600 1,800
Air condition (tons of refrigeration)	856
Gas fired heating units (BTU per hour)	39,000,000
Building construction costs (20 years)	\$50,000,000



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# Five State Areas Served By Centers

The development of the off-campus Centers of the University came about naturally in recent years, since 1948, with the growth of the extension work program which began long ago. In the field of agriculture the extension work was first begun in Kentucky, supported by funds from the Federal and State governments. This was basic with the founding of the University as a landgrant university.

With extension work already effective in agriculture, and with the educational extension idea growing rapidly among universities throughout the United States, the University of Kentucky established by action of the Board of Trustees in April, 1919, the Department of University Extension, with Dr. Wellington Patrick as the first director.

In 1954 under President Herman L. Donovan the Department of University Extension became the College of Adult and Extension Education by action of the Board of Trustees. In 1957, upon recommendation of President Frank G. Dickey, the structure of university organization of this growing activity was changed to Extended Programs, with an associate dean as administrative head.

This article relates specifically to the off-campus Centers of the University, under Extended Programs. Other phases of educational services performed by Extended Programs are not included. Reference is made of these activities in the statement by Dr. R. D. Johnson, executive dean of Extended Programs, which follows in under "T" in this report.

The first University Center was established July 1, 1948, as the Northern Center at Covington, Kentucky. The Ashland Center followed in 1957. The Fort Knox Center was activated September, 1959; the Northwest Center at Henderson and the Southeast Center at Cumberland, in September, 1960.

Another University Center at Elizabethtown was authorized by the 1960 Legislature, and is now in the planning stage. When completed, University Centers will be located in five geographic areas of the Commonwealth, each offering the basic courses of study for the freshman and sophomore years.

The next section of this article deals with the philosophy and scope of Extended Programs. The remaining sections briefly present the individual Centers. There has been no attempt to prepare the presentations in any standard or uniform manner.

## I. EXTENDED PROGRAMS, BY R. D. JOHNSON, EXECUTIVE DEAN

Extended Programs of the University is an administrative organization. The name is unique in that it does not suggest or imply the usual restrictions or limitations such as department, division or college.

The primary purpose of Extended Programs is to extend appropriate services and programs of the University. These may be extended on the main campus through the Evening Class Program, the Conference Workshop and Institute Program, the Home Study Program and the Music and Speech Activities.

An extension of services away from the campus may be effected through the University Centers, the Extension Class Program and those other programs mentioned above which apply to on-campus activities in general, with the exception of the Evening Class Program.

The Home Study Program includes courses for college credit, high school credit and non-credit courses. The Extension Class Program includes both courses for college credit and non-credit courses.

The University Center Program has a threefold purpose:

1. A maximum of 67 hours of residence credit of freshman and sophomore level.
2. Certain technical or terminal programs as may be needed in the community which is served by a particular Center.
3. Programs of a general cultural nature or of a special interest nature such as courses in reading improvement and non-credit courses which may be of a professional nature.

The name Extended Programs suggests that responsibility for services is a mechanical phase of this organization and that ultimate responsibility for a particular program or service rests with the department or discipline which can most effectively offer this service.

## II. NORTHERN CENTER AT COVINGTON, BY THOMAS L. HASKINS, DIRECTOR

The University of Kentucky established its Northern Center on July 1, 1948. This action was the result of careful consideration of the needs for college education of youth and adult citizens of that area.

It was decided in the beginning that the Northern Kentucky Center would serve three groups:

1. Full-time freshmen and sophomore students with standard two-year college program.
2. Part-time undergraduate and graduate students with professional and general education courses.
3. Citizens who desire informal work in adult education on a non-credit basis.

The Center has been welcomed by Northern Kentucky. All reaction from the public has been most favorable. The press, radio, and acceptance by the general public have attested to the need for this educational installation.

From 1948 through December 7, 1960 the Center occupied space in the First District School, Covington. In addition laboratory facilities were leased at Holmes High School and Highlands High School. The present building is located on a beautiful 40 acre site overlooking most of Greater Cincinnati. It consists of 12 classrooms, four laboratories, and the usual offices for administrative and service personnel. It is equipped with new furnishings throughout. Seven hundred and thirty-two students may be seated at one time.

Staff-wise a director, bursar-recorder, two full-time secretaries, a librarian and a maintenance staff take care of the administrative duties. The instructional staff complement is composed of several full-time instructors with some twenty part-time instructors. Several staff members hold the doctor's degree.

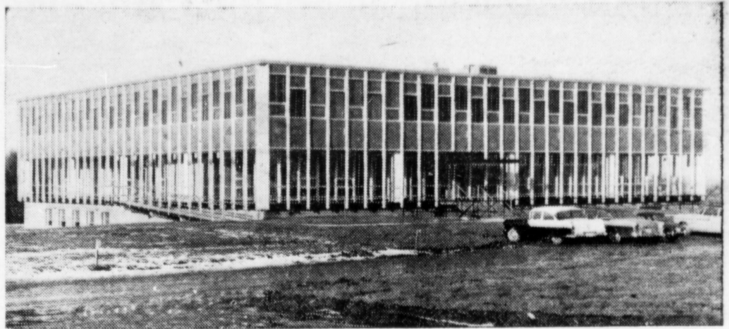
The library is of most modern design and the stacks are filled with several hundred volumes of carefully selected references plus a reading list of current publications, newspapers and periodicals.

For twelve years the Northern Center was housed on the third floor of a public school building. With the new building occupied in December, 1960, the enrollment has shifted rapidly from part-time students who could attend only in the late evening to a tremendous increase in full-time students who regularly attend during the day. The demand for professional and non-credit courses gives indication that a similar increase in the evening enrollment is likely.

The modern structure of the Northern Center is impressive, rising above the sky line and overlooking Covington, the Ohio river, and the greater Cincinnati area. It is readily accessible by both private car and public conveyance.

## III. ASHLAND CENTER, BY ROBERT GOODPASTER, DIRECTOR

The Ashland Center replaced the Ashland Junior College in Septem-



A new \$1,000,000 building at the Northern Center University building that is developing in the off-campus educational expansion of the University.

## Northern Center

ber, 1957. The Ashland Junior College has been a municipal college under the direction and control of the Ashland Board of Education. The superintendent of the Ashland Public Schools had served as president of the Junior College and the academic administration of the college itself was conducted by a person designated as Dean.

In the mid-1950s the local school board and other worthy leaders began to see that it was becoming increasingly difficult to give adequate financial support to a program of higher education if the city of Ashland alone were to bear the brunt of the operating expenses. The building occupied by the Junior College was an old building that had originally been constructed as the educational wing of a Methodist Church. The building had certain limitations and many repairs were needed. The cost of making these repairs plus the cost of staffing and maintaining an adequate program was almost prohibitive.

W. C. Shattles was serving as superintendent of the Ashland Public Schools at this time and the school board was composed of Mr. Claude N. Fannin, Chairman, Mr. J. P. Conley, Mr. W. E. Corington, Mr. F. S. Cranford and Mr. Donald Putnam, Jr. There people were instrumental in beginning proceedings with officials of the University of Kentucky toward consideration for a two-year Center of the University to replace the Ashland Junior College. Other community leaders were instrumental in helping toward this project. Some of them were Mr. and Mrs. Paul G. Blazer, Sr., Mr. John Fred Williams, Mr. Lenard Campbell, Mr. John W. Woods, Jr., Mr. W. H. Dysard and others.

President Frank G. Dickey, Dr. Lyman V. Ginger, Dr. Frank Peterson, Dr. R. D. Johnson and Dr. A. D. Albright were representatives of the University of Kentucky who were most directly concerned with the establishment of the Center.

Under the agreement the Ashland Board of Education was to furnish and maintain the building occupied by the Ashland Junior College to be used by the University for a two-year Center. The board also agreed to build a new wing, which would house the Science departments. This construction cost more than \$100,000.

The University agreed to supply the program, that is, to hire the staff, to pay all utilities and all other instructional costs.

The people who were presently on the staff of the Ashland Junior College were given the opportunity to remain as part of the Center staff or to resign and seek employment elsewhere. The majority chose to remain.

The enrollment at the Ashland Center has fluctuated to some extent during its four years of operation. The average enrollment for the four years of operation has been approximately 375 students for the Fall semester and 300 students for the Spring semester. The summer school normally has an enrollment between 100 and 150.

The curriculum has been adjusted each year to meet changing needs that have occurred. New courses

have been added and the staff has gradually grown in number. At the present time there are 16 full-time and 9 part-time staff members.

Extension classes are being offered from the parent campus to upper level and graduate students.

The budget is gradually increasing to provide adequate instructional materials, equipment and library materials. The administrative staff of the Center is composed of a Director, a Bursar-Recorder and one full-time secretary. Mr. Clyde Lewis was the first Director of the Center. He resigned after two years and was replaced by Clyde L. Orr, who served for two years. The present Director assumed his duties in September, 1961.

## IV. FORT KNOX CENTER, BY JAMES JONES, ACTING DIRECTOR

The Fort Knox Center came as a result of the request of the military command of Fort Knox. It has completed the second year of operation. Initially the design of the two year program was for the purpose of serving military personnel, their dependents, and individuals employed on the Post.

With the beginning of the spring semester of 1961 the program was made available to any person desiring to attend. The enrollment subsequently increased.

Facilities are provided by the army command and the only cost to the University is for instruction and some current expenses. It is under the direction of an acting director, a secretary, a limited full-time staff with numerous part-time staff. The program of services includes the first two years of University work. In addition many upper level courses are offered at the Post through the director of University extension classes. The program has enjoyed the support of the commanding General and has been most successful in serving the needs of people stationed at Fort Knox and individuals residing in the immediate radius of Fort Knox.

## V. SOUTHEAST CENTER, BY EDELL T. GODBEY, DIRECTOR

Initial steps which led to the ultimate building and program of the Southeast Center occurred in 1957. A group of civic minded individuals with various site proposals invited a committee for the purpose of selecting an appropriate site for a new University Center building.

The campus of this Center is located on a 123 acre tract donated by the International Harvester Corporation to the University of Kentucky. Construction of the present building was begun in 1959. The first class began September, 1960, with an enrollment of 265 students.

The staff consists of a director, librarian, bursar-recorder, secretary, maintenance engineer and custodial force. There are eight full-time teaching faculty supplemented by several part-time staff appointments.

The building is a two story structure of modern window-wall construction. It is functional in design and will accommodate 500 students with proper scheduling. The library is a center of community interest and is used by many individuals in the community as well as students and faculty.

Uniquely the staff of the South-

east Center has been involved in various seminars, group discussions and theater productions which have been enjoying community support.

## VI. NORTHWEST CENTER, BY LOUIS C. ALDERMAN, JR., DIRECTOR

The initial steps which led to the establishment of the Northwest Center were taken in 1957 by a group of civic leaders of the greater Henderson community. Through subsequent steps a College Foundation was established, and a fund raising campaign resulted in \$100,000 of local contributions. College Foundation, Incorporated acquired a 100 acre site that was later deeded to the University for the purpose of the construction of the present facility.

The Northwest Center of the University of Kentucky is located three miles southwest of Henderson, Kentucky, on U.S. 60. The campus is located in the midst of gently rolling countryside not far from the banks of the beautiful Ohio River. Completed in 1960, the first building on the campus is a three-story Georgian Colonial structure housing classrooms, laboratories, lounges, library, bookstore, auditorium, conference and seminar rooms, and faculty and administrative offices.

The Northwest Center, a two-year co-educational branch of the University of Kentucky, opened for its first semester in September of 1960 with an enrollment of 256 students in the beginning class. Courses on the freshman and sophomore level are offered on the semester plan by a resident faculty and staff. Admissions requirements and course content are the same as on the Lexington campus, with classes carrying full residence credit.

Public libraries of Henderson and Evansville, the Audubon Museum, the Evansville Museum of Arts and Crafts, Mesker Park Zoo and other educational and cultural facilities in the area offer additional resources for study and research.

The new science building, housing the Physics and Chemistry Departments, is scheduled for use by September, 1962.

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