

MSU

His Story

Dear Friends of Morehead State University:

On behalf of the faculty, staff, students, alumni, and friends of Morehead State University I take great pleasure in extending greetings to the people of the Commonwealth of Kentucky on the occasion of our Golden Anniversary.

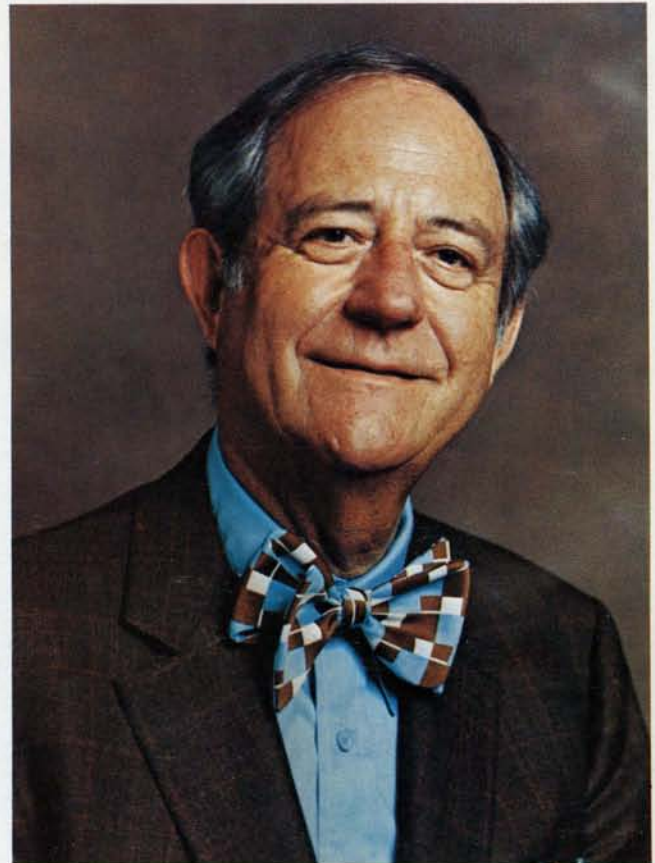
Morehead State University is a people's University. Her early predecessor, the Morehead Normal School, which was founded in 1887 by the Kentucky Christian Missionary Society, came into being to fill a great educational and cultural void in the region. From its inception in 1922 as a state-supported institution, Morehead State University has consistently upgraded the educational, economical, and cultural levels of the region as the university has developed its missions of teaching, research and public service.

The impact of the University upon the life and affairs of every family, community and county in the region has been immeasurable. Not only has Morehead State University made great contributions to the region, but her influence has been felt throughout the Commonwealth and the nation.

One's imagination is greatly excited by the challenges of the future which face Morehead State University. As we look to the future, the goals of this University must continue to be to help in building an educational system which will aid our young people in reaching their fullest potential; an economy in which everyone will find full-employment; an environment both beautiful and protected; a culture of great fulfillment; and a social harmony in which we all may live in peace and understanding.

We, therefore, look forward to the next 50 years with great expectations, just as we look to the past with justifiable pride and satisfaction. When Morehead State University was founded 50 years ago, and when her predecessor was founded 85 years ago, little did her founders realize the level of achievement she would attain in these few years. Morehead State University must continue to soar as a Bald Eagle to even greater heights of accomplishment in the days ahead.

Adron Doran
President

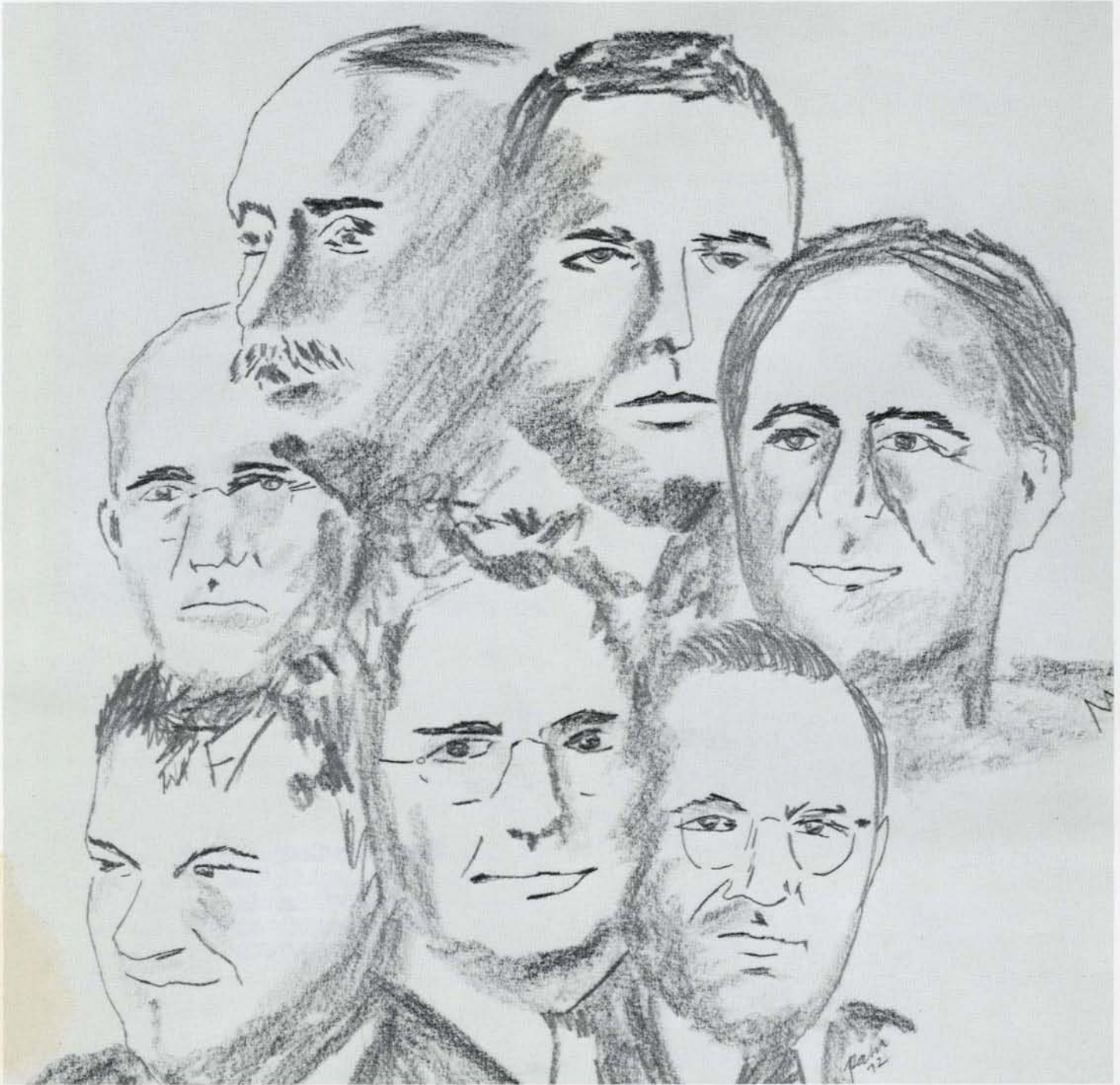


President Adron Doran

**From The Collection Of:
Dr. Jack D. Ellis
552 W. Sun St.
Morehead, KY 40351
606-784-7473**

50 YEAR REPORT
1972

The Seven Presidents



Clockwise, from lower right: William A. Vaughan (1940-46), William Jesse Baird (1946-51), Charles Spain (1951-54), Harvey Babb (1935-40), Frank C. Button (1923-30), John Howard Payne (1930-35), Adron Doran (1954-

61 Have Served as Regents

With the appointment in 1972 of two new members, Morehead State University's Board of Regents has consisted of 61 persons since the first board was named in 1924.

The total membership has included 43 private citizens, 11 state superintendents of public instruction, five students and two faculty members.

Dr. W. H. Cartmell, the current chairman, is the first layman to head the board. His 11 predecessors served by virtue of their elected position as state superintendents of public instruction.

The Kentucky General Assembly expanded the board to ten members in 1972 and removed the state school superintendent from membership.

Dr. Cartmell, a Maysville surgeon in his 17th year on the board, has served longer than any other person. B. F. Reed of Drift, a coal executive, ranks second in length of service with 16 years. He was appointed in 1953 for one year, renamed to the board in 1958 and has been reappointed every four

years since. He has served under more different governors than any other member.

Other members of the current board and year of appointment include Vice Chairman, Lloyd Cassity, Ashland dairy executive, 1963; Cloyd McDowell, Harlan coal operator, 1966; Jerry F. Howell, Jackson banker, 1968; Charles D. Wheeler, Ashland businessman, 1969; Crayton (Bo) Queen, Mt. Sterling auto dealer, 1972; and William E. Justice, Pikeville realtor and banker, 1972.

Dr. M. E. Pryor, professor of biology, is the faculty representative. He was elected in 1971. The board's first faculty delegate was Dr. Frank Mangrum, professor of philosophy, who served from 1968 until 1971.

The current student member is Pete Marcum, Louisville junior and president of the MSU Student Government Association. SGA presidents serve as board members if they are Kentucky residents. If not, a Kentuckian is chosen by the student body.

BOARD OF REGENTS' CHAIRMEN

McHenry Rhoads	1924-28
W. C. Bell	1928-32
James H. Richmond	1932-36
Harry W. Peters	1936-40
John W. Brooker	1940-44
John Fred Williams	1944-48
Boswell W. Hodgkin	1948-52
Robert R. Martin	1956-60
Harry Sparks	1964-68
Wendell P. Butler	1952-56
	1960-64
	1968-72
Lyman V. Ginger	1972
Dr. W. H. Cartmell	1972-

LAY MEMBERS

J. B. Clark	1924-26
E. W. Pendleton	1924-26
Mrs. W. J. Fields	1924-28
Allie W. Young	1924-35
Glenn E. Perry	1926-30
Earl W. Senff	1926-30
	1932-36
	1928-32
Mrs. S. M. Bradley	

W. A. Stanfill	1930-34
Dr. J. M. Rose	1930-36
	1946-48
D. B. Caudill	1934-36
Dr. A. O. Taylor	1935-38
C. B. Bennett	1936-37
Donald H. Putnam	1936-46
Mrs. Allie W. Young	1936-48
W. A. Caskey	1937-40
Ernest E. Shannon	1938-44
Harry H. Ramey	1940-42
Harry Laviers	1942-44
Roy E. Cornette	1944-48
William H. Keffer	1944-48
E. R. Price	1948-53
W. W. Ball	1948-54
J. T. Norris	1948-55
M. K. Eblen	1948-56
B. F. Reed	1953-54
	1958-
	1954-58
Dr. Elwood Esham	1954-58
Dr. Lowell Gearhart	1955-56
John Keck	1955-56
Dr. Paul Hall	1956-58
Dr. W. E. Day	1956-58
Dr. W. H. Cartmell	1956-

Charles Gilley	1956-69
Alex Chamberlain	1958-66
Mrs. E. E. Shannon	1958-60
Bruce Walters	1958-63
Dr. Joe Taylor Hyden	1960-62
David H. Dorton	1962-68
Lloyd Cassity	1963-
Cloyd McDowell	1966-
Jerry F. Howell	1968-
Charles D. Wheeler	1969-
Crayton Queen	1972-
William E. Justice	1972-

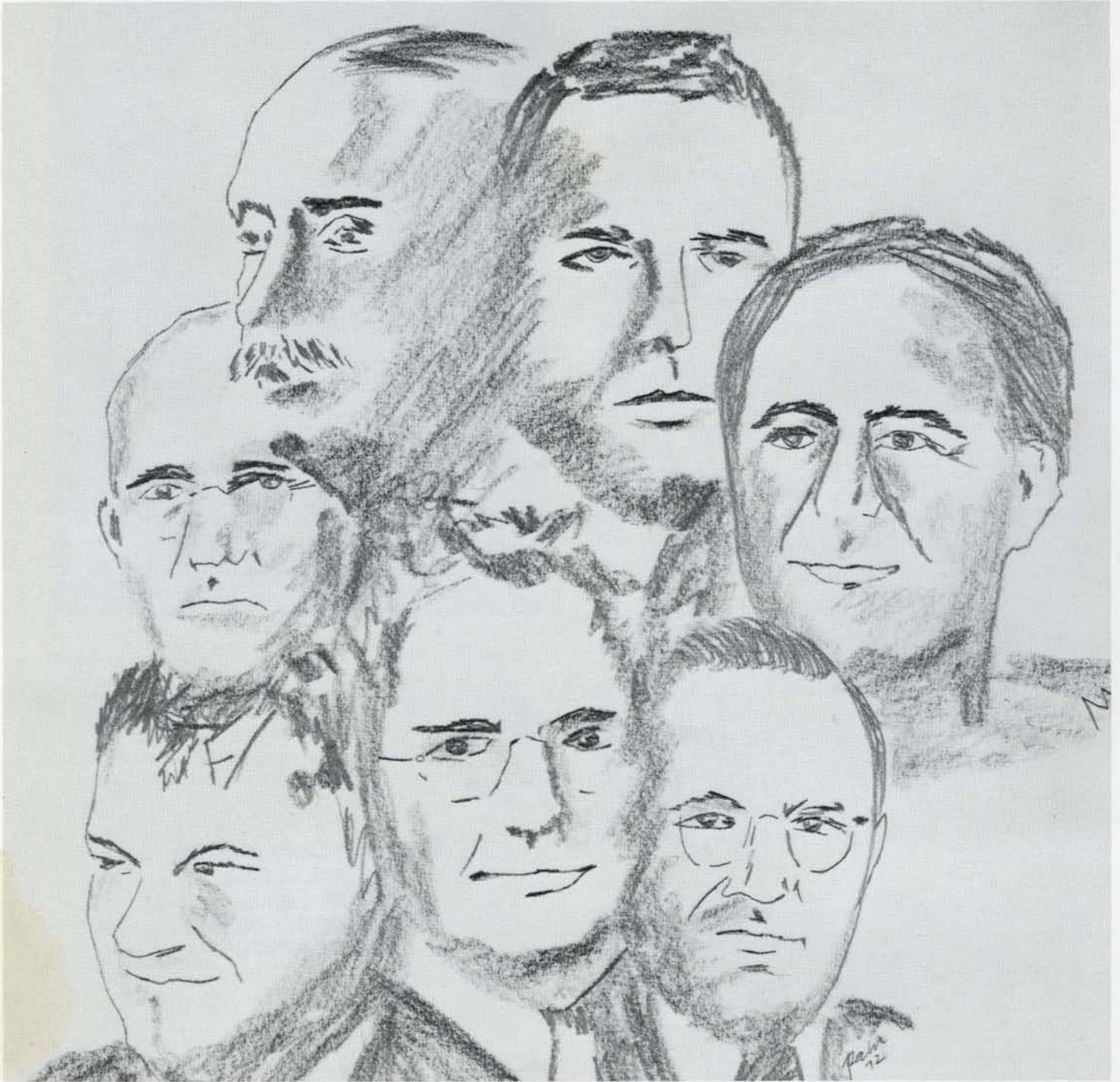
STUDENT MEMBERS

Quentin Hatfield	1968
William A. Bradford	1968-70
Jack Sims	1970-71
Mike Mayhew	1971-72
Pete Marcum	1972-

FACULTY MEMBERS

Dr. Frank Mangrum	1968-71
Dr. M. E. Pryor	1971-

The Seven Presidents



Clockwise, from lower right: William A. Vaughan (1940-46), William Jesse Baird (1946-51), Charles Spain (1951-54), Harvey Babb (1935-40), Frank C. Button (1923-30), John Howard Payne (1930-35), Adron Doran (1954-



Frame buildings greeted visitors to the campus of Morehead Normal School in 1924.

MSU Dates to Events in 1887

The year 1887 saw the arrival from Midway Junior College of Mrs. Phoebe Button and her son, Frank C. Button, in the Eastern Kentucky town of Morehead — a town with no hard surfaced streets, no sidewalks, no electric lights, no churches, and less than 1,000 people.

Mrs. Button and her son enrolled an orphan girl, Anna Page, as the first student in the Morehead Normal School housed in their small home located where the Adron Doran University Center now stands.

Three wooden structures and Burgess Hall, a brick and stone building costing \$10,000, formed the nucleus of the campus. Hodson Hall, one of the three wooden structures, was the last to be torn down.

The 1920 regular session of the General Assembly of Kentucky authorized a study of the educational needs and facilities of the Commonwealth. The commission appointed to make the study recommended that two new normal schools be established — one in Eastern Kentucky and one in Western Kentucky.

On March 8, 1922, Gov. Edwin Morrow signed the act of the General Assembly providing for a special commission charged with the task of locating the two new normal schools.

Allie W. Young, who ably served as a State Senator from the 31st District during the period from 1924 to 1935, contributed immeasurably to the decision to establish a new school in Eastern Kentucky and to locate it in Morehead.

The doors of the Morehead State Normal School opened on Sept. 23, 1923, and all that remained of the "Old Normal School" were the products and

memories of an educational enterprise which for 35 years had served the young people of the region.

Frank C. Button was named the school's first president and the Morehead State Normal School began operations during the period of post-war prosperity.

Using the buildings which had formerly housed the old normal school, Dr. Button began the 1923 year with eight faculty members — Dean Charles D. Lewis, C. O. Pieratt, Miss Inez Faith Humphrey, Miss Evelyn Royalty, Ruby Vansant, Miss Emma Shader, Henry C. Haggan and Dan Holbrook.

Miss Anna Carter served as Dr. Button's secretary and Warren C. Lappin joined the faculty in the spring of 1924 as baseball coach.

Three college students and 70 students in the secondary school greeted the original faculty. By the end of the decade, the enrollment had grown to more than 350 college students representing 31 Kentucky counties and two states.

In 1925, the first college newspaper — the "Morehead Light" — was published and two years later the name was changed to "The Trail Blazer," a name it proudly bears today. In 1927, the first yearbook — "The Raconteur" — was published and in that same year, Morehead State's first four degree graduates went out into the world with proudly-earned diplomas.

In 1926, Morehead Normal School became Morehead State Normal School and Teachers College and was admitted to membership in the Kentucky Association of Colleges.

Dr. Button resigned the presidency on July 24, 1929, but remained on the staff as chaplain and assistant field representative for a year before being named President Emeritus.

John Howard Payne, superintendent of the Maysville City Schools, was named the college's second president on Aug. 1, 1929.

Morehead State Normal School and Teachers College became Morehead State Teachers College in 1930 and awarded 11 degrees that year.

Earl K. Senff's "Fight, Fight, Fight for Morehead" caught on and became the official college fight song and the music department got its first practice room in the basement of Fields Hall.

Mr. Payne left the presidency on Sept. 13, 1935. Dr. William H. Vaughn served as acting president from Sept. 13 to Oct. 7 prior to the naming of Harvey Babb as the institution's third president on Oct. 7.

Morehead State's fourth decade has been styled by some as the dormant period of the 40's. Morehead State Teachers College began the decade with a new president when Dr. William H. Vaughn took over the reins on April 30, 1940.

The enrollment in the fall of 1940 was 588 and the college's first foreign student came to the campus from Cuba in 1941. The curriculum was reorganized in 1942 under the quarter system and continued under this plan until 1948.

It was in the early 40's that terrifying world events took nearly every able-bodied male on the campus into the armed forces.

Many students and male faculty members enlisted and enrollment dropped to 255 in the fall of 1942. In the spring of 1943-44, only nine male students were enrolled and the enrollment hit a record low of 166 in the fall of 1944.

MSU's contribution to the war effort included the training of United States Navy personnel as the college facilities were made available for an electrical training school which kept 600 Navy officers and

trainees on the campus.

When the war ended in 1945, most of the faculty members returned and many students enrolled under the GI Bill of Rights.

On Aug. 6, 1946, William Jesse Baird became Morehead State's fifth president. Dr. Warren C. Lappin served as acting president from July 1 to Aug. 6 when the contract of President Vaughan was not renewed by the Board of Regents.

Enrollment for the fall of 1946 had reached 614 and the college appeared to be on the way up during a period of post-war prosperity. But such was not to be the case.

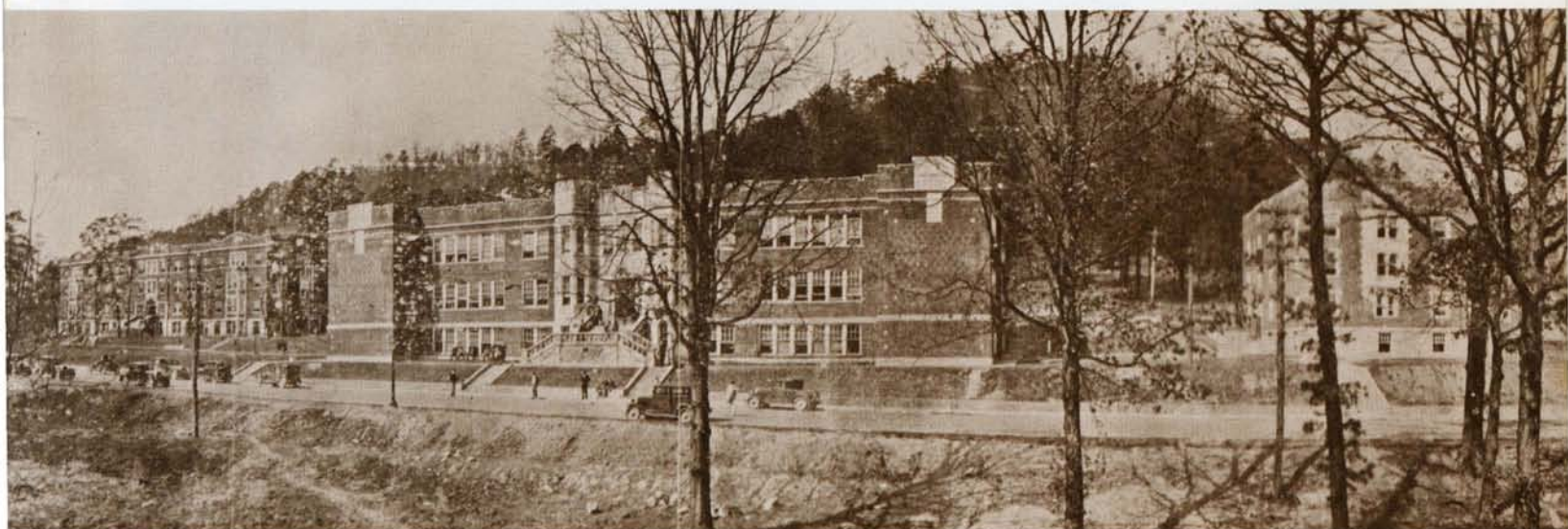
In December, 1946, charges were filed with the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools against Morehead State because of political interference in the administration of its affairs. The college was removed from the association's list of accredited schools.

Governor Earle C. Clements named a new Board of Regents composed of outstanding business and professional men from the region and the association was convinced that the days of political interference had ended. Thus, the college was re-accredited in 1948 on a retroactive basis.

Morehead State Teachers College became Morehead State College by an act of the 1948 session of the General Assembly and, by the end of the decade, enrollment was hovering at the 600 mark — a level which had been established previously in 1940.

The decade of the 40's ended with the college static — the enrollment had not increased, no new buildings had been erected and the academic programs remained relatively unchanged.

On Jan. 9, 1951, Dr. Baird was granted a leave of absence for health reasons until September and Dr.



By the early 1930's, the Morehead State Teachers College Campus presented a more substantial appearance.



Frame buildings greeted visitors to the campus of Morehead Normal School in 1924.

MSU Dates to Events in 1887

The year 1887 saw the arrival from Midway Junior College of Mrs. Phoebe Button and her son, Frank C. Button, in the Eastern Kentucky town of Morehead — a town with no hard surfaced streets, no sidewalks, no electric lights, no churches, and less than 1,000 people.

Mrs. Button and her son enrolled an orphan girl, Anna Page, as the first student in the Morehead Normal School housed in their small home located where the Adron Doran University Center now stands.

Three wooden structures and Burgess Hall, a brick and stone building costing \$10,000, formed the nucleus of the campus. Hodson Hall, one of the three wooden structures, was the last to be torn down.

The 1920 regular session of the General Assembly of Kentucky authorized a study of the educational needs and facilities of the Commonwealth. The commission appointed to make the study recommended that two new normal schools be established — one in Eastern Kentucky and one in Western Kentucky.

On March 8, 1922, Gov. Edwin Morrow signed the act of the General Assembly providing for a special commission charged with the task of locating the two new normal schools.

Allie W. Young, who ably served as a State Senator from the 31st District during the period from 1924 to 1935, contributed immeasurably to the decision to establish a new school in Eastern Kentucky and to locate it in Morehead.

The doors of the Morehead State Normal School opened on Sept. 23, 1923, and all that remained of the "Old Normal School" were the products and

memories of an educational enterprise which for 35 years had served the young people of the region.

Frank C. Button was named the school's first president and the Morehead State Normal School began operations during the period of post-war prosperity.

Using the buildings which had formerly housed the old normal school, Dr. Button began the 1923 year with eight faculty members — Dean Charles D. Lewis, C. O. Pieratt, Miss Inez Faith Humphrey, Miss Evelyn Royalty, Ruby Vansant, Miss Emma Shader, Henry C. Haggan and Dan Holbrook.

Miss Anna Carter served as Dr. Button's secretary and Warren C. Lappin joined the faculty in the spring of 1924 as baseball coach.

Three college students and 70 students in the secondary school greeted the original faculty. By the end of the decade, the enrollment had grown to more than 350 college students representing 31 Kentucky counties and two states.

In 1925, the first college newspaper — the "Morehead Light" — was published and two years later the name was changed to "The Trail Blazer," a name it proudly bears today. In 1927, the first yearbook — "The Raconteur" — was published and in that same year, Morehead State's first four degree graduates went out into the world with proudly-earned diplomas.

In 1926, Morehead Normal School became Morehead State Normal School and Teachers College and was admitted to membership in the Kentucky Association of Colleges.

Dr. Button resigned the presidency on July 24, 1929, but remained on the staff as chaplain and assistant field representative for a year before being named President Emeritus.

Lappin was again named acting president. Dr. Baird died on Feb. 19, 1951, and Dr. Charles Spain was named the college's sixth president on May 28, 1951.

Dr. Spain officially resigned the presidency on April 6, 1954, and Dr. Adron Doran was named on the same day as the seventh president of Morehead State. He is currently serving his 19th year as president, three times longer than any of his predecessors.

In the 1950's, the passage of the foundation program for education and the development of a sound plan for financing education aided by the passage of the general sales tax were the big items of news affecting education at all levels in Kentucky.

The mid-50's saw Morehead State truly break through in a dramatic fashion. An enrollment at the beginning of the period of just over 600 doubled, then tripled, then quadrupled — until the enrollment was eight times larger than 10 years earlier.

During this period, modern facilities were pro-

vided for programs in business, foreign languages, music, industrial arts, home economics, and special education. Programs in pre-forestry, pre-veterinary medicine, medical technology, nursing, foreign languages, and philosophy were added.

Off-campus student teaching and the professional semester were developed in the teacher training program and the guidance and testing services were integrated with the total social and recreational programs.

This decade saw MSU become one of the first institutions in the South to fully integrate the races and become the first state-supported college or university in Kentucky to have integrated dormitories.

Marshall Banks became the first black to play on a varsity athletic team in the Ohio Valley Conference and Howard Murphy was the first black to play football at a state college and in the Ohio Valley Conference.

During the decade the number of the faculty increased to 160. A director of graduate studies was named for the first time in 1957, and alumni direc-



Registrar Linus Fair led the processional at the 1954 inauguration of MSU's seventh president, Dr. Adron Doran. Behind Fair are Dr. Doran, Gov. Lawrence Wetherby, Dr. Warren Lappin and Chester Travel-

stead, dean of the School of Education at the University of South Carolina, who gave the main address.



Gov. Edward T. Breathitt, Jr. signed the bill in 1966 changing Morehead State College to Morehead State University and it was a happy day for Moreheadians involved. Shown with then Gov. Breathitt are, from left, Dr. Ray Hornback, vice president for

university affairs; Dr. Harry Mayhew, director of university services and former director of alumni affairs; Brenda Arnett Ingle, an MSU graduate and daughter of then State Rep. Sherman Arnett; and President Adron Doran.

tor was appointed in 1959 and the administrative organization of the college was modernized in 1960 with the creation of seven academic divisions as the result of a comprehensive self-study.

The sound philosophy of service to the region was greatly strengthened by an action program during this period and Morehead State College became the center of regional activities for many varied and diverse groups and organizations.

During this time Morehead State College received recognition as a major college in basketball by the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA).

Baird Music Hall, dedicated in 1954, became the first major structure to be built on the campus in 17 years.

As spectacular as the growth at MSU was during the decade from 1953-1963, it was overshadowed by the tremendous expansion yet to come.

The school's crowning achievement came in 1966 when the Kentucky General Assembly granted university status. Five academic schools and graduate and undergraduate divisions were formed.

The Doran Student House was enlarged in 1969

and renamed the Adron Doran University Center. The fall enrollment in 1969 was 6,460, MSU's highest. The figure was equaled in the fall of 1972.

Construction began in 1970 on Boyd F. Reed Hall which will house the Appalachian Technical Institute and the MSU Student Council became the MSU Student Government Association.

Rader Hall was reopened in 1971 after an extensive remodeling project which transformed the oldest campus building into an ultra-modern classroom and office structure. WMKY increased its power to 50,000 watts and moved to an 18-hour-a-day broadcasting schedule.

The most notable recognition of Dr. Doran's career came in May, 1971, when he received the Horatio Alger Award in New York City, becoming only one of 200 Americans to be so honored.

MSU's sixth academic school, Business and Economics, was created in 1971.

By 1972, MSU's practical, yet imaginative building program had produced more than \$60 million worth of new facilities and won four awards for architectural excellence since 1954.

Development of Academic Offerings

Early Programs Were Limited

The Morehead State Normal School, created to train "white elementary teachers," consisted of two divisions in the beginning: the normal school program and the college program.

No drastic program changes were made until 1926. Prior to this time only two years of college work were offered. Every student entering the institution on the college level had to take education courses, since no program leading to a liberal arts degree was available.

Students were required to select three fields for emphasis. One was designated a major field and the other two were minors. Students could elect a major from nine fields.

Majors were offered in chemistry and physics, biology and botany, geography, mathematics and physics, English and expression, English, history and political science, history and sociology and foreign language. Minors could be picked from any available field.

The Board of Regents was authorized by a legislative act in 1924 to issue three types of teaching certificates: college elementary, standard elementary and college certificate.

Each teaching certificate was valid for two years with 16 hours of college-level work and could be renewed on the completion of 16 or more hours of additional work. Each certificate was valid for three years with 64 semester hours of college-level courses.

Each certificate was valid for three years with 128 hours of college work and was renewed for life

upon completion of three years of successful teaching experience.

In 1930, the college was accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and one year later by the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education. The Normal School was discontinued during the 1931-32 academic year.

At the beginning of the 1930-31 school term, a program of study leading to either the Bachelor of Science or Bachelor of Arts degree without a teaching certificate was offered.

During the 1930's the college expanded its course offerings and added several new areas of study. Four new departments — speech, commerce, library science and industrial arts — were added to the 12 existing departments.

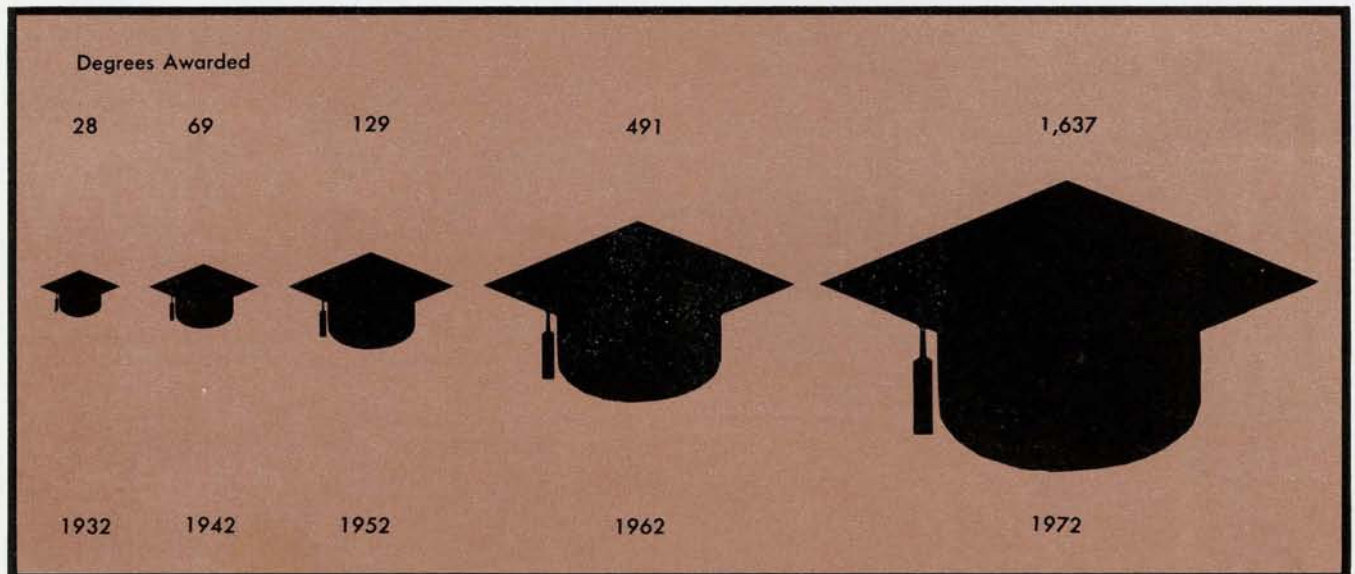
By the 1936-37 academic year, 180 courses were offered with the greatest increases occurring in the Department of Science which offered 45 courses. Social sciences had 35 and education 30.

A student could select a major from 14 areas by 1939. A graduate program leading to master's degrees in education and to the provisional certificate began in the late 1930's.

By 1949, offerings consisted of 501 separate courses. This number had increased to 644 by the 1963-64 school year.

The curriculum was reorganized in the 1960's by grouping related disciplines into broad fields called divisions.

In 1966, the institution was granted university status and in 1967 its eight divisions of study were



Four bachelor's degrees were awarded at the school's first commencement in 1927. The first master's degree was conferred in 1942, and the first

associate degree in 1966. Eighty-six per cent of the degrees granted by the University have been awarded since 1954.

rooming growth of all facets of the institution.

Loosely-defined areas of responsibility were logically grouped into the bureau system with clear-cut duties and lines of authority. This produced the appointment of MSU's first vice president when Dr. Warren C. Lappin became Vice President for Academic Affairs in 1966. He retired in 1971. The four other bureaus were headed by "directors."

Three more vice presidents were named in 1968 as Dr. Raymond R. Hornback became Vice President for University Affairs, Dr. Morris L. Norfleet became Vice President for Research and Development and Roger L. Wilson became Vice President for Student Affairs. The changeover was completed in 1970 when Russell R. McClure became Vice President for Fiscal Affairs.

Academic Affairs, now headed by Dr. Paul F. Davis, is concerned primarily with the actual teaching and learning process and supervision of academic records, admissions, the libraries and University Breckinridge School.

Fiscal Affairs manages all financial matters, postal service, food service, transportation and maintenance of the physical plant which is valued at more than \$70 million.

Research and Development oversees institutional research and is mainly concerned with obtaining outside funds, primarily federal, to operate various university service programs and projects.

Student Affairs is involved chiefly in student housing, campus security, student financial aid, stu-

dent health service, the Adron Doran University Center and student organizations.

University Affairs handles public relations, alumni relations, publications, printing, sports and public information, extension courses, student recruitment and conference coordination.

The University's administrative committee structure has ranged from a high of 17 in the late 1930's to a low of nine in 1962. Thirteen committees are now used. President Doran has expanded student participation in the committee system until all now have student members. At present, 37 students have a direct voice in decision-making on the committee level.

Organization of the academic area gradually evolved into "divisions" which became "schools" with the arrival of university status. At present, there are six "schools" — Applied Sciences and Technology, Business and Economics, Education, Humanities, Sciences and Mathematics and Social Sciences — and a graduate programs office. Various subject areas are divided into divisions and departments within the six schools.

Institution's Changing Role Is Reflected in Budget

Morehead State University's budgetary history dates to 1922 when the Kentucky General Assembly appropriated \$30,000 "to put the school in working order."

By the end of the institution's first decade in 1931-32, the state's annual appropriation had increased to \$365,000 and the school's operating budget was \$373,000 with the \$8,000 difference representing income from fees.

Enrollment decline and other factors brought the state support down to \$219,000 by 1941-42 while operating costs were \$320,000. By the end of the third decade in 1951-52, the Commonwealth of Kentucky provided \$360,000 out of the total budget of \$747,000.

Mushrooming enrollments brought the state's appropriation up to \$1.5 million in a budget of nearly \$2 million by 1961-62.

The ensuing 10 years produced a tripling of enrollment and, accordingly, operating costs increased as the annual operating budget moved up by 1971 to \$13 million with \$8.9 million provided by the state.

Payrolls are a significant part of any institution's operating costs and the growth of Morehead State University has required constant expansion of the faculty and staff.

At the opening of the 1954-55 school year, total employment was 91 persons. Operation of More-



The original administration building was built in 1926.

head State University for the 1971-72 school year required the services of nearly 750 persons with the figure split almost evenly between faculty and staff positions. The University has exerted a great influence on the economy of the city, county and region.

University Expands Service to Region

In its role as a regional institution of higher learning, Morehead State University has developed a broad range of programs which serve Northeastern Kentucky.

Opportunities for students of the region have grown, primarily during the last 10 years, to the point where currently, off-campus study by part-time students involves more than 1,300 persons at 60 locations throughout the Morehead State University region. In addition, another 1,000 students are enrolled in correspondence courses and in television classes offered on commercial stations in Lexington, Louisville, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Huntington, W. Va.

MSU's involvement with the region includes almost 500 student teachers enrolled in the professional semester who spend half of their time as teachers in more than 100 schools primarily in the state's Eastern and Central districts.

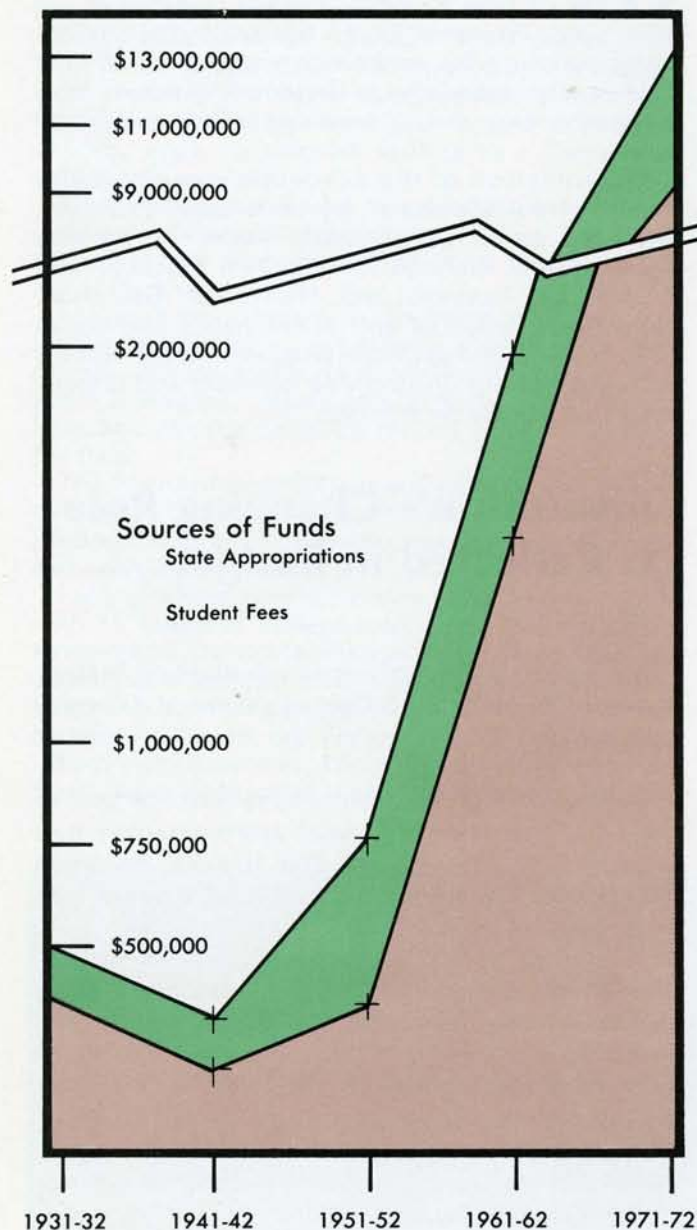
The university's physical facilities are made available regularly to regional groups for conferences, meetings, athletic events and other activities. Also, MSU's faculty members are encouraged to serve as consultants to regional agencies and companies in need of particular expertise for planning, problem solving, and in-service education. Cultural and entertainment groups from the campus make tours throughout the region and sponsor numerous free events on campus which are open to the general public through the Concert and Lecture Series.

Visits from faculty teams to regional high schools have been highly successful and will be expanded in the future. Teams of 10 to 15 faculty members spend the day in the high schools with MSU faculty members teaching classes and serving as consultants.

Through its federally-financed Talent Search, Special Student Services and Upward Bound projects, MSU is identifying disadvantaged students with college potential and helping them get into various forms of post-secondary education.

Perhaps the university's most unique service agency is the Personal Development Institute, founded in 1969 by Mrs. Adron Doran, wife of the MSU President. Mrs. Doran, who serves as PDI director, established the Institute after recognizing that public education lacked emphasis on personal development. PDI offers a non-credit course designed to enhance individual qualities ranging from manners to vocabulary to personal attire.

The Institute's services are free and are aimed at



Relative amounts of operating moneys between state appropriations and student fees have varied over the half century of the life of the institution. In recent years, students have been required to pay a greater proportion of the operating costs of the University.

improving confidence, poise, personal appearance, health and self-assurance of students and other persons, both on campus and off. PDI students explore the various social processes through experience and instruction.

Mrs. Doran, by her personal example, has been teaching the social graces since coming to MSU in 1954. The popular First Lady started teaching the social arts professionally after launching PDI and now operates in two studio classrooms which provide a "living room" environment for her students.

Many persons who have never visited the campus receive daily benefit from another MSU innovation — WMKY Radio. Morehead State became the first regional university in Kentucky to own and operate a radio station when WMKY went on the air in June, 1965. Today, the station operates 18 hours daily with 50,000 watts of FM power on a year-round schedule.

With a coverage area of 12 counties with a population exceeding 125,000 persons, the non-commercial station also extends into parts of six states. WMKY is a charter member of National Public Radio network and the station's daily programming ranges from news and special music to popular music to national and international events. An organ program, "At Home With Mignon" is aired twice each week.

A special service of WMKY is the MSU Bald Eagle Sports Network which the station originates and makes available to 10 commercial stations in the region. Coverage of all MSU home and away games in basketball and football is in its eighth year.

WMKY also broadcasts courses for credit to its listeners in the region. News programs are aired several times daily.



Mrs. Mignon Doran conducts a PDI class.

Always keeping Eastern Kentucky's needs at the forefront in planning, the university purchased a 212-acre farm in 1968 in rural Rowan County north of Morehead. Used as an outdoor laboratory for agriculture students, the farm also serves as the base for experiments in the peculiar farming problems of this region, especially the search for additional cash crops as alternatives to tobacco.

Students provide most of the farm labor and, as part of their pay, several live at the farm and commute daily to classes on campus. Already in operation are projects in feeder pig production, poultry, beef cattle production, horticulture and a new program is planned in horsemanship.

The farm's public facilities include a show arena which is used for horse shows and by local 4-H and FFA members in livestock competition. Visitors are welcome at the farm where the main objectives are to train agriculture students in a realistic situation, find answers to regional farm problems and present a practical, efficient family farm operation as an example for farmers of the MSU region.

One of MSU's most noteworthy service agencies is the Appalachian Adult Education Center which is leading the fight against illiteracy in 13 Appalachian states. Funded with federal monies from the U.S. Office of Education, the AAEC was established at MSU in 1967 and has sponsored dozens of demonstration projects in adult education in Appalachia. In addition, the center has engaged in directly teaching almost 5,000 undereducated adults through its demonstration centers and its own adult learning center on campus.

The AAEC brought international honor to Morehead State University in mid-1972 when it was cited by the United Nations for "meritorious work in world literacy."



National leader Arthur Goldberg visits the campus.

Services Benefit Students

MSU has long recognized the great importance of student services designed to assist the student in acquiring a well-rounded, quality education. This is in keeping with the university's philosophy that it is the function of student personnel services to assist students in realizing all of their potential — intellectual, emotional, social and physical — and to help them adjust to all phases of university life.

To meet the needs of the rapidly growing student body in the important area of student services, the office of the Dean of Students was established in 1956. Since that time, the office has been expanded to become the Bureau of Student Affairs. Headed by a vice president, the staff includes the dean of students, four associate deans of students and directors of housing, financial aid, special services, security and the infirmary.

COUNSELING

It is an avowed objective at MSU that individual attention be given to each student in an effort to maximize the likelihood of graduation. The development of personal and academic counseling for students has provided a program of orientation, guidance, and counseling which begins at the time of enrollment.

Increased student population has brought about the need for expansion in other areas of service.

HOUSING AND DINING

One of the most important programs is that of student housing and dining. In 1955, the four existing dormitories housed 639 students and the cafeteria was located on the ground floor of Allie Young Hall. The intervening years have brought the construction of 13 new residence halls, providing 3,556 additional on-campus housing units.

HEALTH SERVICES

Meeting another of these needs has led to a University health program, which is centered in Fields Hall. The health facility includes a 20-bed infirmary, which is staffed around the clock by registered nurses. Recent expansion of the service includes the daily services of a physician's assistant and periodic visits, when necessary, by five physicians, all of whom are specialists.

ORGANIZATIONS

A comprehensive program of co-curricular and extracurricular activities administered by the university involves 95 different student organizations. In September of 1968, a campus national fraternity system was established by official approval by the Board of Regents. Today, there are 15 fraternities and nine sororities.

A major advance in the area of expanded student services was realized when the enlarged and reconstructed Adron Doran University Center was completed in January, 1970. This facility houses greatly improved and enlarged food services, including a cafeteria and a spacious snack bar. It provides social and extracurricular facilities of which any college

could be proud and also contains the University Post Office and the University Store. Another cafeteria is located on the ground floor of Alumni Tower.

COMMITTEES

Of great significance in recent years has been the farsighted involvement of students in the affairs of the University — membership on all committees, the Board of Regents, the University Senate — and the development of the University Senate itself which has received widespread recognition for its significant involvement of all elements of the University.

ATHLETICS

The colorful history of intercollegiate sports at Morehead State University spans 45 of the institution's 50 years, encompasses three athletic conferences and involves thousands of contests in 10 varsity sports.

Official intercollegiate play in football began in 1927. Baseball was in and out from the beginning and finally was reinstated for good in 1946. Basketball started with the 1929-30 season.

Other sports and the first year of intercollegiate competition include: swimming, 1936; track, 1937; tennis, 1938; cross country, 1951; golf, 1960; wrestling, 1963; and soccer, 1966.

The University's affiliation with athletic conferences began in 1938 with the West Virginia Conference. MSU became a conditional member of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association in 1933 and gained full membership in 1935. At the time, the Kentucky Intercollegiate Athletic Conference was a subsidiary of the SIAA. The KIAC became an independent organization in 1938.



Residence halls are homes away from home.

Morehead State and four other KIAC members broke away in 1948 to form the Ohio Valley Conference. The OVC began its 25th year of competition in the fall of 1972 with a membership of eight state universities, four in Kentucky and four in Tennessee. Morehead State is among the five remaining charter members.

MSU represented the OVC in the NCAA basketball tournament in 1956, 1957 and 1961. The total athletic program reached an all-time high in 1962-63 when MSU's football, basketball, and baseball teams captured championships in the OVC.

The Eagles also earned basketball championships in the conference in 1969 and 1972, and again topped the OVC in football in 1966.

From the first crude playing fields, MSU's athletic facilities have been developed through the years to stand today as the equal of any similar institution in the country.

Included are a 10,000-seat football stadium with an enclosed eight-lane, quarter-mile Grasstex track, a 5,000-seat gymnasium for basketball and wrestling, eight all-weather tennis courts, a modern baseball park, a nine-hole golf course, an indoor swimming pool, a lighted soccer field and numerous practice fields.

PLACEMENT

When their widely-varied, enriching experience of study and preparation at Morehead State University nears completion, students are encouraged to make full use of the University's Placement Center. Newly housed in expanded and renovated quarters in Allie Young Hall, this service is being used increasingly both by students seeking employment and by those who need to employ graduates of the University.

Fifties Herald Dramatic Upsurge in Enrollment

Historically, the general public has measured institutions of higher learning by a single criterion — enrollment.

At Morehead State University, that unofficial yardstick was subject to sharp fluctuations until Dr. Adron Doran became president in 1954. Since then, the movement has been up . . . and up . . . and up. But such has not always been the case.

MSU's first official enrollment figure of record was 21 for the 1923-24 school year. By the end of the first decade in 1931-32, the enrollment stood at 674.

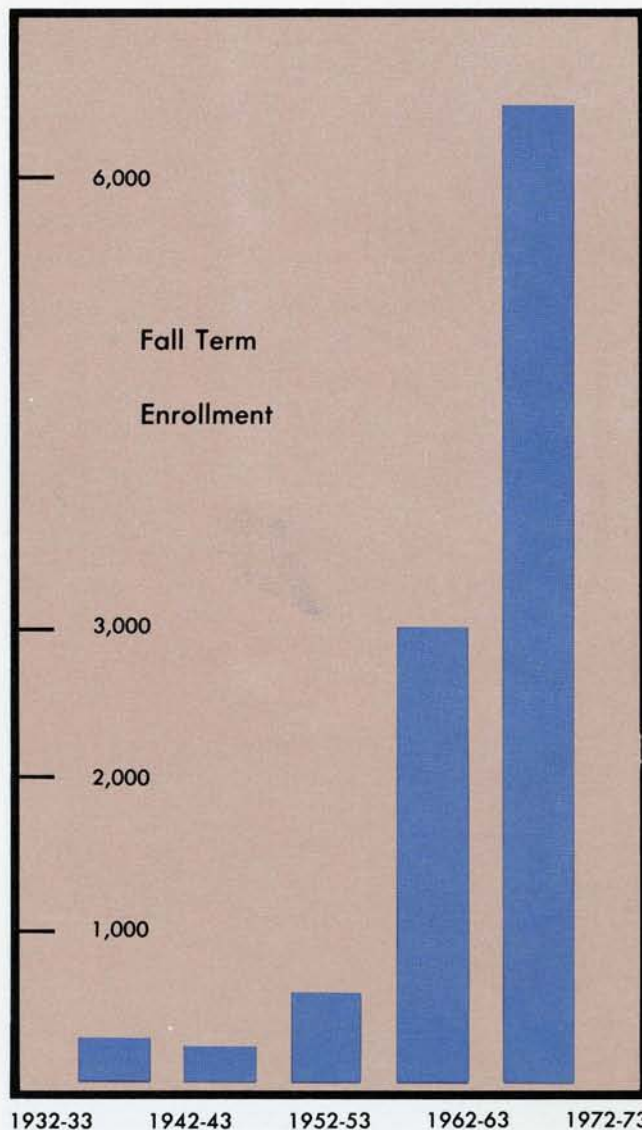
The onset of World War II played havoc with the figures and the student population dropped to 432 by 1941-42 and then plummeted to a low of 166 in 1944-45.

Helped mainly by the return of veterans under the G.I. Bill, the enrollment began to recover but then dipped again in the late 1940's due to MSU's

disaccredited status. The end of MSU's third decade in 1951-52 saw the figure back to 621.

At the time of Dr. Doran's appointment in April, 1954, the enrollment was 698. The fall semester of 1972 showed an on-campus student population of 6,460, an increase in 18 years of more than 900 per cent.

Achievement of university status in 1966 signaled a new era in graduate enrollment. The 1966-67 figure was 308. Within three years it had climbed to 561 and, three years later in the fall of 1972, the figure had almost doubled at 957. Graduate estimates for 1973 are expected to top 1,100.



In its first full academic year, 1923-24, the school enrolled 21 students for the fall term. Enrollment tended to fluctuate during the 1930's and 1940's, then in the early 1950's began a steady climb which brought the MSU enrollment to 6,460 for the fall semester of the 1972-73 school year.

Alumni Group Began Early

The Morehead State University Alumni Association traces its beginnings to the school's first graduating class in 1927. One of the four graduates, Russell Williamson, served as president of the Alumni Club and its successor, the Alumni Association, from 1928 to 1932.

Through the years, a small number of devoted individuals kept the caretaker organization alive until it could blossom into a thriving association.

The first salaried executive director of the Alumni Association, Billy Joe Hall, was named by President

Doran on Sept. 8, 1959.

The alumni program is a partnership between the University and the alumni and, as a result, is financed both by University appropriations and voluntary donations by alumni and other friends. University funds provide for salaries of staff and for facilities. All monies raised from annual giving are used for scholarships.

An ambitious fund-raising project is under way in support of alumni-financed scholarships. Currently, 45 scholarships are awarded annually in the total amount of \$10,000 per year. The grants are financed through voluntary giving by alumni and special projects of the Association. One such project was the 1970 commissioning of a painting of the Morehead State University Bald Eagle. A limited edition of 2,000 prints is being sold to add a projected \$30,000 to the scholarship fund.

The Alumni Association attempts to promote good will with MSU's 13,732 graduates and to elicit their support for university programs. Services rendered to active alumni include a placement bureau, informative correspondence and publications.

Alumni clubs have been established in various regions of Kentucky and in other states where graduates are concentrated.

Annual on-campus events sponsored by the Alumni Association include the Homecoming Weekend and Alumni Awards Banquet.

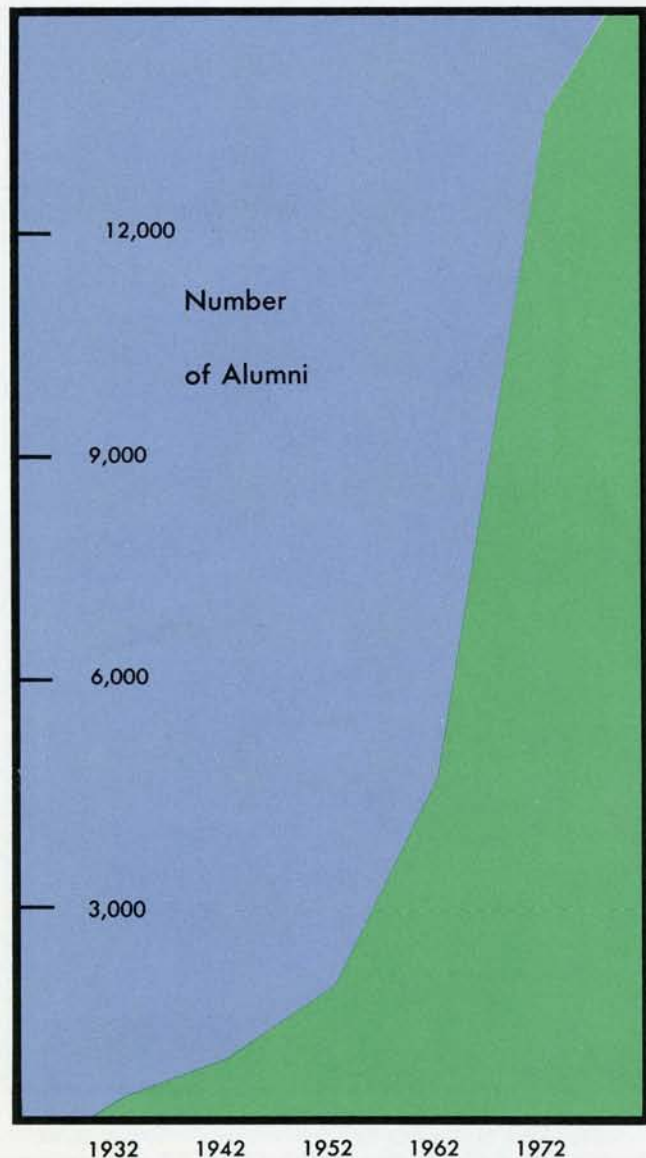
In 1966 the MSU Alumni Association initiated an annual "Outstanding Alumnus Award" to be presented to a graduate who has rendered outstanding service to the University and its alumni association.

Initially, the association named 10 persons to receive the award: Sherman Arnett, Clearfield; Anna Carter, Morehead; Lloyd Cassity, Ashland; Harlan Hatcher, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Rev. Clyde K. Landrum, Winona Lake, Ind.; Dr. Paul Maddox, Campton; Cloyd McDowell, Harlan; J. Phil Smith, Jackson; Dr. Robert Stewart, Boston, Mass.; and Russell Williamson, Inez.

Billy Joe Hall of Mt. Sterling and State Rep. Terry McBrayer of Greenup were the recipients in 1967. Others receiving the award were Ted Crosthwait of Frankfort, 1968; Fola Hayes of Nashville, Tenn., 1969; Lucien Rice of Cranbury, N. J., 1970; Ruth Reeves of Ashland, 1971; and Custer Reynolds of Wilmore, 1972.

The Alumni Association in 1966 presented the first "Public Service Awards" to persons who have served MSU and the region.

The original "Public Service Awards" were presented to Sherman Arnett of Clearfield, Thomas E.



In its early years, the young school was blessed with alumni who, though few in numbers, were strong in loyalty. The number of alumni passed 12,000 in 1971, half of these having attended the institution since 1961.

Chapman of Rush, Mitchell B. Denham of Maysville, Fairis Johnson of Martin, Ed J. Kelly of Flemingsburg, James E. Lewis of Sandy Hook, Terry McBryer of Greenup, Mrs. Neil Guy McNamara of Mt. Sterling, W. J. Reynolds of Allen, Wayne Secrest of Vanceburg and John R. Turner of Jackson.

The first recipients were members of the legislature when Morehead State received university status in 1966.

Dr. Harry Sparks, who was then Kentucky superintendent of public instruction and chairman of MSU's Board of Regents, received the 1967 award.

W. E. Crutcher, publisher of The Morehead News, received the award in 1968 and Morehead Mayor William H. Layne was the 1969 recipient.

Dr. W. H. Cartmell, current chairman of MSU's Board of Regents and a Maysville surgeon, was honored in 1970. Gov. Louie B. Nunn received the award in 1971 and B. F. Reed of Drift, Ky., was the 1972 honoree. Mr. Reed is a member of the Board of Regents.

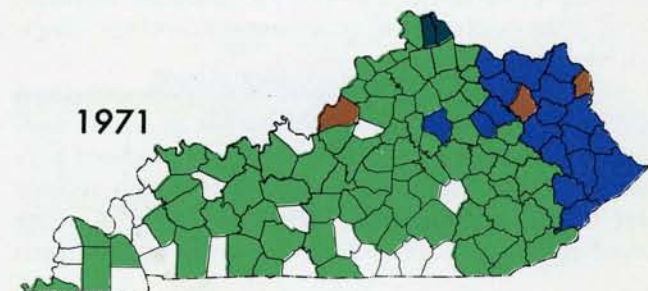
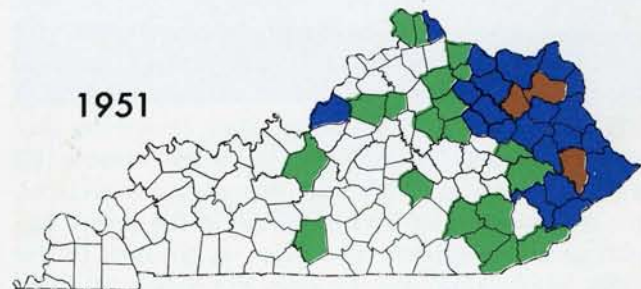
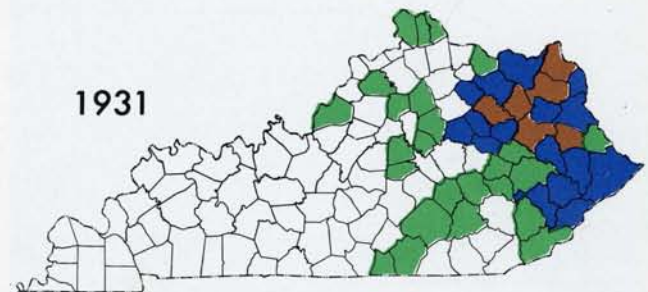
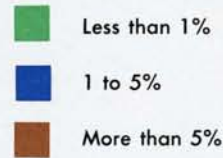
Mrs. Adron Doran received the first "University Special Service Award" in 1972 and the first "Governmental Service Award" went in 1972 to alumnus Otto Ingram, formerly of Frenchburg, deputy state highway commissioner.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION PRESIDENTS

Russell Williamson '28-'32
 Hurbert Counts '32-'33
 Bess Hurst '34
 Dennie Caudill '35
 Roy Cornette '36
 Ova Haney '37
 Malcolm Holliday, Jr. '38-'39
 Lester Oxley '40
 Bob Sandiford '41
 Ashton Denton '42-'43
 Grace Crosthwaite '44
 Heman McGuire '45
 Emory Rogers '46
 Walter Roushi '47
 Gordon Moore '48
 Ted Crosthwait '49-'50
 Clifford Cassity '51
 Collie Cornett '52
 John E. Collis '53
 Beulah Williams '54
 Fola N. Hayes '55-'59
 Robert Warnock '59
 Don Holloway '60
 Lloyd Cassity '61
 J. G. Gibson '62-'65
 Lucien Rice '65-'69
 Ted Crosthwait '70-'71
 Dr. Larry Hillman '71 to present

MSU Students Come From Across Kentucky

Home Counties of Student Body



In the fall of 1931, 99 per cent of the students enrolled at the Teacher's College came from Kentucky. Forty-four Kentucky counties provided 88 per cent of the fall enrollment of the College in 1951. In the fall of 1971, the student body of the University came from 98 Kentucky counties, 31 other states, and six foreign countries.

A Look at the Future

The year 1972 finds Morehead State University riding the crest of great success with a superb physical plant, a strong faculty and a committed student body numbering almost 6,500. In 50 years, Morehead State University has come a long way. The greatest evidence that we will go farther in the next 50 years is the fact that we have accomplished seemingly unbelievable feats during the past 50 years. The University has kept pace with all facets of America's growth and development.

However, the leveling off of enrollments, the scarce tax dollars for which higher education must compete and the seeming disenchantment of the general public with institutions of higher learning undoubtedly will have an effect on a regional university like MSU in the remainder of the twentieth century.

Morehead State University must concentrate in the decades ahead on doing a better job in all areas. But to fulfill its true role as a regional, state university, MSU should expand its offerings during the next quarter of a century to provide even more quality instruction, broader services and additional valuable research which will have a lasting impact upon a region where the needs are so evident.

The very nature of Morehead State University dictates instruction on the campus as the university's primary function. With vast on-campus resources, this central function will continue in the future but with greater emphasis on service — not only to the public schools but also to assist the region in problem identification and in finding solutions to problems of an economical, governmental and sociological nature.

More emphasis will be placed on new programs and specialist degrees in such areas as social welfare, environment, public health, public school personnel and other professional fields which reduce the time required for career preparation. Greater emphasis is to be placed on one and two-year pro-

grams of a technical nature and an opportunity provided for re-training to meet changing demands.

Encouragement to continue lifetime learning should result from expanding off-campus programs and in developing numerous internship programs throughout the region.

There are many problems facing higher education in Kentucky which will affect the future of all state-supported institutions of higher learning. The manner in which these problems are attacked and solved will determine the direction all of us will go.

The problems include:

1. Establishing a real and lasting partnership between the state and federal governments in financing higher education.
2. Coordinating higher education institutions in program development without destroying the autonomy of each institution as a center of gravity.
3. Determining the portion of the operating costs of the institutions which can and should be borne by student fees.
4. Shifting of population from rural centers to urban centers in Kentucky.
5. Competing with institutions of higher education in other states for quality faculty.
6. Appraising and refining the role, scope and governance of the community college system in Kentucky.
7. Involving all of the elements of the academic community in policy decisions.
8. Creating a higher level of regard upon the part of the taxpayer for higher education.
9. Interpreting the purposes, objectives, aims and needs of higher education to the general public.

Morehead State University cannot rest upon her laurels. The MSU of the future will be one of greatly expanded horizons.

Adron Doran, President