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## Novacrat, May 1967

Nova University

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# THE NOVACRAT



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May 30, 1967

## YOUNGBLOOD TO HEAD BOARD OF DIRECTORS



FREDERICK BERNARD YOUNGBLOOD

FREDERICK BERNARD YOUNGBLOOD, the new President of GOLD KEY, is a vigorous man of ideas and action, and great enthusiasm for Nova University.

He and GOLD KEY have an outstanding Board of Directors in Robert O. Barber, Gregory J. Barry, L. F. R. Bellows, James Donn, Jr., Russell French and Leo Goodwin, Jr. Youngblood and his Directorate have in GOLD KEY a strong, select group which they plan to bring to a minimum membership of 100. Trustees of Nova University will depend for counsel and support on GOLD KEY members in guiding the development of Nova.

Cruising on their "Crafty Chris" is the hobby of the entire Youngblood family. He, his wife "Sally", their three sons, Chris, Fred, Jr., and Owen and their handsome Labrador Retriever, Tag-a-long, (Susan Hayward owns the brother of this fine animal), leave shortly on a trip which will take them north to the islands off Georgia.

Then they will return to Stuart where they will cross the peninsula via Lake Okeechobee, down to Fort Myers and the West Coast. They will go south to the keys, then back to Fort Lauderdale.

Fred was born in Detroit, grew up and was educated in the Detroit area. He was an athlete in school, and is a graduate of the famed Cavalry school of the U.S. Army at Fort Riley, Kansas.

At the beginning of World War II he was on border patrol between Yuma and the Pacific Coast. Later, a Captain, he served in Africa and Italy and became sanitation officer in the Mediterranean theater.

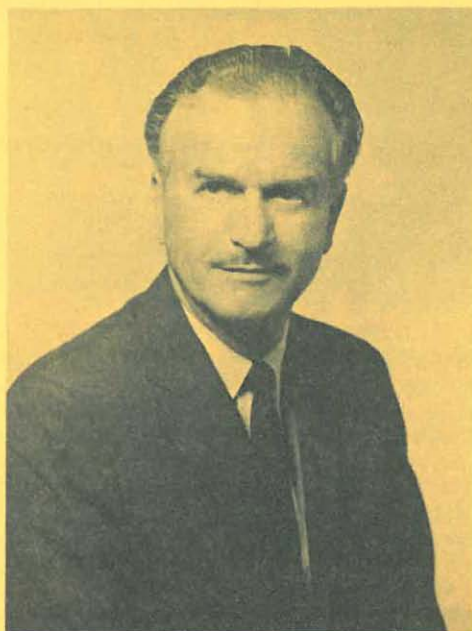
Mrs. Youngblood, "Sally," is active as executive secretary of the Auxiliary of Broward General Hospital. Hers, also, is a most interesting and energetic family, which includes the founders of the Chris Craft Co. Her mother, Mrs. Owen Smith, is an active member of the Florida State Trap-shooting team and her grandson, Fred, Jr., "Chip," Youngblood, 10 years old, is getting help from her as he prepares to enter his first tournament.

President Youngblood and his Directors are working out plans and programs for GOLD KEY which will be announced in an early issue of the Novacrat.



## THE NOVACRAT

Published monthly in the interest  
of GOLD KEY of Nova University  
August Burghard — Editor



### DR. CHARLES E. GAUSS

Born in Washington, as Associate of the American Guild of Organists, a Doctor of Philosophy from Johns Hopkins, a Phi Beta Kappa, in Who's Who in America, and an author, lecturer and teacher, Dr. Gauss is another of the distinguished educators who, in his capacity as Assistant to the Provost, is helping make Nova University.

GOLD KEY members and their wives enjoyed the opportunity to get better acquainted with him and Mrs. Gauss at their recent spring dinner.

\* \* \*

"I have a perfectly unreasonable amount of belief, not in a millennium, but in the world on the whole blundering rather forwards than backwards."

— Leslie Stephen

## Gauss Looks at Education

*A few of the highlights of Dr. Gauss' lively discussion, "Education in America, Yesterday and Today," given at the GOLD KEY spring dinner party at the Lago-Mar Beach Hotel, May 17 . . .*

I wish to review some of the highlights of higher education in America to show that there is continuity in the purposes and problems of education.

Higher education in what is now the United States began with the founding of Harvard University a relatively few years after the Puritans first landed.

Harvard was modelled after Cambridge University in England, then the center in England for the "new knowledge."

This new knowledge was twofold. First, it was the rediscovered classical heritage of the Renaissance. Second it was the new developments in science and mathematics arising from the new physics of people like Copernicus and Galileo.

Practically, Harvard was founded to provide ministers for the new colony and missionaries to the heathens that surrounded it.

The Puritans were a compassionate people. Though, like other settlers they were anxious to kill off the surrounding natives, they were most concerned about the ultimate destination of their souls.

The world of the seventeenth century, when Harvard was started, had just come out of the Middle Ages, and the new science had challenged the time-worn beliefs about the world, the physics and biology of Aristotle, the astronomy of Ptolemy.

The Lutheran Reformation had challenged beliefs held for many centuries.

Now, when so much of traditional belief is challenged, the painful question is: 'How do we know when our knowledge is reliable?'

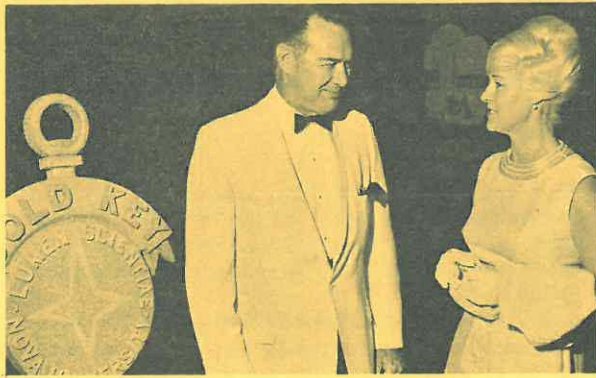
The seventeenth century was a time when our culture went through a severe neurosis, the neurosis about reliable knowledge. Bacon's method of induction was an attempt to answer it; Descartes' geometric rational method was another attempt.

Our culture was almost three hundred years discovering the logic of scientific methodology and explicating it, though scientific method is but a complex development of any commonsense thinking that solves any common problem in everyday life.

The seventeenth century saw the beginnings, in Descartes' philosophy, of what was called rationalism, the belief that man was capable by rational means of solving his problems.

Actually this was the basis of the democratic dogma, the belief that rational man in a deliberating body, by discussion and consideration, could arrive at the solution and the correct answer to their problems.





Typical of the handsome couples at the spring dinner were Director Leo Goodwin, Jr. and Mrs. Goodwin. They are posed by the enlarged replica of a GOLD KEY emblem.

It was the basis of the belief that every man, regardless of his level of intelligence, could by the method determine correct policy, and what was right from wrong, hence all should be given equal right of vote.

This demanded that all should be given access to information through general education, and should be trained in the use of reason.

Was not this the idea of Jefferson for the University of Virginia?

Another step in American education came in the early nineteenth century. (Paradoxically this was a time when Americans began to go to Europe for their higher education, but when people like Emerson were crying out for us to assert our cultural independence.)

This was a time of nationalism in culture, as the nineteenth century was in music, art, literature in most countries.

. . . . In the mid-nineteenth century we began to develop technological schools, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, to meet new demands for training men in the new occupations that were arising.

Toward the 70's the German influence in higher education entered, with the ideal of the investigating scholar, the man who was educated to a Ph.D.

And then new universities arose, Hopkins, then the graduate program at Yale.

Twenty years later there was Chicago with its ideals.

Usually we can say new demands have given rise to new types of institutions about every quarter-century in America.

Since Chicago, however, we find no new type universities until the founding of La Jolla. (A graduate research center of the University of California.)

And the Graduate Research Center of the Southwest, at Dallas.

AND NOVA UNIVERSITY IN FLORIDA.

The principal thing to notice is that though each type of institution is new there has always been recognized the dual need for scientific and technological training on the one hand and education in the arts and humanities on the other.

This recognition was attested to in the seventeenth century at Cambridge with the twofold concern with the Greek classics and with the new science.

It needs to be attested to today.

For what profit it if a man gain an electric toothbrush and lose his soul to his IBM computer card?

—Charles E. Gauss

## NEWSY DOTS

Gene A. Whiddon presided as Master of Ceremonies at the recent Airlines Marker dedication ceremony honoring Colonel Joseph Mackey, in the founding and operation of Broward's first Certificated International Airline.

\* \* \* \*

"Lew" Bellows is a big help to the Oceanographic Department in its houseboat operation.

\* \* \* \*

Sidney banks is over the flu that had him down.

\* \* \* \*

George Gill's recent release, "The Two-Way Street," a broad-gauged statesmanlike statement on the need to close the local "conversation gap" between the various segments of the business community—between hotel and retail people, retail and real estate people, the service industry and construction people—was a well-prepared, thought-provoking document.

\* \* \* \*

Louis Parker is to be honored at the Drake College commencement exercises.

\* \* \* \*

"Coley" Judd is almost back in full swing.

\* \* \* \*

Dwight Rogers spoke to the Chamber of Commerce about the needs for a new state constitution.

\* \* \* \*

Robert H. "Bob" Curtis is one of the busy men of the community with the added responsibilities of the Presidency of the Broward County Bar Association. He completes his term this summer.

\* \* \* \*

Russ French, who got in from New York Friday, May 26, said it was cold and sleeting and raining when he left the Big City . . . His "Fran" French is much better!

\* \* \* \*

(More next issue)





Russell French, center, in animated conversation with Major William E. Wardman (left) who is just back with his wife from an extended Mediterranean cruise, and James Farquhar (right), chairman of the board of Nova University.

## You're On "Candid Tape," Dr. Gauss

GOLD KEY'S North Broward Director, Russell French, has a system whereby he can enjoy a program he likes, twice, or more often if he so desires.

Completely attuned to, and prepared to take fullest enjoyment from, this electronic age, Russ makes it a practice to travel, most of the time, with a very fine tape recorder beautifully ensconced in a handsome leather carrying case.

When Dr. Gauss began his revelations on the development of Educational institutions, from Harvard in the 17th Century on down to Nova University today, Russ simply passed a small microphone over to Sally Youngblood, sitting next to Dr. Gauss, and took the whole thing down on tape.

And that bit of the Nova development story is recorded for posterity.

"When in doubt, tell the truth."

— Mark Twain

\* \* \*

"The happiest time in any man's life is when he is in red-hot pursuit of a dollar with a reasonable prospect of overtaking it."

— Josh Billings

## PRESIDENT'S CORNER

"Fort Lauderdale, beyond the shadow of a doubt, is the garden spot of the world for tourists and for vacations.

"But we who live here the year around, don't want to spend a good part of our lives rearing and educating our children, only to face the problem of seeing them having to find their life work half the way across the country.

"We want and need our tourists, of course, but we should be known as a "Class" City for other things than tourist facilities and attractions.

"Nova University will broaden the base of our economy and will influence the betterment of the arts and the humanities. No longer will our children have to look North for their opportunity.

"It will attract and develop desirable, clean electronic and other modern-day industries. It will make this a far better place to live, as opposed to just a place to have a home."

Frederick B. Youngblood  
President GOLD KEY of  
Nova University.

## Dr. George Gallup Important Speaker

Dr. George Gallup, Director, the American Institute of Public Opinion, Princeton, N.J., will be guest of honor and principal speaker at the December 1, early winter, meeting of GOLD KEY, it was announced by President Youngblood.

"The members of our group are a select lot, and we shall strive to bring to them the very best in the way of programs that the country and the University have to offer."

## Florida A Fascinating State But With Problems

When members of the U.S. Geological Survey began intensive work in Southeast Florida a decade and a half ago, they were surprised to discover that sea level was six inches higher than it had been in 1930.

There is an apparent rise of sea level all along the Atlantic seaboard and into the Gulf of Mexico. Prior to 1930 the level had remained stable for 3,000 years. If the rise continues at the same rate for 100 years it will be two feet higher.

The ocean is a comparatively bottomless hole into which shore waves and currents can sweep sands from our beaches.

How to preserve these great beaches and to stabilize this sand under the rising sea level conditions is one of the problems offered the students who will seek to learn more of our greatest bodies of water.