
fall 1979

Kentucky

Alumnus



- A Grand Band Performance
- Energy — What are the questions?
- Gubernatorial Candidates 1979

Yesterday

1883

Is there an event or photographs of your college days that you'd like to suggest for "Yesterday"? We encourage you to share your anecdotes with us. Every effort will be made to return photographs to you in the same condition in which they were received. Send your suggestions to Editor, The KENTUCKY ALUMNUS, UK Alumni Association, Lexington, Ky. 40506.



In August UK's campus was once again busy with the activity of students moving into residence halls. Their arms were loaded with everything from bean bag chairs to stuffed koala bears. Similarly, students in the 19th century made that same move each fall, but the circumstances and the costs were somewhat different, as this excerpt from the 1883 catalog illustrates:

"The necessary expenses of a student while at college need not exceed the following estimates. As a rule, the less pocket money allowed by parents or guardians the better it is for the pupil. When supplies are kept short, the opportunity for contracting vicious habits is correspondingly diminished. Students should not be allowed by their parents to create any debts. All moneys intended for the use of the students should be deposited with a member of the faculty.

"For county appointees occupying a room in the dormitory and boarding in the common mess, the necessary expenses are as follows:

Tuition	\$000
Room fee	5.00

Matriculation	5.00
Cost of furnishing room, about	10.00
Fuel and gas	8.00
Washing	10.00
Board, 38 weeks, at \$2.25 per week	85.50
Books, about	10.00
TOTAL	\$133.60

"Each room must be provided by the occupants there of *at their own expense* with neat and comfortable bed and bedding, three comforts or blankets, one pillow, three pillow slips, four sheets, table, wash-stand, looking-glass, chairs, bowl and pitcher, water and slop buckets, blacking brush, hair brush, clothes broom or brush; some of these articles can be brought from home by the student."

(from the *Annual Register of the State College of Kentucky*, 1883
Rediscovered by Dr. Elbert W. Ockerman, Dean of Admissions and Registrar.)

Reference copy

cover:

Wildcat Band majorettes are part of the pageantry in that wonderful tradition—the half-time show. UK's band takes that tradition and adds a new dimension for the entertainment of football fans.

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**in
this
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Around Campus Briefly

Budget for '79-'80 Short on Funds For Salary Equity

The University of Kentucky is operating on a budget of \$240,127,100 for the 1979-80 fiscal year. The new budget is an increase of 7.3 percent over the previous year's budget of about \$224 million.

But UK President Otis Singletary warned that the University still falls short of having the funds necessary for bringing salary levels in line with those paid in similar institutions, called benchmarks, in surrounding states.

Dr. Singletary expressed particular concern for the funds available for salary catch-up.

He also noted that inflation is taking a heavy toll on the University's ability to keep pace in both salaries and other operating expenses.

Dr. Singletary said that salaries for faculty on the main campus in Lexington and at the UK community colleges still lag behind the median salaries for benchmark institutions.

"Given the trend in the levels of increases provided at the benchmark institutions, our deficit in 1979-80 will likely increase over the prior fiscal year's level," Dr. Singletary said.

For county agents and extension specialists, UK's goal is to bring these salaries in line with the national average. Average salaries for the UK agents and specialists in 1978-79 are within \$700 of the average nationally. But no additional catch-up funds were available for the new 1979-80 budget, "so we

can probably expect our relative salary position in this area, too, to become more unfavorable," Dr. Singletary said.

Non-academic salaries, the president said, have been made more competitive with the local labor market, "but we will not remain competitive unless our level of increases goes up on an annual basis."

The number of faculty positions, which is directly related to student-teacher ratios has been increased to the point, Dr. Singletary said, "where we are near the goals set in the 1978-80 Biennial Budget." This assumes, however, that enrollment levels remain constant.

Salary increases for employees in the new fiscal year—exclusive of those positions where some catch-up dollars were available—will average 5 percent. Dr. Singletary said the level of salary increases for the next (1980-82) biennium would be a matter of major concern to which the University would address itself.

"The inflation rate for 1979 will probably be at least 9 percent or more," Dr. Singletary said. "For the past two years, however, the state has provided cost of living increases of 5 percent to University employees. If UK is to make any additional progress and remain competitive, then allocations for cost of living increases in the next biennium must be based on realistic assumptions of the rate of inflation during that period," he said.

Dr. Singletary said the University has already begun work on the problem of adequate salary increases for the 1980-82 biennial budget request.

The 1979-80 budget provides for some expansion of current programs including the new Southwest campus of Jefferson Community College, the agricultural extension service, ambulatory, neonatal and primary care programs at the UK Medical Center, community service and University extension programs and summer school programming.

State appropriations represent about 52 percent of the total income for the 1979-80 operating budget, compared to about 50 percent for the previous fiscal year.

UK gets financial support for the rest of its budget from tuitions and fees, federal appropriations, gifts and grants, and income from endowments, investments, auxiliary services and the University Hospital.

An Alumnus Among The Boat People

Le Van Hoa '73 is a University graduate who is awaiting resettlement after fleeing Vietnam with his family. In letters to his friends here, he's expressed his unflinching hope to return to Lexington.

A committee spearheaded by fellow UK professors is trying to cut through the morass of red tape and conflicting information, volunteer refugee agencies and numerous governmental units involved in this staggering, worldwide refugee problem to speed Hoa's extradition to Kentucky.

An alumnus in Eastern Kentucky has offered housing to the Hoa family and UK has offered employment. Hoa taught at UK for awhile before returning to Vietnam.

Hoa, dean of students at Saigon University, was treated as an outcast and virtual prisoner by the victorious Communist regime. After several attempts to leave the country, Hoa and his family finally succeeded.

Now a registered refugee, the family still faces many hardships and it may be yet another two years before the Hoa journey ends.

Recouping Investment Takes Eight Years

Remember when the Penn Central Railroad folded eight years ago taking with it some recently invested University capital?

What looked like nearly a million dollar loss has been recouped through efforts by the Board of Trustees.

The settlement to date has included \$630,000 from Goldman and Sachs of New York; \$11,500 from Dunn and Bradstreet; \$55,000 in beneficial interest certificates, and \$292,000 in common stock. Thus, the \$989,385 recovered exceeds the original investment of \$974,713 by \$14,672. And, the case is not closed. Up to an additional \$400,000 may be collected on unpaid interest.

President Singletary commended members of the board pursuing this matter, saying, "Their actions demonstrate the vital role of trustees in lending their expertise to the University in a strong and proper way."

Sturgill Award Honors Reedy's Contributions

Daniel R. Reedy, winner of this year's William B. Sturgill Award for outstanding contributions to graduate education, has helped many doctoral students under his direction in research and scholarship to attain high level academic

positions in colleges and universities throughout the country.

The award, established in 1975 by William B. Sturgill, is one of the most prestigious honors that can be given to a member of the University faculty. It is designed to recognize annually the member of the graduate faculty who has made the most outstanding contributions to graduate education at UK.

Reedy is a specialist in Latin American literature, and had earlier been the winner of a Fulbright Research Fellowship, to conduct research in Peruvian literature, and as an undergraduate, studied in Peru on a Rotary International Fellowship.

Student Interest Grows In Business Careers

Growing at a rate of about ten percent a year, enrollment in the College of Business and Economics, which was 1,902 in 1972, today is more than 3,000, which parallels a national trend—more interest by young people in business.

Dean William Ecton says the trends are toward accounting, business administration and finance as the most popular courses in the college. Last month the University awarded about 500 undergraduate business degrees.

An increase in the number of women in the business college is one reason for growth in the area, the dean says. He estimates that 30 to 40 percent of the business students are women.

Political Science Professors Continue High Publishing Pace

University political scientists are continuing a publication pace begun several years ago that in comparison to other political science departments around the country is winning recognition for the department.

In a study conducted for PS, American Political Science Association quarterly, members of the UK department with nearly 50 articles published in six publications over a ten-year period, placed the department second in the country among the 100 institutions considered.

On the basis of per capita productivity, UK's 21 political scientists ranked third. A 1963 study, based on a reputation for excellence as assessed by more than 400 political scientists who were members of the American Political Science Association, ranked no Southern schools. In the current study, based on productivity, Kentucky, along with Florida State and Georgia, are in the top ten.

Folklore Collection To Honor Jansen

The University of Kentucky is searching for books, manuscripts, sound recordings and other materials on folklore and folklife for the newly established William Hugh Jansen Folklore Collection and Archive.

Jansen specialized in folklore for 25 years at UK and was internationally known for his research and publications. Persons wishing to donate materials should contact William J. Marshall at (606) 258-8611.



The first element in the plan to interconnect all facilities at the Medical Center is this skywalk over Rose Street linking the College of Nursing/Health Sciences Learning Center to the tower on the hospital side of the road. Eventually, this walkway will lead directly into the hospital while other pedestrian bridges and plazas are planned which will allow persons to enter and leave the major buildings in the Medical Center complex without encountering automobile traffic.

Business Strategy Competition Won by Student Team

Three University graduate students in business administration have won first place in a national three-day competition held at Miami University of Ohio.

Members of the team, which competed against teams from Notre Dame, Indiana University, Michigan State, Eastern Kentucky and West Virginia, were Eric Noelke, James E. Hazeltine and Linda S. Wise, all of Lexington.

The business strategy competition focused on a problem in the carbonated drink industry.

Coed First to Get ROTC Pilot Scholarship

Liz Williams, freshman from Lexington, is the first woman in Kentucky and one of four in the country to be awarded a full pilot scholarship by Air Force ROTC headquarters.

The scholarship gives her the opportunity to enter Air Force pilot training after she completes the UK ROTC program and receives a commission as a second lieutenant.

Grant Will Aid In Testing Method Of Detecting Tumors

The University has received a \$126,000 grant from the National Cancer Institute for development and testing of a new method of tumor detection.

Dr. David M. Goldenberg of UK's experimental pathology department will direct the research effort on the process which was pioneered by UK and the Ephraim McDowell Community Cancer Network in Lexington. A part of the study will be concerned with evaluation of the new detection method in cancer patients.

UK President Otis Singletary pointed to the grant as "another indication of the outstanding work being done by the University and the McDowell Network in cancer research."

"The possible role of this technique in initial tumor diagnosis, as well as the ef-

fectiveness of this new cancer detection method in the management of cancer patients, will also be assessed in our research," said Dr. Peter Bosomworth, vice president of UK's Albert B. Chandler Medical Center.

Results of research work done by Dr. Goldenberg and his research team have been reported in the *New England Journal of Medicine* and other medical journals.

Dr. Goldenberg recently lectured on this new method in Sweden, Germany and Belgium. In Germany, Goldenberg received an award for his cancer research from the German government.

Significant Activities Of Faculty & Staff

Birney Fish, McDowell Cancer Network, has been appointed to the Governor's Commission on Solid Waste Disposal. After a study of the state's waste management practices, the committee will develop recommendations for the next session of the General Assembly.

Robert C. Dickson, biochemistry, was selected by the American Society for Microbiology to present a paper at the group's annual meeting in Los Angeles.

Robert Sexton, experiential education and general secretary for the Coalition for Alternatives in Postsecondary Education, testified before the House Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education of the Committee on Education and Labor. His Washington testimony concerned access to financial assistance for less-than-half-time students.

Joe Fred Sills, allied health professions, is the recipient of the Sara C. Stice Award for Excellence in Health Education, given in recognition of his numerous contributions to community health education.

Norbert W. Tietz, pathology, recently gave a symposium lecture in Columbus, Ohio, for the American Association for Clinical Chemistry and the American Chemical Society.

Julia Steinhardt, University Hospital, has been named Recognized Young Dietitian of the Year by the Kentucky Dietetics Association.

Alan Perreiah, philosophy, received a fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities for study and

research at Harvard University this summer.

James S. Peters, art, has been appointed to the national Danforth Associate Program, sponsored by the Danforth Foundation, and as an associate will be a guest of the foundation at conferences and may apply for grants for special projects to enhance faculty-student relationships.

Thomas J. Waldhart, library science, is associate editor of a new publication entitled, "Library Research: An International Journal." The quarterly began in the spring and will report results of library and library-related research to practicing librarians.

Bobby O. Hardin, *Vincent P. Drnevich* and *David J. Shippy*, engineering, have received awards for outstanding papers submitted to professional publications. The three received the C.A. Hogentogler Award for a paper on the properties of soil and rock, presented by the American Society for the Testing of Materials, and Hardin got a second citation from the American Society of Civil Engineers for a paper dealing with minimizing the effects of earthquakes.

Richard Rankin, human environment-design, has been elected to honorary membership in the American Society of Interior Designers. This classification by the society is accorded persons of national reputation who are not practicing interior designers.

Joseph Hamburg, allied health professions, recently was presented an honorary doctor of science degree during commencement ceremonies of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital in Philadelphia, Pa. Hamburg was cited as "one of our country's leaders in the education and training of allied health professionals," by Dr. Amedeo Bondi, dean of the Graduate School of Hahnemann Medical College.

Robert F. Sexton, experiential education, has been elected to the board of directors of the American Association for Higher Education, a large professional association of persons interested in all aspects of higher education.

Clifton J. Marshall, architect, has been elected president of the National Association of University Architects for 1979-80. He previously served as vice president one year and as secretary-treasurer for two years. □

Sports Gleanings

Curci Explains Playing "Close-to-the-Belt"

For years, University of Kentucky football fans have criticized Wildcat coaches for not providing a wide-open style of play for their viewing pleasure. Coach Fran Curci, an All-American quarterback known for his passing and running game at Miami University (Florida), explains why he also sticks to the "close-to-the-belt" style of football.

"I have been criticized for not implementing a more razzle-dazzle style of play at UK", Curci said. But, the mentor feels that statistics back-up his "three yards and a cloud of dust" philosophy.

"A team scores only one of 13 times when they are between their own goal line and fifty yard line, while statistics prove they score one of three times when they get the ball with field position in their opponents territory between the 50 and goal line", he explained. "It's just too hard to go 80 yards on your own", he said.

Curci pointed out that even when Derrick Ramsey led his 8-4 Peach Bowl team and the 10-1 Wildcat aggregation, he used a conservative style. "We were winning, so the fans didn't realize that fact", he said. He explained that Ramsey was not an exciting razzle-dazzle type player, but a winner.

"Breaks will win you the ballgames," he said. "If you saw the Penn State game in 1977 at State College, you'll remember that the Dallas Owens and Mike Siganos pass interceptions were the turning points of the game, and led to a win for us," he said.

"You can't concentrate on all offense if the defense is weak, just like you can't have a good offense and defense but a bad kicking game, because without a kicking game you lose field position and that will beat you", Curci gave as a further example. He explained that all units must compliment each other.

About the 1979 Wildcat team Curci said, "A team's capabilities have alot to do with a coaches' style of play. You must consider each player's abilities and if the team can't execute fancy razzle-dazzle stuff, it should not be used except on occasion. The defense won't be able to continually hold for the offense if things don't work", he said. —BW

Deficit Spending

The University of Kentucky Athletics Association will operate on a sports budget for the 1979-80 year totalling nearly \$5 million. Total projected revenues for the 12-months period was reported as \$4,484,035 with anticipated expenditures of \$4,714,035. The anticipated deficit will be made up from a transfer of \$230,000 from the Athletics Association's reserve funds.

Of particular interest is the fact that the two men's Category I sports—football and basketball—will account for seventy percent of all the expected revenue, but will utilize only sixty-one percent of the budgeted expenditures.

Women's basketball Category II has a projected income of \$10,000, but budgeted expenditures of \$182,000.

The so-called Category III sports (non-revenue producing activities) will spend about \$739,000 with the seven men's sports (baseball, golf, rifle, swimming, tennis, track and wrestling) utilizing \$440,475. The Category III women's sports (golf, gymnastics, tennis, track and volleyball) will utilize another \$298,225.

Student activity fees will provide \$466,000 of the total expected revenue while only \$182,935—less than four percent—of the \$4.7 million will come from the University's general funds.

Continued page 24

Order Now For UKIT

General ticket sales for tournament tickets will start Nov. 26, both through the window at the Memorial Coliseum ticket office and by mail. No orders will be accepted prior to this date.

All applications will be filled in the order received. Remit only by money order or certified check made payable to the UK Athletics Association.

Ticket purchasers wishing to sit together must mail orders in same envelope. Orders cannot be cancelled; tickets cannot be returned; no refunds can be made.

A tournament book includes one ticket for the games on Dec. 21 and one ticket for the games on Dec. 22. Total price of one book is \$8 (bleacher). Participating guest teams are Purdue, California and SMU.

Fill my order for _____ books to UKIT Dec. 21-22.

Enclosed is my payment of \$_____ (@ \$8) plus \$1 handling/postage per order.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Zip: _____

Mail to UK Basketball Ticket Office, Lexington KY 40506.

The Wildcat Marching Band

The Preparations That Lead to Applause

Planning for the season's football half-time shows begins in an earnest way in January.

"All the time we're writing down music ideas, tunes we think might work," says assistant director Gordon Henderson. "Around January we start sorting out priorities and grouping the music into possible show units."

By the first of June as many as five musicians are arranging the music to provide parts for every instrument in the band. Assisting Henderson with the arrangements are a number of free-lancers. Some bands, Henderson pointed out, have staff arrangers but after awhile every show begins to sound alike. With new people making the arrangements, we get a variety of styles.

When the arrangements are done, two things happen. The parts for each instrument are "taken off" and the marching routine is "blocked out."

"We try to create moving productions which relate the music to the motion. When there's strong music we plan strong visuals with lots of body and instrument swing. Soft or low spots in the music call for flowing or soft variations in movement," Henderson said.

In planning the band's step-by-step maneuvers, Henderson uses a large sheet of graph paper with each square representing one step on the field. Henderson explained: "We see the football field as a series of eight steps to every five yards. That means our stage, the field, is 160 steps long 84 steps wide



Band director W. Harry Clarke

with each and every step exactly 22 1/2 inches long.

"Since our half-time shows are directional (we play to the press box side of the stadium generally), the band members know that there are 28 steps between the sideline, the hashmarks and other sideline."

Why are the shows "directional?" "That's dictated by the size of Commonwealth Stadium," Henderson says. UK's stadium is relatively flat and open so if all the instruments aren't playing out in the same direction they can't be heard even with 250 people blowing strong.

As a comparison, Henderson pointed to LSU's Tiger Stadium with its much steeper sides which help hold the sound in and Tennessee's Neyland Stadium with a horseshoe shape which places nearly half the audience in an end zone position and also has steep sides and a closed end to hold the sound down.

"That's one of the reasons why bands have different performing styles, too," Henderson added. "LSU, for example, can use geometric patterns, precision drills and pinwheel movements more effectively there than here."

UK's style, after some debate in the band office, was declared "eclectic" by Director W. Harry Clarke. Clarke is taking a sabbatical leave this fall and has turned the band's direction over to Henderson. Clarke checks in at the office occasionally, though, and was there for this definitive word on the band that he has literally brought back from ruin.

"We're trying to be the best we can be. We operate on pride—pride in our musicianship and pride in our ability to entertain."

"We try to offer every style of musical and visual effect we can put together," says Henderson. "That sometimes calls for precision drill, the formation of objects, kaleidoscope-like movements, whatever we need to be effective."

Pointing to the "drawing board" for the September 15 show, Henderson explains his Broadway style. The trumpets form an ellipse in front which gradually draws back like a stage curtain as the rest of the band moves toward the

crowd in preparation for a command performance. At the same time, the music moves through the soft melody of *Somewhere Over the Rainbow* and breaks out into *The Wiz*."

The first time the band members see their scripts is when they report for early week, a week of intensive work before classes begin. From 8:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m., in rain or 90 degree heat and high humidity, every member is absorbed in learning his music and learning his movements on the field.

"Nobody gets bored," Henderson promises. "We're organized; we have to be. The whole band can't fit into the band room at the same time so we rotate from learning the music to teaching the fundamentals to learning the specific drills."

Physical stamina has not been a problem. Most of the students have been to

The Wildcat Marching Band receives a standing ovation during the half-time performance at the University of Maryland in 1978.

band camps before and expect it to be demanding. "Our only advice," says Henderson, "is to keep those lips in shape." If you haven't touched an instrument all summer, you're gonna hurt when you get here and start playing eight hours a day.

"There is a lot of music to work up and our arrangers don't write easy mu-

The best crowd reaction usually comes away from home.

sic. We have good musicians in this band. The juniors and seniors are basically professionals and they prove it every Saturday," Henderson said with obvious pride and confidence in his boast.

"The music for *West Side Story* that we'll be doing at the Ole Miss game is incredibly hard. Still, we'll do only one number, *Cool*, concert style (standing still)" he added.

At early week, the members concentrate on pre-game and the first two or three half-time routines. The rest of the year, they take it week by week for the most part, practicing from 5 to 6 p.m. each weekday on the upcoming drill.

"It's impossible to take each member of the band by the hand and show him where he's supposed to go so we pass out drill charts. Developing the shorthand used is quite a challenge," says Henderson.

"Our terminology keeps evolving. Sometimes I have to attach a diagram to illustrate what we want done. We don't use the squad technique so I don't worry about keeping four people together."

Instead the band is divided up into playing units. Sometimes the individuals in a unit have to count off with every other person or every third person moving in the same manner.

It really doesn't take too long to learn the drills, according to Henderson, "once the kids understand what's suppose to happen." The rookies, identifi-



able by a well-marked t-shirt or beanie, learn the fundamentals and quickly apply them.

"When we first give out a chart, we tell them to look it over," says Henderson, "and we go over it mentally part by part. Then they try it and get it all messed up which gives us band directors a chance to yell and scream 'Read your chart, read your chart. You're in college now. You can read!'"

"And we do it again and again. Then it's time for clean-up. At this point we make a few individual adjustments—tell one to take bigger steps another to hold back some."

It really doesn't take too long to learn the drills once the kids understand what's suppose to happen.

There's no way of predicting the ultimate success of a show. "If the crowd is sitting on its hands or wandering out to the concessions, we know something's



Distinctive uniforms add to the first class showmanship presented each half-time show at Commonwealth Stadium.

wrong. We have been criticized, for being too sophisticated, but we believe in what we're doing," Henderson says.

"Usually a show will include a classical or jazz number that's not generally known, but it will fit together so well with the style of music we're presenting

with letters to the Association from Maryland alumni and to the local Lexington newspapers.

The half-time performance at the Peach Bowl in 1977 featuring Alexander's Rag Time Band scored another hit with alumni.

Under Clarke's Direction

William Harry Clarke assumed direction of the UK Bands in 1968. Since that time these milestones and new programs have emerged:

1. The band became a co-educational unit in 1968. Today the ratio is about 60 percent male, 40 percent female.
2. The band has grown from less than 75 members to approximately 290 members this year.
3. Early week, seven days of intense work on the music and drills for the upcoming season, prior to the start of classes, was initiated in 1968.
4. The Alumni Band was organized in 1973. In odd-numbered years, former bandsmen return to campus to

participate in the half-time show at Homecoming.

5. High School Band Day, started in 1974, honors four high school bands of outstanding caliber with an invitation to perform with the UK Band.
6. Record albums containing "On, On U of K" and "My Old Kentucky Home" plus a variety of music from the season's shows were recorded in 1973, 1974 and 1975.
7. The Wildcat Marching Band appeared in the 1969 Presidential Inaugural Parade and was the guest band at the 1975 World Series at Riverfront Stadium in Cincinnati, Ohio.

that the audience will react with excitement to it.

"The best crowd reaction, though, usually comes away from home," Henderson observes. "The visiting band usually has a slight advantage because everything they do is new to that audience."

Henderson also commented on the frustration familiarity can cause at home. "Sometimes it seems that our crowd only rises to the Iwo Jima bit—you know, bringing out the American flag with flash cubes going off all over the place (as in last year's show featuring the *Stars 'n Stripes Forever* march)."

"But," says Henderson, "we're willing to go a long way to get a little edge. A lot of what the band takes pride in is lost on the crowd. They're there to enjoy the overall effect of a show. Sometimes what seems a simple, crowd-pleasing maneuver actually is the epitome of a unique art form," says Henderson.

Among the crowd pleasing shows of recent years brought to the attention of the UK Alumni Association was last year's band performance at Maryland. A standing ovation was followed up

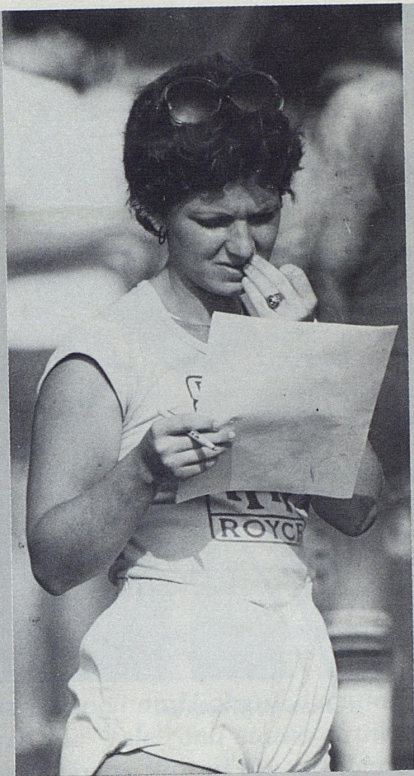
I hate to admit it, but we're the best in the country.

Which leads to the question, just how good is the Wildcat Marching Band?

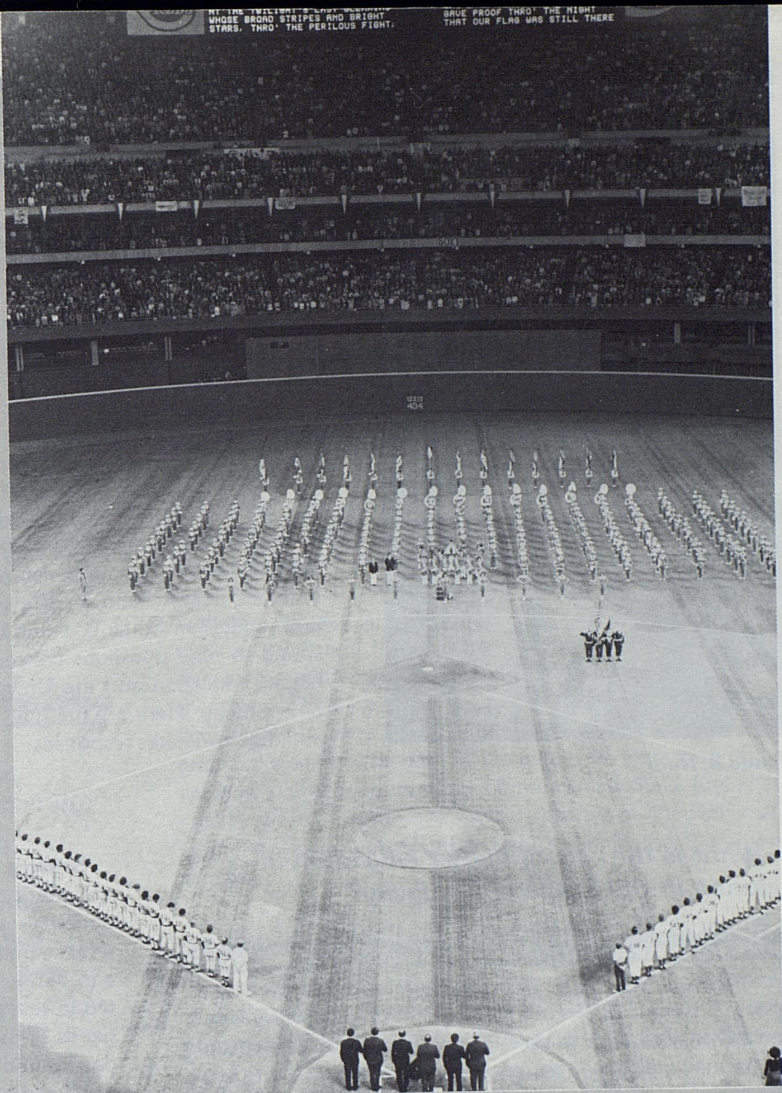
"I hate to admit it," says Henderson playfully, "but we're the best in the country." Then turning serious he said, "Some bands play louder and some do more drill-like maneuvers, but considering the quality of sound and musicianship, the precision of drill and the progressiveness of drill, we are doing them as well or better than any band in the country."

"And, we're starting to get that recognition from the people who count—the professionals who have seen our films, from people who have seen us on TV and from the fans in the stands."—END

*An approximate breakdown: 56 trumpets, 36 trombones, 22 altos, 16 baritones, 16 tubas, 64 woodwinds, 23 percussion instruments (snare drums, bass drums, cymbals), 32 flag bearers up from 20 last year, 10 majorettes, two featured twirlers, and the first female field commander since World War II. The band went co-ed permanently in 1968. □



Concentrating on the show charts during early week absorbs this band member.



Playing at the World Series in 1975.



This freshman, with tell-tale beanie on her head, practices the fundamentals of flag handling.



Build 20 is how the script reads instructing these players to form a straight line from the arc position they were in.

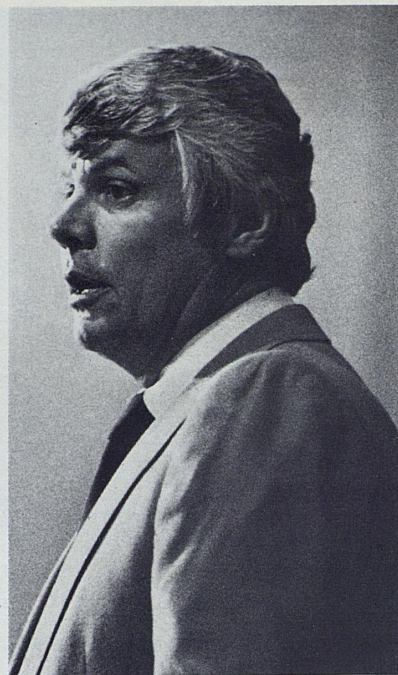


Louie B. Nunn

Gubernatorial Candidates 1979

The Kentucky Alumnus magazine recently asked gubernatorial candidates democrat John Y. Brown Jr. and republican Louie B. Nunn to respond to nine questions concerning higher education and the University of Kentucky. Here are the questions and the candidates responses.

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John Y. Brown Jr.

What is the role of higher education in relation to the future of Kentucky?

Nunn: Dr. Herman Donovan used to say: "You can't have a great state without a great state university." I would paraphrase that to say, "without a great public university system." Kentucky has made great strides in recent years in part because of the advances made by her universities and community colleges. I am proud to have been a part of that progress, to have been Governor when two of those universities (the University of Louisville and Northern Kentucky University) were brought into the state system. I am also proud that during my former term as governor the University of Kentucky Community College System was finished with completion of construction at Ashland, Jefferson and Henderson, and with the advent of a completely new community college, the last one created, at Madisonville.

It has been said that the role of higher education in America is diminishing. I disagree. In a world caught up in rapidly escalating technological needs, I continue to see great demand for trained intelligence and demonstrated competence, which is the stock-in-trade of a university system.

Our system of higher education must, however, be constantly changing to be relevant to the needs of our people. I see, in my travels, demands for increasing career education and continuous education and some rejection of the general studies. This must be responded to.

In summary, the role of higher education in Kentucky for the future remains, as it has been in the past, an important element in our progress. As governor, I will continue to support it.

Brown: Education is now and should always be the most important concern in Kentucky for without a strong educational system, there will be no future for our state. Higher education is one of the brightest facets in Kentucky's potential and during my administration as governor, I will be committed to seeing that our Council on Higher Education meet the needs of the students in our society. The old answers of the past will not suffice as answers to the questions of the future. Kentucky can be so much more than it presently is, and it will, to a large degree, be the products of our higher education system that help us reach our rightful place.

What means or ways do you propose to assure that the University of Kentucky can procure and retain professors and staff, other than by increasing salaries?

Nunn: The recruitment of faculty obviously is more the role of the university administration and the deans than of a state administration or a governor. As governor, I will see that these people are given adequate resources and the latitude to develop programs which will permit recruitment of professors and staff.

Clearly, the University of Kentucky stands to benefit from the nation's increased reliance on coal as an energy source and with the nation's vast programs for the development of synthetic fuels. With the cooperation of the state government, this vast program can inject vitality into the entire university, not just into the physical sciences and the College of Engineering. I have worked and cooperated with

the University and President Singletary before and intend to do so in the future toward the end that the University of Kentucky develop its full potential as one of the truly great public universities in America.

Brown: Anything, including an educational system, is only as good as the people who make it up. We must attract and retain the very best people we can in our educational system, both administratively and academically. Salaries play a major role in this and we must work to insure that we remain competitive with other institutions and that our university personnel can maintain a quality standard of living. But salaries alone are not enough. People must feel challenged and fulfilled. It will be my goal to create an environment (through the operation of state government) that will accomplish this. We are on the threshold of the '80s with many problems and many opportunities facing us. I plan to draw on the untapped resources of higher education to help guide us into this next decade, to solve our problems and to maximize our opportunities.

The Council on Higher Education has defined the "role" and status of the University of Kentucky as that of the number one institution of higher education in the Commonwealth. Would you, as governor, agree with their definitions and guidelines?

Nunn: The Council on Higher Education in its mission statement defined the role of the University of Kentucky as the single state institution with statewide responsibility. It also assigned meaningful responsibility to the other state institutions. I believe there is still much to be decided concerning the coordination of public institutions in Kentucky—such questions as declining enrollments, orderly development of graduate education, and others.

Some progress has been made by the Council, although I am not totally in agreement with all the decisions made by the Council, nor totally in agreement as to how it has been structured. I believe that a part of that progress is the definition of roles, including the one designed for the University of Kentucky.

Brown: I have not had the opportunity to see any written guidelines or roles that have been defined for the University of Kentucky by the Council of Higher Education. However, simply based on the size of the institution and the programs offered, I would have to say that UK is the major university in the Commonwealth. I do not, however, want to see educational decisions based on "who is the largest" or the "we're number one" approach. These decisions should be based on the needs of the people of Kentucky. With an ever decreasing number of dollars being available for education, we have got to make the maximum use of these dollars and avoid duplication, inefficiencies or any expenditures that are not educationally cost-effective.

What do you foresee as the primary mission of UK in the 1980s?

Nunn: The primary mission of UK in the 1980s will continue to be to provide quality undergraduate, graduate and professional education to the people of Kentucky as it has been since 1865. It should not deviate too far from that purpose of teaching.

A second primary mission, it seems to me, is to assist the Kentucky coal industry in meeting its technological, environmental and transportation problems, so that industry can in turn serve America, Kentucky, and the people.

Brown: The primary mission for the University of Kentucky in the 1980s will, by and large, follow the same direction as it has in this decade. That is to provide the best college level educational opportunities for the people of this state. I feel you will see a continuing emphasis on post-graduate work as more and more demands are made for continuing, and special, education programs. I further see a large move in the area of research done by the University and its staff, particularly in the area of agriculture (tobacco and cash crops) and coal research, ranging all the way from extraction of this valuable resource to the development of synthetic fuel alternatives. I see a greater and greater reliance on the University in the development of professionals within the Commonwealth.

As governor, what should state government's relationship with UK be in the 1980s? Should more state money be channeled into the University of Kentucky?

Nunn: Inflation alone will require that more money be channeled into all Kentucky's educational institutions. I would hope and believe we can do much more than simply keep up with the erosion of inflation, which is ripping our people and our public services to shreds.

Brown: I would hope that the relationship between state government and the University of Kentucky would not only continue as it has in the past, but be enhanced even more. My administration will be involved in "the big picture" for Kentucky and I personally will rely very heavily on the talent and resources at UK. With regard to more money being channeled to the University; until the budget is drawn, there is no way to determine what the financial needs of the university will be. I must say, looking into the revenue projections for Kentucky and trying to envision what the recession/inflationary squeeze will be, we are going to have to seriously evaluate every single dollar spent. The University, like state government, will have to prioritize its services and its operations so we can guarantee the maximum utilization of every tax dollar because the competition for that dollar is going to be keen.

How important are alumni in influencing decisions made by the governor concerning the University.

Nunn: Alumni are very important in shaping university related decisions. Alumni are part of "the people" and clearly the governor and other governmental officials are responsive to the will of the people.

Brown: I welcome input from all citizens of Kentucky on areas that concern them. I have always felt that those people who are personally involved in a particular activity know not only best what the problems are, but also have the best solutions for these problems. From this standpoint, I will welcome counsel with all alumni. I might add that being an alumnus of the University of Kentucky myself and having chaired a major alumni fund-raising drive in 1973 that raised over \$700,000, I already feel very close to the UK situation and spirit.

Do you think Commonwealth Stadium should be enlarged?

Nunn: Commonwealth Stadium was conceived, financed and construction was commenced during my former administration. In fact, Otis Singletary, Larry Forgy and I sat in the parlor at Maxwell Place and agreed on the concept of a new stadium and a new basketball facility in 1970. Commonwealth Stadium and UK football are an asset to the University and Kentucky in that they instill public pride as well as providing entertainment for our people.

Decisions concerning enlargement of the stadium should be made by the University Administration and by the University Athletics Board. Enlargement is not a decision which addresses itself to the governor. However, if such a decision were made at UK, I would certainly help with the financing.

Brown: I think my past history and record show support for sports programs in Kentucky. I am very proud of Commonwealth Stadium and believe it is an asset, not only to our sports programs, but as a point of pride for the people of Kentucky. However, with the shrinking of the educational dollar and with the primary role of a university being to educate, I will have to be shown and convinced that any dollars used in the expansion of Commonwealth Stadium not take away from needed classroom or dormitory facilities. Any expansion should be self-sustaining.

What is your perception of the need for capital construction projects at UK?

Nunn: The greatest need at all our universities is not additional buildings, but more funds for faculty and staff salary increases to help these fine people keep up with inflation.

At UK, I am informed that the greatest construction needs are in the medical area in primary care and pharmacy.

Brown: The University of Kentucky and all institutions of higher education will continue to have capital construction needs, not only to replace outdated and inadequate facilities, but also to meet the ever changing needs of university programs. As we go into this period of restricted tax revenues, priorities will have to be placed on capital construction needs and a determination made into which projects capital construction funds will be channeled. These projects can best be determined by the administration at the University.

Would you like to tell about any special programs you plan for UK?

Nunn: My special program for UK, as well as for all public higher education in Kentucky, is cooperation between the state government and higher education.

I have already stated my belief that coal and coal programs are important in UK's future just as they are in all Kentucky's future.

Brown: As I have indicated, I have been very active in UK programs in the past, ranging from fund-raising to academic efforts. As proof of that involvement, later this year we will dedicate the Brown-Sanders Institute on Aging, in which I played a major part in making possible. I would like to see more innovative programs like this that will allow all our citizens to remain active and productive for as long as possible. More programs to involve more and more people in sharing the great resources at our universities is what I want to see. □

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An Oil Executive Talks about Energy

"In Europe they are calling us the energy pigs. They say it's our fault OPEC prices are going up."

Robert T. McCowan '51 is executive vice president of Ashland Oil Incorporated and president of Ashland Petroleum Company. His remarks were delivered at a joint meeting of the Alumni Board and the Daviess County Alumni Club in June. McCowan, a life member of the UK Alumni Association, is also a Fellow of the University and volunteer director of the Annual Giving Fund.

By Robert T. McCowan '51

I would like to relate to you some things which might be helpful in trying to understand what you are going to be living with as citizens of this country.

The free world, all of it, is consuming 50 million barrels of crude oil a day roughly and the free world has been producing about 50 million barrels of crude oil a day. Last year production was 51 million barrels a day and we had a glut of crude and people talked about "well, the energy situation is solved; it's all a hoax. There's plenty of oil."

Then Iran began to have its problems. When that country fell, it was producing six million barrels of crude a day. It is easy to figure that if the free world is consuming 50 million barrels and producing 50 million and six million barrels fall out of the producing part of the equation, we are down 12 percent in production and supply. Now all at once the free world was finding itself gaily going along consuming 50 million barrels a day while at the same time producing



six million barrels less than what was needed to meet demand.

Nobody really took much note. I don't think anybody was alarmed about it. But during that period another interesting thing was happening. Beginning in January of this year and continuing through February, March and April without anybody consciously filling their tanks, we consumed an amount of petroleum products in this country that was unbelievable!

We, the United States, consumed 21 million barrels of petroleum a day in the month of February and 8 million barrels a day of gasoline. If you take western Europe—England, Germany, France, Spain, the whole smear except the communist countries—they consume

1.5 million barrels a day and we consume 8 million barrels a day of gasoline alone.

If you took California, made a separate nation of it and divorced it from the rest of the United States, it would be the second largest consumer of gasoline in the free world, only second to the rest of the United States.

The rest of the world couldn't believe the kinds of numbers that were becoming known. In Europe they are calling us the "energy pigs." They say "It is your fault OPEC prices are going up. The United States keeps consuming; you don't have any program (of conservation and energy efficiency), and we can't believe what your government is doing."

For example, the only real deterrent against rising prices in OPEC countries since the embargo was the Saudis who could exercise some control. (Before the embargo, the oil companies controlled prices. After the embargo, the OPEC countries controlled prices. Today, nobody controls prices. It's out of control. I'll talk about that in a minute.)

When the Saudis would get into the OPEC meetings and the hawks would want to raise prices \$2 or \$3 a barrel, the Saudis would say to them "if you raise prices any further or if you raise it to those levels, we are going to increase our production to 15 million barrels a day and we will flood the market with crude. You saw us do it back in '77 and '78 and we'll do it again."

But all at once Senator Church's

committee in Congress thought it would look into this subject so they subpoenaed the records of the Aramco partners which are the four American oil companies that found all that oil: Chevron, Texaco, Esso and Mobil. They saw the technical work that had been done and studied all the fields and they read them correctly and came out with the revelation, Senator Church did, that the Saudis had been lying all this time. They can't produce 15 million barrels of oil a day.

We were in Algiers buying crude when we heard about this. They said "we can't believe that with America consuming all this oil that this Church committee takes the lever out of the Saudis hands, the only ones that had any control on OPEC the last five or six years."

As best we can tell today, the production in Iran has come back on from zero to about three million barrels a day. To make a long story short we pulled the second cargo of crude oil out of Iran and it was so essential to get that country producing again because if they didn't start producing oil the shortfall that was occurring over this period being so severe was bound to create fantastic problems. Now we have a contract with Iran and American companies are getting back in, but it's a very touchy situation.

Right today with Iran producing three million barrels down from six and with the Saudis up some, our best estimates are that the free world is still consuming two million barrels more than we are producing. Inventories are still going down.

On our last trip, we went over to try and increase our contracts. While our people were on the way there (mid-May), Senator Javits came out with his resolution censuring Khomeini and all of them for the executions.

When our people got over there, the Iranians were mad! The tension and the whole situation was a lot worse. We are really concerned about the kinds of things that are coming out of Washington that make this situation unbelievably difficult.

Another problem is with economic principles. We studied back in the College of Commerce that the higher you get a price, the more profitable the product is and the more you produce and the higher you get the price the less con-

sumption will come of that product because the price is high. Well, it's a different story with crude oil.

The Iranians told us that for every dollar that they increase the price of crude that means that they can produce 200,000 barrels a day less and have the same amount of dollars. They can keep it in the ground, they say, and get more money later. So the frustrating part of all this is that the higher the price goes, the less motivated they are to produce.

There are so many problems like the trucking situation today. I can understand and have a great deal of sympathy with people frustrated with the whole thing—energy and inflation on top of that is a real concern.

Our currency has been going down which has put a real anomaly in the oil business. What has occurred in the last two years is that while our prices for oil were around \$12 or \$13 a barrel (and we are pleased that they stayed stable during that period that the U.S. dollar was dropping rapidly) the Japanese were buying the same oil for less because it is sold in dollars. While we were paying \$12.10 a barrel on average in the Persian Gulf, the Japanese were paying \$8.08 a barrel based on the drop in our currency and the West Germans were paying \$8.90 a barrel.

They were also beating us on the streets in every way in exports and all these things began to compound one another. I do not enjoy being the bearer of this kind of news, but I think it is time that people begin to understand how serious this matter is.

We attended a meeting in Vienna recently. All the best authorities were there and it wasn't even noticed in the media here. Nobody knew about it. They talked about consumption versus supply, political instability in most of the oil producing countries that could turn into anything, all the reasons why production is going to go down and not many reasons why production might go up. The consensus was that the Americans really don't understand and that we really aren't going to decrease consumption. It came out in the *Wall Street Journal* that nobody can answer the question of where the price of crude is going, where it will end. In their estimation the only solution is a world depression.

The recession right after the embargo

decreased consumption in the free world about 4 million barrels a day. Right now we are still pulling out of inventory about two million barrels a day. Experts believe four million barrels a day decreased consumption wouldn't be enough. It's going to have to be six or seven million and only a worldwide depression will bring that about.

I hope they are wrong. I think they are wrong. I think there can be solutions to this thing.

Let me tell you how we get crude to you as gasoline. We buy a VLCC, a very large crude carrier, that hauls two million barrels of crude. Most of the ships you see out along the coast are about one-third the size. These ships weigh 280,000 tons. We pull these ships out of the Persian Gulf, take the oil down to the Caribbean and we unload it on the island of Curacao because the VLCC's are so big we can't bring them in here.

Then we send small ships to pick up the oil and haul it to the pipeline in New Orleans. We pump it through a 48 inch pipeline to Illinois. Then we bring the crude into Owensboro which is one of the biggest terminals for crude oil in the United States. It goes from here to our refineries in Ashland, Louisville and other points. Then we refine it. Our refinery in Catlettsburg is the biggest within 400 miles of here and has a replacement value far above a billion dollars. After we make the gasoline, we transport it in pipelines and trucks to the service stations.

We pay the federal government four cents a gallon and the state government nine cents a gallon and then we pay other federal taxes on top of that to where it's taxed about 23 cents a gallon.

Now here's the bottom line.

We sell it to the consumer for a price cheaper than you can buy distilled water. Shampoo is going for \$19.76 a gallon; vinegar for \$19.90 a gallon; olive oil for \$18.36 a gallon. And the OPEC people have these numbers. They have great difficulty understanding why the truckers are jumping up and down in the streets when diesel fuel sells here at a price about one-third what the rest of the people in the world pay for it.

There is one other problem I want to talk about. There was, before this crude situation occurred, and still is, not enough refining capacity in the United

States to meet the demand even if we had the crude. This is a serious problem because nobody can get a permit to build a refinery. You can't build a new refinery and there are long stories that can be told about that.

We got ours expanded but it was an uphill battle. But nobody really was concerned about it until you started running out of products. How long does it take on the brink of the cliff before we realize what the problems are?

Take unleaded gas. We did everything we could to convince Nader, Senator Muskie and Senator Randolph from West Virginia not to go along with the catalytic converter that General Motors was pushing so hard. No other country in the world did it.

Let me explain this one. Everybody recognized the emission problems that were coming from cars and that the emissions had to be controlled. You could go two ways. You could build controls into the engine which everybody in Europe did, or you could go with the catalytic converter, a muffler to control the emissions through the exhaust. There was only one problem with that muffler. Even though lead does not contaminate in itself, (lead never contaminated anything coming out of the exhaust) it does contaminate the catalyst in the converter. The decision was made by people who couldn't care less what the oil companies thought and the automobile companies put the monkey on the backs of the oil companies.

We spent billions of dollars building equipment to raise the octane without lead because if you contaminate the converter with lead, it's no good. It doesn't work and you are polluting worse than the worst 1969 vehicle ever did.

And here's another catch, the one that makes you want to cry today. It takes so much more energy to make unleaded gasoline.

The Alaskan oil strike in the North Slope is now producing about 1,100,000 barrels a day. (After how many years to get it built?) Well, the National Refining Association has made a calculation showing that the amount of crude oil it takes to produce unleaded gasoline in the United States is about 1,100,000 barrels a day of additional crude. So . . . the Alaskan North Slope crude discovery has gone down the un-

leaded drain. And, no other country in the world did this but us!

The rest of the world can not believe us. The greatest nation the world has ever known has done the most stupid things the world has ever known in the last 10 to 15 years. It is time for us to begin to recognize it. We are running out of gas on the street. We are getting the English disease as they call it overseas, i.e. low productivity, high cost and a socially-oriented government. We have about had it, this nation has, and the people had better start recognizing where we are.

Let's stop this talk about the ripping off by oil companies. Sure the oil companies haven't been perfect. Sure people have consumed more. Sure the government has fouled things up, but it is time for this nation to start pulling together, to start solving this problem because it is just as much of a crisis as any war we have ever had . . . and the battle has begun. □

Letters:

Letters to the editor are encouraged. They should be on subjects of interest to readers of this magazine with emphasis on an exchange of views and discussion of ideas. All points of view are welcome, but for reasons of space, variety and timeliness, the editor may not publish all letters received and may use excerpts from others. The magazine will not print unsigned letters or ones that request that the author's name be withheld, except in special circumstances. Send to Editor, KENTUCKY ALUMNUS, UK Alumni Association, Lexington, Kentucky 40506.

Tell It To the IRS

Even mistakes can be made inside college ivory towers.

In the summer issue of *The Kentucky Alumnus* magazine, Edward T. Houlihan III '63, Lexington, was erroneously listed under the necrology section.

All kinds of condolences developed from the mistake. Houlihan said friends that he had not had an opportunity to hear from in years contacted him or his family. "I have renewed quite a few acquaintances due to my alleged passing," he said. "Some of them are friends I hadn't heard from since my college days," he explained.

In a letter to the National Alumni Association informing the staff he was "still with us", Houlihan wrote, "Mark Twain said it best: "The news of my death is greatly exaggerated".

Houlihan's letter continued: "Will you do me one favor? If the evidence which caused my name to appear in the obituary column of the summer 1979 *Kentucky Alumnus* is substantial, please forward it to the Internal Revenue Service and *New York Life*".—BW

It's Later Than We Thought

B.P. Samuel '51 of Cincinnati was the first to write to us about the misdated campus aerial photo on page 16 of the summer issue of the *Kentucky Alumnus*. It was Bill Feiler '62 of St. Louis, Mo., that pinpointed the correct date, the spring of 1958. Two decades of physical changes, rather than three, are contrasted in the 1979 aerial photo taken by John Mitchell and the older view.

Is Energy the Real Crisis?

Four UK Faculty Members Record a Rap Session

The four faculty members participating in this dialogue on energy are Michael Brooks, assistant professor of sociology, Ph.D. 1970 from Ohio State; James Funk, professor and director of the Institute for Mining and Minerals Research, Ph.D. 1960 from Pittsburgh; Curtis Harvey, associate professor of economics, Ph.D. 1963 from Southern California, and Harriett Rose, director of the Counseling and Testing Center, Ph.D. 1964 from Kentucky.

Alumnus: As an elementary starting point shall we ask who believes there is an energy crisis?

Brooks: I believe there is an energy crisis, but it's a matter of definition.

Harvey: Yes, it depends on how you define crisis, really.

Rose: Isn't it that there is a shortage now and if we don't do something to conserve now there will be a crisis?

Funk: Well, I think the energy crisis is really just a part of a much bigger situation that the United States is involved with today. It's really a total economic crisis in the large sense. The United States is not a productive nation anymore. We do not operate well in world marketplaces. Our position in the world marketplace has been slipping

and continues to slip. If we can reverse that situation somehow, we would not have an energy crisis. There is no crisis in Europe or Japan. They import virtually all of their petroleum, but they are very strong trading countries in world marketplaces. If we can't find a way to get ourselves in a position where we are a strong trading partner in the world, we're going to have all kinds of crises.

Rose: That points the finger at the labor unions, doesn't it?

Funk: Well, the labor unions are part of it, but I think the United States has been so obsessed with the domestic market that we've really not paid much attention to dealing in the world marketplace. Our domestic markets have become the markets for Japan and Europe. We're simply not able to generate the foreign currency which we need for a stable economy.

Brooks: Also part of the difficulty has been that we've bankrolled Europe and Japan, notably in their recovery from World War II, thus they have much more modern technology in some of the basic industries which we don't have yet or haven't installed in such things as steel making, for example.

Harvey: Well, I think that that's old. That was true for maybe the first ten or fifteen years after the war, but I think it's incorrect now even though it is still mentioned often. The capital stock that was newly built or newly installed after the war has worn out by now, given the 20 year life span of capital equipment, so that period is gone.

But, what Jim is saying is absolutely correct. How do we get more efficient, more productive? Well, there are two ways—labor and capital stock. We have not improved our capital stock in many areas (and steel is one of the prime examples) because we've been protected from outside competition by tariffs and quotas to a very large extent for many years. The other question then is how can we make labor more efficient? Why are the Germans so much more efficient? The German labor movement is not a movement of adversaries. It's not an institution where the labor movement conceives itself as being in an adversary position with management but rather conceives itself in a cooperative position. Hence, rarely do they lose labor hours due to strikes. Strikes are rare in Germany. Here, being an adversary, the result is confrontation.

Funk: Not only that. The government and industry in the United States are also in an adversary position. Historically, being adversaries may be very good for dealing in the domestic market in a domestic situation, but I think when the government is in an adversary relationship relative to industry in the international marketplace that it puts us at a very big disadvantage relative to countries which operate with trading companies. I think one thing we can do which would be very positive would be to establish a number of trading companies along the lines of the German and Japanese trading companies for our industries to deal in the world marketplace.

Rose: Do you think President Carter's proposal for an energy corporation in the government framework is a step in that direction?

Funk: I don't believe the government will be able to establish the industrial machinery required to handle this problem. It seems to me what the government should be seeking is a policy which will encourage industry to come into this situation and increase production and work toward the solution that way.

Rose: The government has not been notably successful in its management policies.

Witness what they've done to universities.

Brooks: But then there is the other side. I think it can be argued that government and business are not adversaries but bed partners and that is part of the problem. What are you going to do if we follow your lead and the American public begins to scream socialism?

Funk: I think you need to differentiate very carefully between activities inside the United States and those outside the U.S. I think it's madness for four or five American industries to

"I think the energy crisis is really just a part of a much bigger situation . . ."Funk

compete with one German trading company and one Japanese trading company in the world marketplace. Now if the problem was to protect the domestic marketplace from monopoly, for instance, that's one thing. I don't have any question about that. But, I think we're at a big disadvantage when we deal that way internationally.

Rose: I don't think I know how the Japanese operate in that case. You mean Panasonic, Sony, other Japanese companies merge their efforts and are traded in this country through a Japanese trading company.

Funk: Their trade efforts are aided and abetted by the government-sponsored trading companies so that they're able to deal in the marketplace at an advantage. I don't think you'll find two Japanese companies competing with each other for a contract in Czechoslovakia. There'll be a trading company handling that kind of negotiation. The biggest help for the energy problem in my opinion would be an announcement that the U.S. is now selling automobiles, washing machines, American products in Japan and Europe.

What we're going to be reading four to five years from now is that the United States is not selling computers any more in the world marketplace. Japan is. Japan is targeted right now. We've lost steel. We've lost electronics. We're in the process of losing airplanes, and we may be losing computers in the next five years. The United States is just not competitive in the world marketplace.

Brooks: To go back to a point that was mentioned earlier concerning energy directly, let's talk about conservation and alternatives.

Rose: And mass transportation. Europe has such a marvelous system.

Harvey: Yes, and they are highly electrified in their railroads whereas ours rely on diesel fuel. We don't use anywhere near the amount of electricity for our railroads that they do. And, we could easily produce electricity with coal, although that's not hit the public media at all, having railroads convert to electricity.

Brooks: Or even the rebuilding of them in committed fashion.

Harvey: I feel there is room for solar energy, too, and hydrogenation and electrolysis of water.

Funk: I agree with you. There is a lot of room for conservation and I hope there is room for solar. I don't think conservation alone can solve this problem. We have to become more productive.

Harvey: There's a great risk in what you're saying though. To become more productive we need to become a more capital intensive economy and a capital intensive economy is run by energy.

Rose: No one here has said anything about nuclear. Are you all agreed that's unthinkable? I'm not.

Harvey: I do.

Funk: Oh, no, I don't think it's unthinkable.

Harvey: No, but it's not going to come about.

Funk: I'm not sure, Curt. If there are some brown outs in the country, we'll see some nuclear power coming along.

Brooks: George Will had a column in *Newsweek* which advocated nuclear energy. He was comparing the problems of nuclear energy with 100 years ago when the streets of New York were full of horse manure. One response he got was a simple question: What is the half life of manure?

That's a very perceptive kind of comment which gets right to the heart of one of the problems with nuclear, what do you do with it when it's through?

Funk: It's hard for me to see that that's really a problem. I've never seen what's wrong with the concept of sinking a large, deep shaft into the earth's crust.

Brooks: It may not be a problem technically, but people see it as a problem and that's where the reality is. I personally see no problem with shooting it off into space, either.

Harvey: Well, I'm against nuclear because I think it's been misjudged. There's too much uncertainty. Even though the probability of a contaminating malfunction is low, the expected value of lives lost is extremely high. It's the human error, the earth quake or any such act of God.

Brooks: The terrorists' bomb.

"No one here has said anything about nuclear. Are you all agreed that's unthinkable?" Rose

Harvey: Even if you give me the probability of point 000001, the translation in terms of lives lost is still too high.

Funk: Well, I wouldn't argue with that, Curt, but I think it's a question of how you make the balance, how you do the weighing of risk

vs. benefits and I think there's a real question about that. I don't think it's by any means obvious that we should have nuclear power or that it's worth the risk or any of those kinds of things. There's probably a lot of room for electricity, consumed wisely, in the United States. For the past five or six years there have been no new housing starts on anything but electricity.

Brooks: But that's just changed.

Funk: Yes, but in five years from now there is going to be a big natural gas problem and we're going to be looking back saying "my goodness, what have we done?"

Harvey: What makes you say that, Jim?

Funk: There's a little blip in natural gas because of the increased prices. It's going to be worked off very quickly as people rush to use natural gas for everything. It will soon come down to the fact that all the easily obtained natural gas is running out.

Harvey: I read estimates about this five or six years ago that really we don't have many natural gas reserves, yet we keep hearing about deregulation of natural gas and its use promoted.

Brooks: The issue there is how you define resources.

Rose: I read something the other day that said there were 11 years for natural gas and 444,000 years of coal left.

Brooks: If you look at what they talk about concerning reserves, it's what is known at that particular time and at the particular selling price. A news magazine recently compared estimated reserves over the past 20 years and each year the estimate showed ten to fifteen years of reserves.

Funk: Which is fine as long as each year you discover as much as you consume. The ratio stays constant. But who knows the future? My guess is that gas which is coming from the oil fields which we know are running down is gonna be

used up and we'll be looking at much higher prices down the road.

Brooks: And what is that going to do to our lifestyle. What we've been saying doesn't take into account what people are going to do.

Rose: I remember when things weren't air conditioned. It was hot and people smelled.

Brooks: I haven't turned on my air conditioner yet and I haven't suffered.

Funk: I've turned mine on and will turn it on whenever it gets very humid. Furthermore, this winter when I have older friends who are thinking about turning their thermostats down, I'm going to tell them to set it where they are comfortable. And, I'll take that position as long as I know that natural gas is being shipped from Texas to California to produce electricity.

Harvey: Well, you know, the market mechanism is not infallible. Look at the energy situation this way. If the government would completely stay out of the market, we probably would not have an energy crisis. If the government were not to control any prices—natural gas, oil, anything—we would not have an energy crisis. But there would be a lot of people who would have to change their lifestyle drastically, who would not be able to do the things they now do. Now it becomes a question of equity and that's up to each individual and whether he feels particularly concerned about the poor and feels that they ought to rightfully share in the bounty of the country. At this point you have to step away from the market mechanism and control price and allocate resources.

Other nations are more willing to accept other than the market mechanism as an institution to allocate resources. We have a history in our country of not wanting to accept that. I can think of no other institution but government that can interfere

with the market in this way. Now maybe the time has come when we are going to have to accept this. The standard of living will have to be revised. That doesn't mean the quality of life must suffer. Who knows, that may even improve. But the standard will be defined differently.

Funk: Historically, when the second world war was over the United States was the single predominate economic power in the world. We became extremely rich as a result of winning the war. We developed the opinion that we would be rich forever and furthermore it was an inalienable right of Americans

"The standard of living will have to be revised. That doesn't mean the quality of life must suffer."
Harvey

to be rich and therefore we could do just as we please. Policy was formulated along those lines and we all developed our thinking and our mode of operating. We are now coming into an era where other countries in this world are challenging the United States in terms of that concept. And that concept is a false concept, clearly a false concept.

Harvey: What do you mean they're challenging the United States?

Funk: In terms of economic power and standard of living. We're not going to be able to import nine million more barrels of oil a day for the very simple reason that we can not afford it unless we can find something else to sell abroad. We cannot afford it in our present configuration. And I think that the adjustment from being a rich society to less is not a very pleasant picture. I don't think there is a way to smoothly, gracefully and acceptably take a lower standard of living. As the

standard of living decreases I think there will be a tendency toward chaos and violence rather than trying to seek out the better things that may be available from the lack of mobility.

Brooks: That may be, but there are other things you can already see being reasserted. People are getting back into family-type activities, like gardens. More and more families are growing gardens and what do you do with a garden? That means everyone is in there shelling peas, putting it up whatever you do. For some people, at least, those things will look more attractive.

Harvey: I think we'll correct our expectations to give us satisfaction with a new level, a different standard of living.

Funk: I'm not worried with the effect this will have on a person who can now drive wherever he wants, but the effect of this change on the large population centers and people who cannot now drive wherever they want. When they have to look at a future that doesn't offer hope for improvement but sees themselves ground down even more, it's hard for me to see how they'll accept that gracefully.

Brooks: I get into that problem too, when I start thinking about the consequences for the city. It appears that we've reached the limits of the movement to the suburbs short of the development of rapid, efficient mass transit. That will speed up a trend that's already started, a movement back to the cities and the so called redevelopment of the inner cities. It's at that point when real conflicts—class wars or race wars—may emerge. We'll probably see within the next 25 years a reversal of residential patterns which suggests the crystallization of the kind of problem you're talking about.

Rose: But, maybe some of this frustration will be channelled constructively into

the family and into neighboring. People will get together more as you no longer have six cars in the family with six people taking off in six different directions as soon as supper is over. We may find that as people spend more time together that this is more valuable to us than our former patterns. We may be overall happier with the quality of life that emerges.

"It's incredible — the grasping and groping that's going on." Brooks

Brooks: I think we may see an end to all the moving around that goes on now from one job to another even when you stay with the same company. People may just put their foot down and say I've had it with this rootlessness. We all may yet find our roots and assert them, if you will, because of this energy thing.

Rose: I think that would be very healthy for the world. I think roots are important in child-rearing.

Brooks: I think it's important throughout life.

Rose: I've never been in a rootless condition, but I've seen that moving syndrome in the offspring of military persons who have that very easy manner of getting acquainted with people but no depth of relationship is possible for them because they've been hurt too often in their early life to allow them to relate like that.

Brooks: I get so many students in my freshman course that take it (social problems course) because they are looking, they're grasping, they're trying to find something that means something. It's incredible, the searching and grasping and groping that's going on. If to end that were one of the long term results of the energy crisis, it would all be well worth it. □

Two Books on Historic Lexington

Bettye Lee Mastin '50 and Clay Lancaster '38
Focus Attention on the City's Development



By Dr. Holman Hamilton

The Lexington that means so much to the loyal legion of UK alumni has among its greatest benefactors two writers, one woman and one man who are each Phi Beta Kappa graduates of the University.

Bettye Lee Mastin's new book—*Lexington 1779: Pioneer Fayette County, Kentucky*—is due to come off the press this autumn. And copies of Clay Lancaster's favorably-reviewed *Vestiges of the Venerable City: A Chronicle of Lexington, Kentucky* (which went on sale late last year) are still available. Both are publications of the Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission.

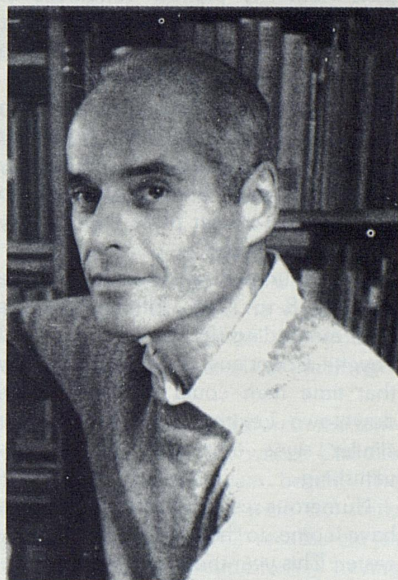
"Heritage" is a central theme, and an uplifting and ennobling one, in the concepts and careers of these authors. They began the major work of their lives long before preservation and restoration became the household words they are today. Like cultural pacesetters in other communities and states, they took the lead in transforming what used to be only an interest of the elite into a widespread all-American concern.

It was back in 1934 that Clay Lancaster, just out of Henry Clay High School, entered UK as a freshman. His studies continued there and also at the Art Students' League in New York until he gained his A.B. degree from the University as a member of the Class of 1938.

Lancaster also taught drawing at UK, worked on the staff of the UK Art Library, was art director at the Guignol Theater, and earned his second degree, the M.A., here in June 1939. His master's thesis evolved into a book entitled *Back Streets and Pine Trees: The Work of John McMurtry, Nineteenth-Century Architect-Builder of Kentucky* (1956).

Other volumes from Lancaster's pen include *Old Brooklyn Heights: New York's First Suburb* and *The Architecture of Historic Nantucket*. Still another is *Eutaw: The Builders and Architecture of an Ante-Bellum Southern Town*.

For Kentuckians, *Vestiges of the Venerable City* naturally has exceptional appeal. The historical growth of Lexington, the succession of its styles of ar-



chitecture, and its geographic layout are treated expertly and combined with features of what may be called a super-guidebook.

Like many other cities, Lexington unhappily lost numerous architectural assets with the passage of time. Underlying much that Lancaster has written is the warning, often explicit and always implicit, to safeguard the many treasures still in Lexington's midst—and to prevent further losses.

Born in Midway and reared in Nicholasville, Bettye Lee Mastin became a UK alumna in 1950, graduating with high distinction and departmental honors in journalism.

That year she became the Home Page Editor of the Lexington *Herald-Leader*. Her career has consistently been identified with the Lexington newspapers.

In her daily and weekly work, Mastin's emphasis is on Bluegrass houses and the people who occupy them. Hundreds of historically and architecturally significant buildings in Fayette, Bourbon, Jessamine, Woodford, Scott, Clark, and other counties have been subjects of her columns. Hers is the longest-running series of articles on historic preservation in the Commonwealth.

The 1979 Mastin book is extraordinarily well-timed, coming as it does in Lexington's 200th anniversary year.

In its pages, the alumna author depicts Kentucky pioneer conditions as they actually were in terms of reality, not myth. Life was tough, particularly in the "Hard Winter" of 1779-80. Illuminated by the marvelous interviews with survivors, conducted by the observant Presbyterian minister John D. Shane, the book shows frontier Kentucky to have been a crueler place than usually has been supposed.

The volume deals with the decade from 1778 to 1788. Although wolves and marauding Indians still troubled Fayette Countians as late as 1787, by that time men could play billiards in downtown Lexington and there were similar signs that the frontier was vanishing.

Numerous responsibilities and honors have come to both Mastin and Lancaster. This year the latter won the prestigious Preservation Award, bestowed by the Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission. Mastin's work caused similar recognition to go to the *Herald-Leader* in 1976.

Mastin likewise was the recipient of a 1979 award of the Metropolitan Environmental Improvement Commission and, also this year, the Kentucky Heritage Commission's first annual Media Award for TV, radio, and newspapers throughout the state.

Lancaster, in 1975, was selected for the UK Hall of Distinguished Alumni. He has lectured at Columbia University, New York University, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and Vassar College. He lives at Warwick in Mercer County, while Mastin resides in Lexington.

Where To Get These Books

Clay Lancaster's *Vestiges of the Venerable City* may be obtained for \$14.95 from the Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission, 253 Market Street, Lexington, KY, 40508. Orders will also be taken there at \$12.50 for Bettye Mastin's *Lexington 1779*, scheduled for publication in November. Kentucky residents add 5 percent sales tax.

Fittingly, in the light of their current and past achievements, both alumni are teaching this fall in the UK College of Architecture.

Thus, in a sense, they are back where they started—on the UK campus which has so markedly changed since their student days—and in the Lexington to whose heritage, preservation, and restoration they have so constructively and creatively contributed.

Dr. Hamilton is UK professor emeritus of history and president of the Southern Historical Association. Twice he won the UK Alumni Association Great Teacher Award. He is also an alumnus (graduating in 1954 and receiving an honorary degree in 1977), a Fellow and life member of the UK Alumni Association. This is his third article for the magazine. □

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First Lady Charlann Carroll Recalls Getting Her P.H.T.

(Putting Hubby Through)

Lawrence Wetherby was governor. The United States was at war in Korea. Bear Bryant was coaching the UK Wildcats. Hamburger was less than a quarter a pound, but that didn't help much if you only had 15 cents in your pocket. Gasoline was, by today's standards, unbelievably cheap, but few students could afford a vehicle in which to use it.

It was 1952, and a young, recently-married couple was struggling to get through school, pinching pennies, dimes and quarters that persistently ran out.

It was, quite simply, "a ball" for Charlann and Julian Carroll.

"Hard times, but fun times," Mrs. Carroll recalls. "We had nothing, but we had everything."

Those hard times when the Carrolls were on campus in the '50s, she as primary bread winner after giving up classes to take a job in the registrar's office, he as an undergraduate and then law student, were mostly financial in nature.

Their first home, in the Cooperstown married-student housing, was, to say the least, cozy. War surplus material that bordered on cardboard served as a frame for the Carrolls' duplex, which contained barely enough square feet for a bed, couch, small desk and tiny gas heater. "The bathroom was the width of a square shower, and you had to step over the commode to get in and out," Mrs. Carroll recalls.

The apartment was near what then served as UK's practice football field,

giving the couple a first-hand look at Bryant's strategy for the upcoming games.

Football and basketball games were among the few sources of entertainment for the Carrolls. Also there was fun in pooling funds with their friends for a watermelon to share in the summertime and fun and fellowship in making homemade ice cream with the neighbors.

"We had no money in our pockets, but no one else did either. There was no problem with keeping up with the Joneses."

Meals usually consisted of creamed tuna, fried bologna or eggs a la golden rod, a concoction of creamed eggs that the governor still enjoys.

"We had to keep track of the prices as we put the groceries in the cart, to make sure we didn't exceed the \$5 we had to spend weekly," Governor Carroll said. "Charlann's paycheck was absolutely essential to make ends meet."

The summer months were a little more solvent when Julian worked part-time for the Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service. It was his job to measure tobacco and wheat crops, and destroy what the government decided were excesses. The farmers were amenable to keeping the Carrolls supplied with fresh vegetables all summer.

When he was in law school, the couple moved to a \$20 a month apartment on Limestone, where UK's law school now stands. Those improved quarters provided the first home for the

Carroll's new son, Kenny, who was born in 1955.

The year 1956 saw a law degree and another child for the couple, this time a baby girl, Patrice. It also saw summer evenings spent by a pond in a nearby cemetery, graced by swans and peaceful stillness.

Did her husband have political ambitions then? Possibly, Mrs. Carroll says, possibly since the time he was elected governor at Boys' State. But political thoughts certainly weren't at the front of their minds.

After a stint in the Air Force, the family settled in Paducah, where Carroll's legal and political career began. The first few political races were not hotly contested, Mrs. Carroll recalls, but as time went on, she found herself having to deal with a lot of publicity, some of it not the sort she was happy with.

And though she sometimes worries that she still hasn't become thick-skinned enough to be oblivious to unfavorable publicity and the intrusions on her personal life, it is likely that same "failing" has given her the emotional balance that lets her enjoy life today as she did many years ago when it was much simpler.

In her words, she is the "unelected, unpaid, but, I hope, not unappreciated" thread that runs true, adding perspective to an otherwise feverish lifestyle for her family.

What lies ahead? While the future, of course, is uncertain, Mrs. Carroll has a hankering for a return to simpler times.

"I'd like to take a giant step backward to being a housewife. I have a strong feeling that I would really enjoy it."

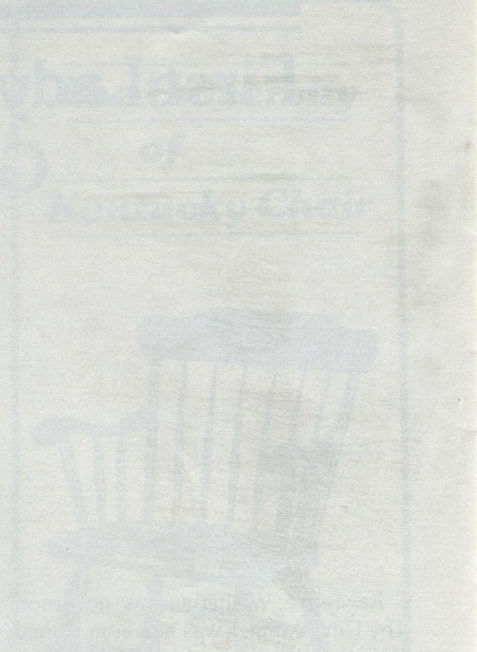
Certainly, public life has had its advantages. "There are so many people revolving around trying to make life pleasant for you," she said. And her role as first lady has given her the opportunity to get involved in many programs she feels are worthwhile, such as her current honorary chairmanship of the state's International Year of the Child programs.

But she would like Elly—her youngest at four—to know what a gas station is ("Now the car is always filled with gas . . . she doesn't know about gas stations), and to learn about life without the need for isolation.

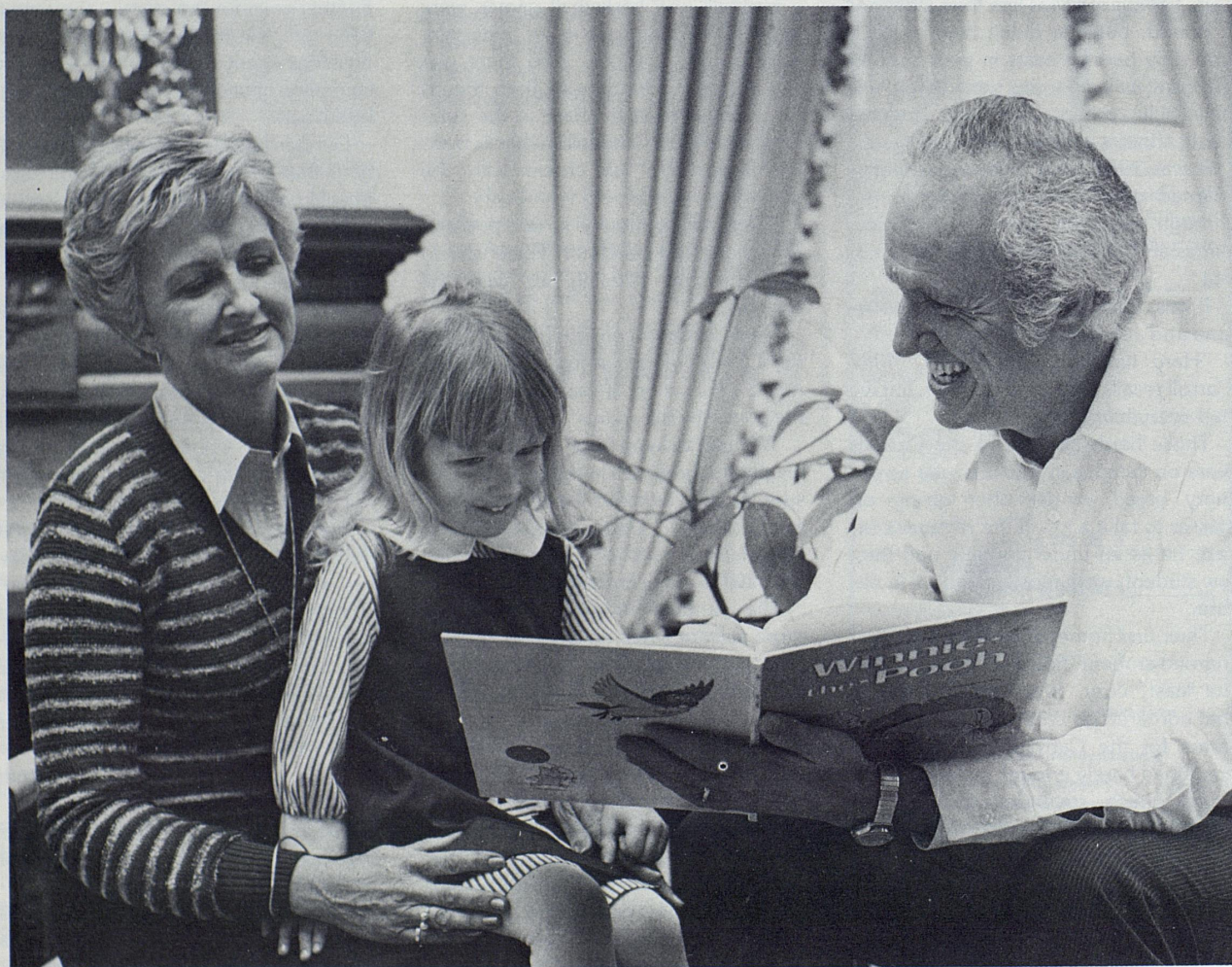
Whatever the future brings, Mrs. Carroll still has her two lotus bowls as remembrances of quieter times. "It was

a Saturday, shortly after Kenny was born. We were on campus, we had no money, and the many hours in the apartment gave me a bad case of cabin fever." So, after eliciting an offer from her husband to babysit, Mrs. Carroll walked the several blocks to McCrory's dime store where she found the bowls—at 25 cents each—that she has carefully packed and carried on her many moves through the years. "I felt so much better when I got home," she said.

It's those kinds of memories—the tiny apartment, summer evenings by the pond, eggs a la golden rod—that make the lady twinkle. She looks at those bowls often. □



Mrs. Carroll, Elly and Governor Julian Carroll



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Alumni Clubs

Rupp Arena Club Nights Announced

With gasoline prices increasing and the national energy conservation campaign in full swing, more National Alumni Association Clubs are expected to organize bus trips for their members to Club Nights in Rupp Arena in 1979-80.

Over 6,000 Alumni Association and club members participated in the popular club activity last year. Many sponsored bus excursions which included a reception and dinner at the King Alumni House or Spindletop Hall, round-trip transportation and tickets purchased through the National Association.

One club, The Gold Coast Club from the Fort Lauderdale-Miami, Fla. area, brought a group of 15 to Lexington for a weekend of basketball and touring. They saw a Saturday night game after dinner at the King Alumni House, on Sunday, were guests of Coach Joe Hall at the Wildcat practice session in Rupp Arena, and stayed for the Monday night contest after a reception and buffet at the alumni house.

HERE IS THE 1979-80 CLUB SCHEDULE*

DEC. 8 - BAYLOR - Hopkins, Daviess and Lewis counties, and Greater Hazard. Greater Ashland and The Parents Alumni Council.

DEC. 10 - SO. CAROLINA - Greater Dayton, Big Sandy, and Bourbon, Mason and Nelson counties.

DEC. 15 - INDIANA - Greater Indianapolis, Detroit, and Jefferson and Carroll counties

JAN. 2 - AUBURN - Cumberland Valley, and Fayette, Bourbon, Clark and Shelby counties

JAN. 12 - ALABAMA - National Alumni Association Board of Directors, and Christian, Henderson (includes Webster Co. and Southern Indiana), McLean and Union counties

JAN. 19 - VANDERBILT - Big Sandy, Greater St. Louis, Gold Coast, Greater Nashville, and Daviess, Fulton and Logan-Simpson counties.

JAN. 21 - LOUISIANA ST. - Gold Coast, Greater Ashland, Logan-Simpson, and Nelson counties, plus the UK Dental Alumni Assn.

JAN. 26 - GEORGIA - Northern Kentucky, Greater Cincinnati, Cumberland Valley, Greater Dayton, Lake Cumberland and Trigg County

FEB. 2 - TENNESSEE - Greater Knoxville, S.W. Virginia, and Christian, Henderson, Hopkins, Mason and Warren counties.

FEB. 6 - MISSISSIPPI - Franklin, Scott and Harrison counties

FEB. 13 - FLORIDA - Jefferson County

FEB. 20 - MISSISSIPPI STATE - Northern Kentucky, Greater Cincinnati, Hardin, Lake Cumberland, and Hardin and Shelby counties.

Tickets are allotted to Clubs on a percentage-basis of memberships in the club area; distance club members must travel to Lexington, and activities clubs plan around their Rupp Arena nights (bus trip, dinners, etc.). *Changes may occur

JEFFERSON COUNTY

The Jefferson County Alumni Club is offering members of the National Alumni Association and Club a new activity.

The Club is sponsoring a "Day At The Races and Listening Party" on Saturday November 10, in The Sky Room at Churchill Downs.

A buffet luncheon, dutch treat bar and special wagering windows, plus facilities to listen to the UK-Vanderbilt football game broadcast from Nashville, will highlight the fall event.

"We are continually trying to offer members different and unique activities as a service of the National Association and Club," Paul Fenwick '52, club president, said. "We feel we have a sure winner in this one," Fenwick explained, "and, another chance for new friends to be made for the University."

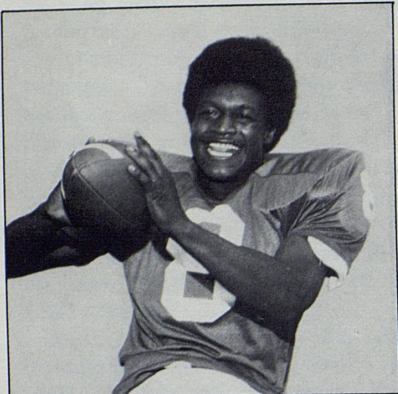
GREATER BIRMINGHAM

Frank Ham, assistant UK athletics director, shared his enthusiasm for the University with members of the National Alumni Association and club in the Greater Birmingham area on July 22.

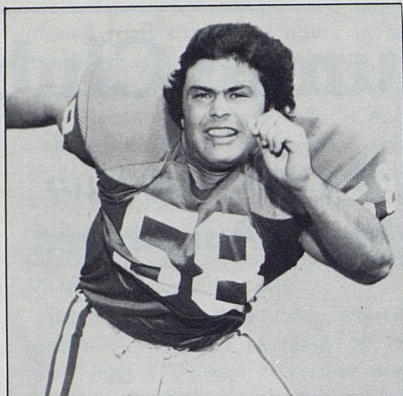
Over 50 UK alumni and friends attended the wine and cheese party coordinated by national Association board member Richard Womack '53 and Bill

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Continued from page 6



Felix Wilson



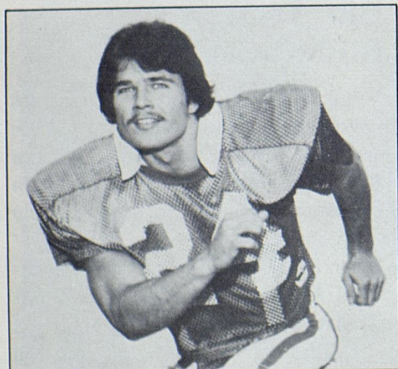
Richard Jaffe

Carter, Jaffe, Wilson Contenders For Post-season Honors

All-conference and/or all-American contenders on the '79 football squad are Larry Carter, Richard Jaffe and Felix Wilson.

Carter, a defensive back, ranked seventh in the nation in punt returns last year, bringing the ball up field 29 times for a total of 354 yards. He scored two touchdowns running the ball back 73 yards against Ole Miss and 88 yards against Virginia Tech. He also intercepted five passes, had 40 solo tackles, 22 assists and 3 behind-the-line tackles.

Jaffe, a defensive lineman, is a fourth-year starting noseguard for the Wildcats. A consistent leader in the number of both solo tackles and assists, last year he also accomplished the most behind-the-line tackles (10). Jaffe was



Larry Carter

named to the SEC's 1978 first team defensive squad.

Wilson was the second leading wide receiver in the conference in 1977 and 1978. His 1978 antics surpassed a UK record despite an injured hand. Wilson pulled in 43 passes for 727 yards, scoring four touchdowns during the season. The record was held by Rick Kestner who caught 42 passes during 1964's ten game campaign. □



Indiana coach Bobby Knight presents Wildcat guard Kyle Macy with the spoils of victory in the Pan American games — the first place gold medal in basketball. Macy collected spoils of another kind when he was hit by a Cuban player. The blow broke Macy's jaw and sent him home before the championship game.

Clubs continued

and Ellen Uzzle. The Club also viewed a 30-minute film produced by NBC that showed Kentucky's march to the NCAA finals in 1978.

Uzzle '62, elected club president, said, "We were very pleased with the attendance and participation, and plan to follow-up with more activities for National Alumni Association members in the Greater Birmingham area." Several members plan to join together for trips to the UK-Georgia football game in Athens, and the UK-Alabama basketball game in Tuscaloosa.

DAVIESS COUNTY

Daviess County club members joined with national Alumni Association board members attending the annual summer workshop in Owensboro in June at a reception and dinner held at the country club.

Over 150 UK alumni and friends heard Bob McCowan, president of the Ashland Petroleum Company, and chairman of The UK Annual-Giving Fund, talk about gasoline's role in the energy crisis (see article in this magazine).

Paul Martin, '71 Daviess County Club president, coordinated the event. Martin and Dr. James Anderson '54, were presented certificates of appreciation, for their service and leadership as club presidents of the local club. National Alumni Association President John Owens presented the plaques.



Jay Brumfield, right, director of UK alumni affairs, was guest speaker at the Greater Washington D.C. Alumni Club's July meeting. William Samuels '51, and Brumfield look over the summer issue of the "Alumnus" magazine. □

CLASS NOTES

'16

James Franklin Corn '16, former *Kernel* editor, is remembered by his classmates for his sense of humor. He's recently compiled a collection of anecdotes, media bloopers and random material that delights while also revealing some of the incongruencies of life. Corn's address, if you're interested in a copy of the book titled *Blue Grass and Tennessee Valley*, is P.O. Box 67, Cleveland, Tenn. 37211.

'20

J. Winston Coleman '20, '29, '41 celebrated his 80th birthday with a number of surprises. The first was a salute at the September meeting of the Civil War Roundtable, an organization which he helped found and served as a vice president. The other was a luncheon at the Hyatt Regency given by Mr. and Mrs. Jack Oldham with about 40 of his close friends in attendance.

'24

James S. Henry '24 has managed to semi-retire from the wholesale distributing business (principally of farm equipment) which he started in 1940. In recent years he and his wife have traveled extensively, including a round-the-world voyage on the S.S. Rotterdam; and this year a 45-day voyage to Australia and the South Pacific. He would like to hear from any of his mining engineering classmates at Rt. 2, Box 457, Norman, Oklahoma 73071.

'28

Roy R. Ray '28 received a service award from the UK College of Law alumni organization. Ray was a law professor at Southern Methodist University from 1929-1968.

'30

Carl J. Owsley '30 is tracing his genealogical lines. About 50 members of that Owsley line gathered in Kentucky this summer to formalize a society. Owsley of Orlando, Fla., was elected vice president. Mr. and Mrs. **Thomas M. Owsley Jr. '33** of Columbus, Ohio, were selected co-presidents.

'35

Dr. W. Windsor Cravens '35 retired after a quarter century of feed and food research leadership at Central Soya Company, Inc., serving ten years as corporate vice president for research. He's been spending his first year traveling and remains professionally active through consulting work on special projects in the feed and food areas. . . . **Margaret Furr Frymire '35**, retired from her teaching position after 42 years with the Frankfort City School System. Among her post-retirement plans are volunteer work with the Red Cross, reading for the blind and going to England again.

'37

Bert T. Combs '37 was the recipient of a distinguished

public service award given by the College of Law alumni organization.

'40

Ralph Hamersley '40 has retired from the Louisville Bank of Cooperatives where he worked for 31 years. He was administrative vice president before leaving to travel, golf and read for pleasure.

'41

Dr. Herbert G. Allbritten '41 has retired from Memphis State University where he had been a professor of chemistry for 16 years.

'42

William C. Penick '42 has been elected to a three-year term as member-at-large of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' governing council. Penick is managing director of tax policy in the international accounting firm of Arthur Anderson . . .

James M. Carigan '42 retired from the state Department of Transportation where, as director of photogrammetry, he was recognized for bringing that new technology into full growth.

'44

James A. Caywood '44 received the civil engineering management award of the American Society of Civil Engineers in recognition of his role as project manager during the design and construction of Washington, D.C.'s 100-mile Metro rapid transit system which includes approximately 48 miles in subway, four river crossings on structures or in tunnels, 87 stations (four of which include bi-level underground transfer facilities), intermodal transfer terminals and commuter parking facilities . . .

Dr. Murrell L. Salutsky '44, group vice president-chief technical officer of the Dearborn Group, Chemed Corpor-

'47

Anna B. Boone '47, a teacher successively at Winchester, UK, Campbellsville High School and Campbellsville College, is listed in the 1979 edition of *The International Who's Who in Education* . . .

Theodore C. Rutmayer '47, promoted to general superintendent of the Port Authority Trans-Hudson (PATH) system serving Manhattan and Hoboken, N.Y., and Jersey City and Newark, N.J., with responsibility for the daily operation and maintenance of the interstate rail transit system and safety of its 145,000 daily riders . . .

John R. Henry '47, a pharmacist of Taylor Drug Co. in Bowling Green, won the Burroughs Wellcome Pharmacy Education Program award netting \$750 for a revolving loan fund for deserving pharmacy students in his name at UK . . . **Harry G. Fritz '47**, executive secretary of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics, received an award for outstanding professional contributions by an alumnus of the School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation Alumni Association, Indiana University.

'49

Dr. Henrietta Hempstead Avent '49, professor of health and physical education at Southwest Texas State University, was one of ten Piper Professors in Texas this year . . . **Calvin Grayson '49**, secretary of the Kentucky Department of Transportation, selected as one of the top ten public works leaders of the year by the American Public Works Association . . . **Haldon Robinson '49**, a partner with Deloitte Haskins & Sells, New York, where he is responsible for accounting and auditing services

Continued next page

advising CPAs in the firm's other 105 offices . . .

Gerald Recktenwald '49, manager of Air Products' research and development department, recently received a patent for the invention of a process to enhance the solvent barrier property of colored plastic materials . . . **Ben I. Biggerstaff Jr. '49**, national committeeman of the Hattiesburg Association of Life Underwriters, recently accepted an award for the chapter for outstanding community service presented by the national association . . . **Sam J. Whalen '49**, president of Aerobraz Corporation, now international president of the board of trustees of the Metal Treating Institute, a trade association of 230 U.S., Canadian and European commercial heat treating companies . . .



Weaver '49

Dr. **Robert E. Weaver '49**, chief of the bacteriology unit at the Atlanta Center for Disease Control, recently initiated into the UK chapter of Omicron Delta Kappa, national leadership honorary . . . **William F. Blackburn '49** received an honorary degree from Southern West Virginia Community College in Williamson recognizing Blackburn for the instrumental role he has played in the development of the community college system in that state.

'60

Morris V. Johnson '50 was named general manager of the Rawls Division of National Standard Company where he's responsible for sales, production, quality control and the engineering of a full line of tire

treating machines, equipment and matrices for the retreading industry.

'51

William M. Samuels '51 has been appointed executive director of the American Association of Blood Banks . . . **Robert E. Clements '51**, elected vice president-leaf buying for R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company . . . Lt. Col. **Harry K. Rogers Jr. '50**, chief security police officer at Dover AFB, Del., promoted to colonel . . .

Dr. **C.B. Ammerman '51, '52**, named international president of Gamma Sigma Delta, agricultural honor society . . . **William T. Manley '51, '55**, received a superior service award for "dynamic leadership and exceptional performance in the administration of programs within the U.S. Department of Agriculture."

'52

James W. Moore '52, professor of mechanical engineering at the University of Virginia, has been named a Fellow of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers . . . Col. **Edward F. Hessel Jr. '52**, awarded meritorious service medal as commander of the 100th division committee group U.S. Army Reserves that undertook a special mission of training new recruits during the summer of 1976 . . . Dr. **Grover C. Miller '52**, a zoologist at North Carolina State University, elected president-



Miller '52

elect of the N.C. Academy of Science for 1979-80 and president of the Southeastern Society of Parasitologists.

Continued next page

Roots by the River: William M. Gant '47

The large plate glass windows in the corner office provide a panoramic view of the Ohio River. The waterway is busy with pleasure boats and barges. Sunlight dances on the water and bathes the nearby office occupant as he studies legal files and papers. Soon the observer fails to distinguish where the hum of activity emanates—from the river outside or from **William M. Gant '43**, judge of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, Second Appellate District, Owensboro.

Gant is an Owensboro native whose goal, when he graduated from the UK law school in '43, was to return to his river town and set up a private practice. Then other opportunities and new avenues of legal involvement opened up.

For 14 1/2 years, he was a Commonwealth's attorney and for 8 years was a juvenile court judge. In 1976, he was elected to his Appeals Court judgeship.

Instrumental in drafting Kentucky's current court system, Gant was cited for distinguished service to the Criminal Justice System by the Kentucky Council on Crime and Delinquency. He's practiced both civil and criminal law and believes in the rights of taxpayers and in the rights of victims to restitution from the criminal.

But, talking with Gant you soon learn that the world outside the courtroom has provided him with challenges and satisfactions as deep as those earned in his career.

Gant is founder of the Daviess County Children's Center (Levy Memorial Home). The center is a temporary "home" for dependent and neglected children who may eventually return to their families or receive permanent placement with foster parents.

Gant has also been touted for a drug program he established in the city, county and parochial schools. He received an outstanding layman award from the Kentucky Medical Association for that work.

The UK Alumni Association also has honored the man with presentation of the Alumni Service Award to him in 1969. The award is framed and hangs on his office wall along with his diplomas and several other awards.

Gant is the only person to twice serve as president of the national Alumni Association. He presided in 1958 and again during the University's gala Centennial celebration in 1964-65.

"Mrs. Gant and I attended over 40 events and each was enjoyable and well-done," Gant said. He's also proud that during this term of office representation on the Alumni Board of Directors was broadened.

"Before the by-laws were changed, the furthest representation to the west came from Louisville, except for me, and to the east, I think it was Mt. Sterling. Excellent people were getting beat in the elections because of the heavy concentration of voting alumni who supported the candidates from their central area."

Gant says his interest in alumni work is spurred by a realization of what his education has meant to him.

"I feel a profound obligation to repay both Transylvania University which took the rough edges off a kid who'd never been anywhere or done anything, and UK which put on the polish giving me a profession and introducing me to some of the finest people in the world." □

'53

Ellis Mendelsohn '53, director of the University of Louisville's intramurals and recreation program, has been given the top award of the National Intramural and Recreational Sports Association for his expertise . . . **Percy**

Robert Luney '53, received a superior service award from the U.S. Department of Agriculture for "superior achievement in establishing a system for the collection and analysis of data measuring Equal Opportunity Program performance in the department's programs . . .

Wallace T. Bennett '53, '54 and James E. Humphrey '53, '54 have formed a new construction company, Unity Structures, Inc. in Lexington. Bennett and Humphrey wrote their master's thesis together while students at UK. While working for White and Congleton, Humphrey managed the construction of Joe B. Hall Wildcat Lodge.

'54

Hubert Vicars '54, president of Central Associated Engineers in Versailles, is serving as president of the Consulting Engineers Council of Kentucky . . .

'55

Col. **Bud R. Sanders II '55** is executive officer to the deputy chief of staff for logistics, armaments and administration at the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) located in Brussels, Belgium.

'56

Richard Detmer '56 became an associate professor of math and computer science at Western Kentucky University in Bowling Green this fall . . . **Robert F. Howerton '56**, named corporate director of



Howerton '56

public relations for the Baptist Medical Centers of Birmingham, Ala. . . . **Gene Hedger '56**, new director of photogrammetry in the Kentucky Bureau of Highways.

'57

Robert F. Pickard '57, '61 is the first to serve in the position of chief engineer with Genesco, Inc., Nashville, Tenn.

'58

H. Elliott Netherton Jr. '58 has been promoted to controller of the Puritan Insurance Company, Stamford, Conn. . . . Dr. **Jerry P. King '58, '59, '62**, promoted to associate dean of Lehigh University's College of Arts and Science.



King '58, '59, '62

King, whose hobby is running, recorded a time of two hours 56 minutes in the 1979 Boston Marathon, finishing in the top third of the participants. . . .

William T. Young '58, named program manager-corporate litigation for IBM with his office in White Plains, N.Y. . . . **Ron Conley '58**, named manager of the Houston Works of Armco's Western Steel Division . . . **Donn Brown '58, '65**, appointed director of the

Continued next page

Pioneer of an Industry: Daniel Wile '24



Mr. and Mrs. Daniel D. Wile

Daniel Wile '24 is a bonafide pioneer. His frontier has been the refrigeration industry where his scientific discoveries have been applied.

He holds 38 patents, designed one of the first thermostatic expansion valves and conducted basic research in psychrometry, humidity control, heat transfer and fluid flow.

These achievements plus his active and sincere interest in the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers were recognized by ASHRAE this year as they bestowed upon him their highest award—the F. Paul Anderson Award.

(Anderson was dean of engineering at UK from 1918 to 1934. Among his other students who achieved acclaim are these pioneers of air conditioning: Margaret Ingels '16, J. Irvine Lyle '96 and Leo L. Lewis '07.)

Upon accepting the award, Wile said:

"It was my good fortune to know F. Paul Anderson . . . when I was a student at the University of Kentucky. He had a profound influence on me and he also had a great influence on this society. It was his vision, at a time when air conditioning was in its infancy, that led us into research on human comfort. The result was the famous Comfort Chart.

"I could go on and on about his influence on the Society and our industry, but I remember him most as an educator who had a genius for human relations. He was of small stature but he made students feel tall. He made it his business to know his engineering students personally and he never missed an opportunity to raise our sights. He encouraged me beyond my fondest dreams.

"He was one of the first deans to require cultural courses as part of the engineering curriculum. We took English literature, literary composition and even art appreciation.

"That contact with the Art Department prompted several of us engineers to try our hand at painting. Dean Anderson got wind of it with the result that my first and only oil painting hung in his office until his death.

"There have been many times when I have been thankful for my association with F. Paul Anderson. This occasion is certainly one of them."

Wile currently operates a consulting engineering firm in Lake San Marcos, Calif. He is also a presidential member (1960), life member and Fellow of ASHRAE. □

Austin Peay State University physical plant.

'59

Donald C. Deaton '59, senior vice president of Hill and Knowlton, Inc., has been elected president of the Atlanta Chapter of the Association for Corporate Growth . . . **Judy Rollins '59**, appointed assistant dean of the Kansas State University's College of Home Economics . . . **Peter J. Spengler '59**, promoted to senior vice president of the



Spengler '59

Clairol Appliance Division of Bristol-Myers Company, and also elected a director of the Audit Bureau of Circulations . . .

'60

Maj. Chappel Wilson '60, a district judge in Cadiz, has been named to command the Madisonville battalion of the 100th Army Reserve Division. He is also incoming president of the Kentucky-Tennessee chapter of the Association of the United States Army, president of the Cadiz Rotary Club and past director of the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce . . . **Dr. John A. O'Donnell '60**, a UK faculty member, was selected by the department of sociology to receive the 1979 outstanding alumnus award.

'61

Lt. Col. Richard H. Stecker '61 has been given a cash award for his military improvement suggestion recommend-

ing a more economical way to provide energy at Lindsey Air Station, Germany . . . **Col. Garryl C. Sipple '61**, deputy commander of operations at Torrejon Air Base, Spain.

'63

Edward T. Houlihan III '63 is now commissioner of Parks, Housing and Community Development for the Lexington-Fayette Urban-County Government . . . **Ronnie W. Suter '63**, promoted to district manager—Southeastern states for the Specialty Metals Group of Handy & Harman . . .

James R. Wright '63, named director—corporate budget control for Interstate Brands Corporation . . . **Maj. Charles D. Kirkpatrick '63**, a C-130 aircraft pilot, assigned to Dyess Air Force Base, Texas . . . **Dr. Terry R. Greathouse '63**, named vice president for



Greathouse '63

international affairs at Texas A&M University.

'64

James Allison '64, general manager of WLAP radio, has been named a vice president of the Leukemia Society of America, Kentucky chapter . . . **John T. Taylor '64**, promoted to the rank of colonel in the U.S. Air Force now serving as commander of the 2130th Communications Group at Croughton RAF Station, England . . . **Lawrence G. Bailey '64**, appointed senior metallurgist for Huntington Alloys Inc. in Huntington, W. Va.

'65

Merle M. Wasson '65 is district engineer with the U.S. Public Health Service—Indian Health Service, Rapid City, S.D., and is a member of the commissioned corps, recently promoted to the rank of commander.

'66

Maj. James F. Purdon '66 recently received the Air Force meritorious service award, was promoted to major and as-



Purdon '66

signed to headquarters of the United States European Command Center in Stuttgart, Germany, as operations center controller . . . **Gerald E. Raybeck '66**, recently graduated from the Loyola University School of Dentistry and entered a general practice surgical residency program in the U.S. Air Force.

'67

Michele M. Hennessey '67 has joined International Multifoods as project manager for new products in the Consumer Products division.

'68

Dr. A. Wayne Linville '68, '72 has been named citizen doctor of the year in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Linville was struck by cancer in 1974 but continues his practice of medicine in Paris from a wheelchair.

'69

Thomas W. Baker '69 has been named vice president and general manager for the Kentucky area by Durborow Associates, a full service communications marketing agency, which recently opened an office in Lexington . . . **Michael W. Hawkins '69, '72**, joined the law firm of Dinsmore, Shohl, Coates & Deupree in Cincinnati, Ohio . . .

Edward R. Cerny '69 and his wife are houseparents at the Thornwell Children's Home in Clinton, S.C., and Cerny is also junior varsity football coach . . . **Capt. Douglas E. Cox '69**, received a master's degree in contract and acquisition management from the U.S. Army Logistics Management Center in cooperation with the Florida Institute of Technology . . . **Marva Gay Kaltenbach '69, '70**, chairperson of the newly formed Freedom of Information Committee of the Greater Miami Chapter of Women in Communication, Inc.

'70

Dr. Murray C. Adams Jr. '70 has been named head of the sociology and anthropology department at Auburn University . . . **Dr. Sammie Crawford Greer '70**, associate professor and chairperson of the English department at Illinois Wesleyan University, selected the Century Club faculty honoree for 1979-80 . . . **Newton Royster '70**, promoted to district manager for the agricultural division of CIBA-GEIGY Corporation . . . **Dr. Wayne Conrad '70**, director of the department of pharmacy at Erie County (N.Y.) Medical Center, cited by the American Hospital Association for "valuable contributions to national patient education activities."

'71

Walter C. Rose '71 has retired from the military and

launched a career in real estate serving the Fayetteville, N.C., area and marketing a new retirement community in Pinehurst . . . **Jerry Lee Bewley '71, '72** and his employer, Tennessee Eastman Company, gave a grant totaling \$750 to the University under Kodak's 1978 Educational Aid Program.

'72

Dr. Frank Cheatham '72, associate professor of math at Campbellsville College, was re-elected president of the Sigma Zeta national math and science honorary . . . **James A. Metry '72**, appointed assistant Commonwealth's attorney in Jefferson County . . . **Martha Fleishman Chenault '72**, working in youth and children's ministries at Central Christian Church, Lexington. . .

Darwin L. Newton '72, promoted to assistant state soil scientist for the U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service in North Carolina . . . **Woodvall R. Moore '72**, elected to the board of directors of the national Christian Librarians Fellowship and chosen editor of the organization's official publication, *The Christian Librarian* . . . Tennessee Eastman Company, as part of its Educational Aid Program donated \$1,200 to the University in the names of **William L. Perry '72** and **Mark R. Thompson '72**, employees of the company.

'73

Stuart Lewis '73 has been appointed sales representative



Lewis '73

for Fairchild Incorporated in Pike and Floyd Counties . . . **Margaret Sue Williams '73**, earned a master of arts degree from Miami (Ohio) University recently . . . Tennessee Eastman Company, as part of Kodak's Educational Aid Program, gave \$750 to the University in the names of **Richard C. Culbertson '73** and **Douglas D. Martin, '73**, both employees of the company.

'74

Donna Campbell Muns '74 is a clinical education coordinator at the University of Miami (Fla.) Hospitals and Clinics . . . **Robert W. Jewett '74**, appointed an attorney in the corporate department of The Hanover Insurance Company . . . **Cynthia Fuller Atkins '74**, librarian at Hopkinsville Community College, promoted to assistant professor.

'75

Daniel E. Abbott '75 has been named territory manager for Boise Cascade's Housing Division, producers of nationally distributed Kingsberry Homes . . . **Anni Wynkoop Collette '75**, graduated from Nova University, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., College of Law . . . **Dr. Gerald Neal Glickman '75**, named assistant professor of community and oral health in the School of Dentistry at the University of Mississippi Medical Center . . . **Cheryl Rose French '75**, awarded the doctor of veterinary medicine de-



French '75

gree from Tuskegee Institute . . .

Continued next page

From Kings and Queens: Dr. Winona Stevens Jones '43

Dr. Winona Stevens Jones '43 comes from a colorful lineage. She has traced her heritage to kings and queens throughout Europe, to El Cid and Lady Godiva. In one of her books, *Our Royal Ancestors* (Transylvania Printing Company, 1971), with genealogical lines of 125 kings and queens, countesses, counts, dukes, princes, lords, earls, barons and knights, she reveals these facts.

History and genealogy have long been favorite pastimes for this retired language professor and dean of women at Transylvania University.

Nearly 90 years old, Dr. Jones finds that history is still a good companion. She wrote the book *Rememberance of the Past* (Transylvania Printing Company, 1972) as she approached the age of 82. The book reveals quite clearly her attitudes on wide-ranging topics as well as specific events in her personal history.

Dr. Jones was graduated from Georgetown College in 1910. Her first teaching job was at Hartford College. She was employed by Transylvania University in 1922 where she served as chairperson of the modern language department and dean of women retiring in 1952. She earned her doctoral degree from UK in 1943.

Dr. Jones has been active

in the Central Kentucky Women's Club, serving as president in 1943 and again in 1953, and the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR), serving as chairperson of several committees and as a national officer in 1962. She organized the Monday Club, a group of scholars meeting once each week for discussion. She also helped organize the Lexington Chapter of the American Association of Retired Professors (AARP) in 1960. Mayors and governors have appointed her to a variety of committees.

Among the volumes carrying her biography are *Who's Who in America* (1954), *Who's Who Among American Women* (1958), the *Annuaire de la Noblesse de France* (1960) and *Directory of International Scholars* (1971).

Her doctoral dissertation, later published as a book, was *Marcel Proust and the Modern Novel*. For this work she read all of Proust's novels in his native French. Jones also authored *Bi-Centennial of Kentucky—DAR* in 1950.

Throughout the years Winona Stevens Jones has collected honors and momentos into a scrapbook that today fills many hours with wonderful stories of personal success and public recognition. □

The KENTUCKY ALUMNUS magazine encourages readers to submit material for possible features in the class notes section. If you read of unusual and interesting activities involving UK alumni, please clip the article plus any accompanying pictures, date it and identify the publication in which it appeared. Original manuscripts up to four typewritten pages long are also accepted for consideration. Send to Editor, KENTUCKY ALUMNUS, UK Alumni Association, Lexington, Kentucky 40506.

George E. "Skip" Muns '75, promoted to manager of Cruise Operations, Worldwide Travel, American Automobile Association in Miami, Fla. . . . **Laura Ennis Brenner '75**, has graduated from the Medical College of Pennsylvania and is now participating in the clinical graduate program at Hershey (Pa.) Medical Center . . . Lt. **Stephen T. Washington '75**, an aircraft maintenance officer assigned to Kadena Air Base in Ryukyu Islands, Japan . . . **Janette Lee Hockensmith '75**, graduated with a master of religious education degree from Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary.

'76

Rosemary Lubeley '76 has been promoted to recruitment specialist for George Washington University's Medical Center, Health Maintenance Organization, Clinic and Student Health Services and now flies a Cessna 172 for sport . . . **Don Pollock '76**, a geologist with the Kentucky Institute for Mining and Minerals Research . . . **Mona Sue Gordon '76**, a reporter—photographer with the *Mt. Sterling Advocate*, received the 1979 Kentucky Farm Bureau Communication Award . . . **Stephen R. Nestor '76**, promoted to mining engineer for Consolidation Coal Co.'s Matthews Mine in the Southern Appalachian Region.

'77

J. Craig Clarke '77, '78 is a sales representative in Monsanto's Crop Chemicals Division and assigned to Evansville, Indiana . . . Lt. **Charles D. Johnson '77**, graduated with honors and named outstanding graduate from the U.S. Air Force Pilot training program; now assigned to Norton AFB, Calif., for flying duty on the C-141 starlifter . . . Lt. **Daniel P. Faulkner '77**, now wearing a

distinctive service ribbon as a member of an organization which recently received the U.S. Air Force Outstanding Unit award at Tinker AFB, Oklahoma. . . .

Lt. **Joyce H. Phillips '77**, completed USAF medical services officers orientation course and assigned to Lackland AFB, Texas, as a clinical nurse . . . Lt. **Stephen M. Campbell '77**, graduated from Air Force pilot training and assigned to

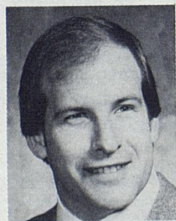


Campbell '77

Mather AFB, Calif., for flying duty on the B-52 stratofortress . . . **Frank M. Cranfill '77**, promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in the Air Force and assigned to Barksdale AFB, Shreveport, La., where he is a B-52 navigator.

'78

Rodney Carpenter '78 appointed a project engineer in



Carpenter '78

Goshen, Ind., for Brock Manufacturing, Incorporated . . . **Salvatore R. Goodwin '78**, recently named outstanding intern at the University of Florida where he is continuing his medical education in the department of pediatrics residency program . . . **Kathy Marlene Black '78**, now a flight attendant with Delta Air Lines based at Atlanta, Ga.'s Hartsfield International Airport.

'79

Ruth Mattingly '79 has



Mattingly '79

joined the staff of the *Nashville* (Tenn.) *Banner* as a reporter.

Former Students

Sally Ogilvie Kenton has graduated from Midwestern State University in Wichita Falls, Texas, with a BBA degree . . . **Ronald G. Bersaglia**, named regional director in Kentucky for Columbia National Life Insurance Company . . . **G. William Kingsbury**, former executive director of Lexington's Downtown Development Commission, has opened a consulting firm offering services in economics, planning and development . . . **Bob Martin**, named executive director of the National Running Data Center, an independent organization devoted to collecting, compiling, analyzing and distributing statistical information on long-distance running to trade publications and others desiring such information.

Associates

James D. Shannon is a consultant with Meidinger and Associates in Louisville . . . **Earl M. Seay** is owner of Paducah Tent and Awning Company.

Necrology

Julius Ambrosius '05, pharmacy, Louisville, 1974.

Don Branson '07, agriculture, Columbus, Ohio, March, 1979. Junior class president, basketball team captain, tied 100-yard dash world record in 1906.

*Thomson R. Bryant '08, '32, '78H, agriculture, Lexington, June 25, 1979. Life Member. Hall of Distinguished Alumni. Sullivan Medallion. Founder of Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service.

*Oscar Demling '18, '20, pharmacy, Louisville, May 24, 1979.

Jay Cook Grimes '20, agriculture, Auburn, Ala. (Clifton, Tenn.), April 11, 1979.

*Oscar F. Galloway '24, '25, '32, music education, Louisville (Hardinsburg), July 22, 1979.

Weems A. Saucier '24, education, Columbus, Ohio (Lee County), December 22, 1978.

*Arnold F. Likens '25, pharmacy, Owensboro (Hartford), April 1979.

*Ray C. Hopper '27, agriculture, Lexington, May 7, 1979, UK extension agent. Charter member of Spindletop Hall, Inc.

*William George Lehman '28, mechanical engineering, Midway, May 18, 1979.

Guy Francis McClure '29, education, Lake City, Fla. (Estill County), February 8, 1978.

*Frank C. Davidson '30, journalism, New York, N.Y. (Barbourville), July 24, 1979. Alumni Service Award.

Dr. George H. Prewitt '30, arts & sciences, Lexington, February 15, 1979.

*Ted A. Sanford '34, master's degree, Lexington, June 27, 1979.

Mary Elizabeth Dunn Miles '36, bachelor's degree, Lexington, June 2, 1979.

*John B. Breckinridge '37, '39, Lexington, July 29, 1979. Life Member. Hall of Distinguished Alumni.

*Joseph A. Hardesty '38, agriculture, Whitesville, April 18, 1979.

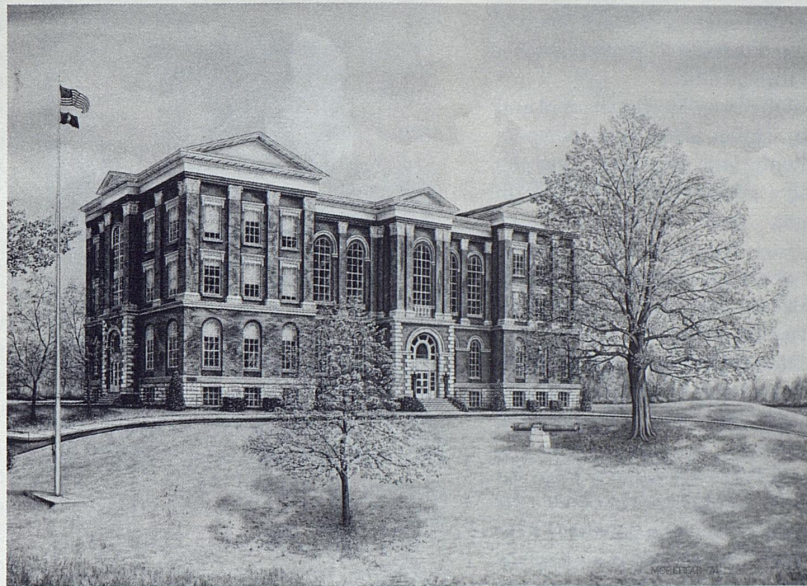
- *James Richardson Randolph '38, physics, Houston, Texas (Sturgis), March 16, 1979.
- *Ruth Julia Robinette '44, medical technology, Ashland, April 1979.
- *Bert R. Lambert '49, commerce, Lexington (Paducah), November 3, 1978.
- *William M. Roach '50, pharmacy, Lancaster (Pineville), May 6, 1979.
- *Harold M. Gooding '53, agriculture, Flemingsburg, April 20, 1979.
- *Harry T. Gilbert Jr. '58, education, Falmouth, date unknown 1979.
- Jane Jeffries Blackburn, Paducah (Pineville), April 8, 1979.
- Noah Tate Duff, La Puente, Calif. (Pineville), July 23, 1979.
- Frank O. Moseley, Blacksburg, Va., July 31, 1979. Former UK assistant football coach.
- *Walter Leet Jr., Lexington, June 16, 1979.
- *John M. Coakley, Campbellsville, November 22, 1979. Life Member.
- *Vernon E. Congleton, Lexington, July 6, 1979.
- *August R. Boden Jr., Louisville, December 1978.

*Denotes active membership in the UK Alumni Association at time of death.

C. G. Morehead's

Administration

Building Print



Signed by C. G. Morehead, Kentucky's artist of property, print measures 24 x 19 1/2 inches. Built in 1882, the administration building is a campus landmark and the 20th in Morehead's regular series of limited edition prints.

RETURN THIS FORM with your check payable to UK ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, Morehead Print, King Alumni House, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. 40506.

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UK Traveler Tips

Traveling overseas proved to be a greater experience than I ever imagined. My destination was London, but I now see many more horizons. The money is well-spent even if it takes a year or two of careful living to finance a week in a foreign land.

Many of the benefits are personal and intangible. Travel alters your perspective, a change that lasts long after the immediate impressions of foreign monuments and countryside have faded.

It also whets your appetite for more. The snafus that may occur recede while other destinations beckon you to suffer the eight hour flight in a cramped DC-8, to marshall heavy baggage through crowded airports, to contend with the unexpected.

Group tours are a good way to go for a number of reasons. For one thing, the major details of how to go and where to stay are taken care of. If you're alone or timid in unfamiliar places, optional side trips can fill your time and you'll come home having seen, at least briefly, the main attractions.

The tours (except those to Russia) offer you the option of planning your own schedule. Book stores are glutted with good (and bad) travel guides. And, usually, if you talk about your prospective trip, you'll find someone or a friend of someone who has been there before with travel tips of their own to share with you.

Price is generally better than if you go it alone. So good in fact, it doesn't hurt the pocketbook to spend several nights ranging wide of your host city in a rented car. Talking to people in the countryside and on the street is how you get to know and understand a foreign culture.

Other advantages of group tours is the ready availability of information and recommendations that come from tour guides posted in your hotel and the con-



geniality of traveling with other UK alumni.

A disadvantage of group travel can sometimes show itself at departure time. Tour companies subcontract for airline services to fly you over and back. Thus, a charter airline which only shuts the engines off long enough to refuel or comply with FAA inspection regulations about every eight days, may be delayed in getting off one job to get to your flight. Everyone tries to minimize such delays. The airlines, if the delay is substantial, will put you up in a hotel at their expense. Other times, the airline will spring for an extra meal at the airport.

Sometimes delays may be caused by equipment malfunctions, by catering trucks colliding with the plane (that's happened twice in the Association's experience), air controller strikes, weather and the recent grounding of DC-10's which had a ripple effect that carried over to other types of planes and charter air lines.

Another pitfall of group travel comes when the traveler's expectations differ

from the realities of moving 250 people through baggage checks, seat assignments, passport checks and customs. Unfortunately, rules and regulations require the individual to handle these chores personally. Throughout the trip there will be times when individual initiative rather than abandonment to the group, will make your trip more enjoyable.

Alumni director Jay Brumfield selects Association-sponsored trips from a half dozen different tour agencies. Among the criteria are:

to provide new destinations if possible, to provide a variety in the length of trips and modes of travel, and to provide a range of prices.

Finding new destinations is important, Brumfield pointed out, because as many as 50 percent of the persons on any given trip have traveled with the Alumni Association at least twice before. Nancy Jefferson of Lexington holds the record having been on 11 alumni tours to date.

Factors affecting the availability of destinations is the decreasing buying power of the American dollar which is threatening to put some areas out of reach. Political unrest in the Middle East, Central and South America and Africa restricts travel, too, in that people are reluctant to go to these places.

Increasing fuel prices and air fares are making it necessary for travelers to stay longer to maximize the cost of the air fare. More and more trips are being offered in durations of 10 days or two weeks over the previously common seven days-eight nights formula.

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