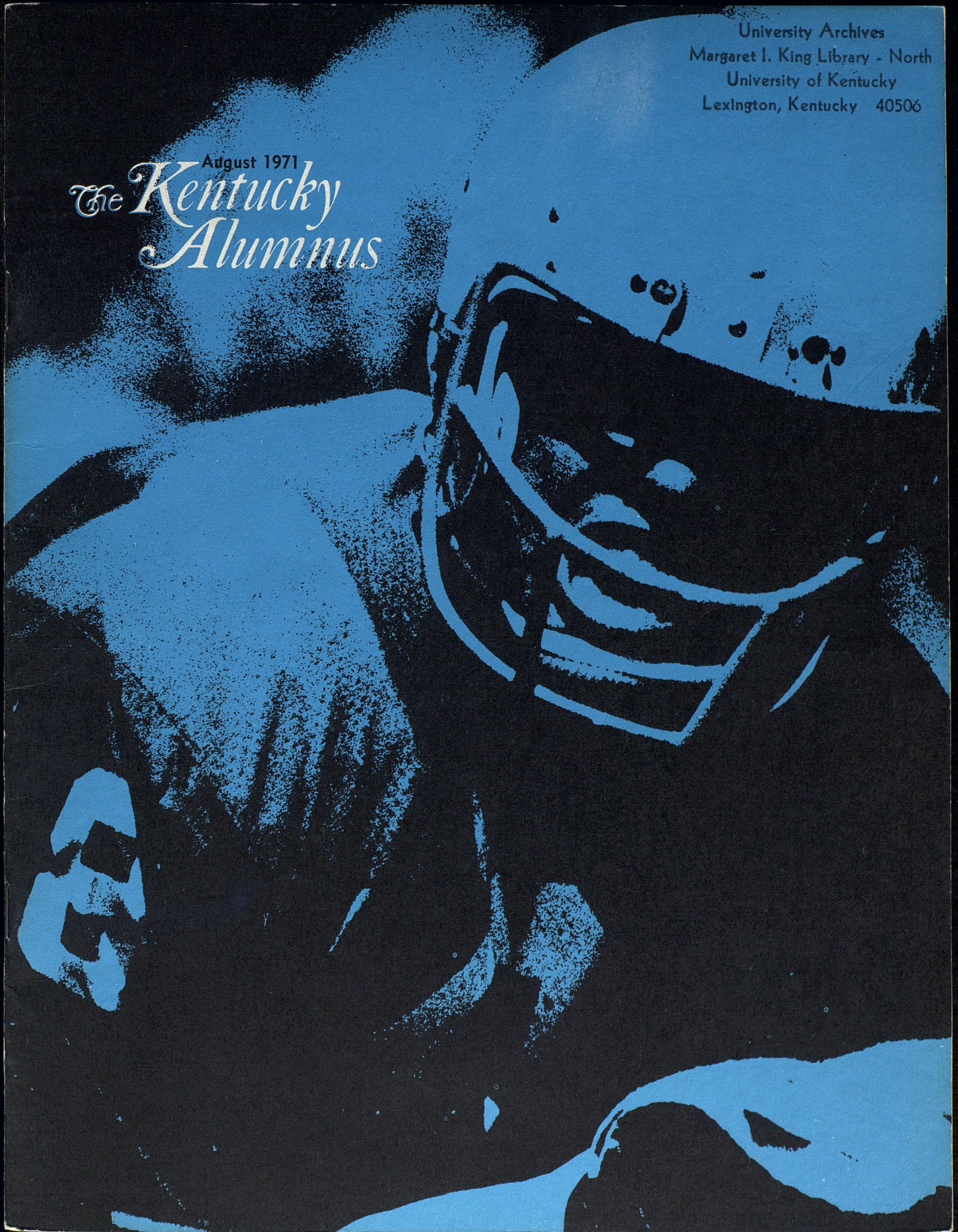
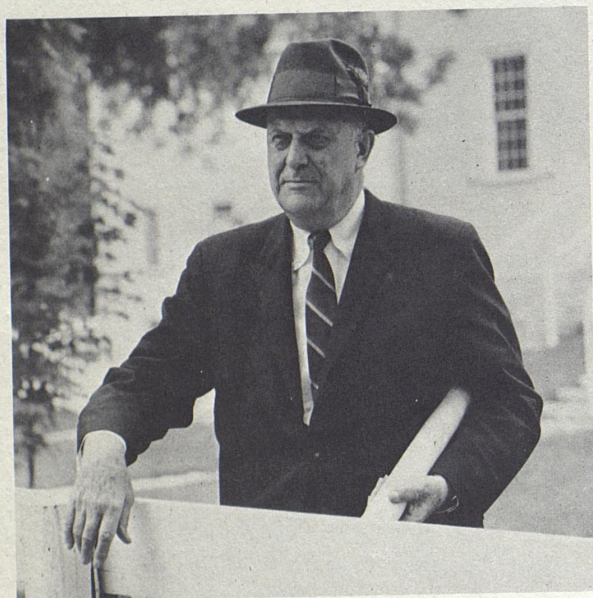


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Lexington, Kentucky 40506

August 1971
*The Kentucky
Alumnus*



Editor's Notes



Earl D. Wallace '21, Lexington, is the spirit behind the redevelopment of Shakertown. Read of the Shakers beginning on page 17.

If you've never heard UK football coach John Ray speak, try to attend a function at which he's the main attraction. What you'll hear about the future of UK football and what you'll feel for this man and his beliefs will make you wish for football equipment and a chance to get on the field.

In this *Alumnus* you'll find a brief article written by the coach, giving his basic outlook on the 1971 season. He gives away no secrets. He doesn't come right out and say UK is going to be a winner this year. He *does* say that the Wildcats are going to be better.

In two years at the University, the football team has won but four games. Yet, Ray says, he remains "eternally optimistic."

Despite having the same number of wins each season, Ray feels the squad improved last year simply because the score differential in losing causes was less the second year than the first.

In 1971 he hopefully points to sophomores, products of the first full recruiting year by his staff. These young men, together with a nucleus from last year, Ray thinks, will give him what is needed to take a giant leap down the road to recovery of past glories in UK football.

All we can say is, if football games were won by enthusiasm and hard work alone, John Ray's teams would be undefeated. We stand behind you Coach.

WE BELIEVE!!!

* * * * *

I feel inclined to exercise an editor's prerogative and acknowledge the retirement of a UK professor who served the University over 39 years. Dr. John H. Bondurant served in the Department of Agriculture Economics from February, 1932, until his retirement July 1, 1971. During that tenure he was honored for various achievements, but none can compare with the honor he has given this editor—the privilege of calling him "Dad."

D.M.B.

The Kentucky Alumnus

Volume 42, Number 3

August 1971

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THE COVER: Football fever will soon strike the UK campus. Be sure and read Coach John Ray's thoughts on the season, elsewhere in this issue.

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Introducing . . .

. . . Robert C. Toll

An executive director of the University of Kentucky's programs of private gift development has been named by the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees.

He is Robert C. Toll, 50, for the past four years director of development at Kent State University, Kent, Ohio.

As director of development at Kent State and in earlier assignments at Michigan State University and the University of Illinois, he has established highly successful records for fund-raising among alumni, corporations, foundations and other gift sources.

The Kent State University Foundation, which Toll served as executive director, has seen its assets quadruple to nearly \$2 million during his four-year tenure.

Before going to Kent State, Toll was associate director of the University of Illinois Foundation (1964-67), director of development (1955-64) and assistant director of alumni relations (1953-55) at Michigan State.

A native of Royal Oak, Mich., he is an honors graduate of Michigan State and a former midshipman at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy. He served as a lieutenant in the Army Corps of Engineers during World War II and was recalled to military service during the Korean War.

He is married and has three sons.

Toll is a past national conference chairman of the American Alumni Council, a faculty member of the Big Ten Fund Raisers Institute, a member of the Fund Raising Institute advisory board, and the National Society of Fund Raisers.



john ray

Optimistic— —AGAIN!

Before we get into a discussion of football for 1971 I wish to take this opportunity to thank all of the Alumni of the University of Kentucky for their fine support and interest these past two years. These have been exceptionally trying times for all of us.

Our ticket sales are still as brisk as when we first came to the University of Kentucky. Even more interest is being shown this year despite the fact that we have won only four games in our two seasons. This shows extreme loyalty and dedication on the part of the Alumni and fans.

My feelings about the 1971 football team are extremely optimistic. I can honestly say that this is a sincere feeling, a better feeling than I had even two years ago when I came to the University.

Our recruiting efforts are beginning to bear fruit, and the sophomores of 1971 who represent our first full recruiting year have made a definite impression on the football squad. These freshman football players are enthusiastic and eager to win. This attitude coupled with some changes in our coaching assignments indicates a brighter future for Kentucky football.

I remain eternally optimistic even though some of our friends grow tired of my optimism.

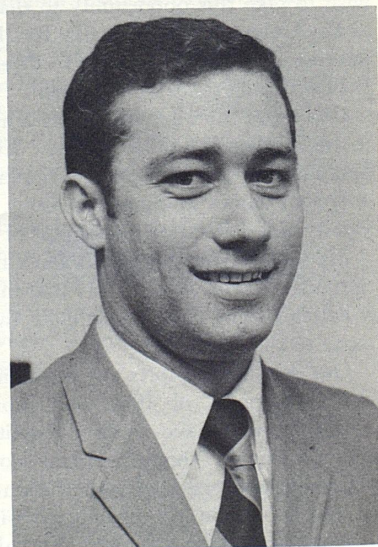
Looking back to our first year when we won only two football games we were far enough behind at half-time that it was evident that we would not win. This past year we again won only two games, however, in practically all the games the final outcome was not evident until the fourth quarter. In our first season the difference in point spread was as high as thirty points in some games. This past year playing these same teams the point spread was 7-14 points. This does indicate improvement even though our won and loss record in our two years was the same.

With the following returnees: Joe Federspiel, Bernie Scruggs, Tom Crowe, Lee Clymer, Bill Bushong, Ken King, Tom Clark, Buzz Burnam and Jerry Bentley, in addition to the sophomores-to-be we feel we will have the nucleus to get our football program off the ground.

John Ray is beginning his third season as head football coach of the Kentucky Wildcats.



THE 1971 WILDCAT COACHING STAFF—Seated (l to r), Carroll Huntress, John Ray, Frank Ham, Dave Adolph. Standing (l to r), George Sefcik, Hal Hunter, Joe Haering, Dick Tate, Dan Sekanovich and Alex Gibbs. Hunter, Tate, Sekanovich and Gibbs are new faces at Kentucky.



ROY DON WILSON—Roy Don serves the Wildcats well as head trainer. He is beginning his second season in Lexington, coming to Kentucky from The Citadel.

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We have more speed, which I am sure was evident to all those who watched the Blue-White game. We also have more young men competing for the chance to play at many positions.

Because of this new found speed, the realignment of the coaching staff, which includes several new faces, and our new offense, which is similar to the Texas Wishbone-T, we feel our chances of winning have been greatly improved.

Some of the outstanding players you might be interested in hearing about for the coming season are sophomores-to-be: Ken O'Leary, a fine split receiver, Harvey Sword, a fine offensive tackle; Mike Fanuzzi and Ron Sciarro, both outstanding quarterbacks; and Frank LeMaster and Doug Kotar, both good running backs.

On the defensive side are Pete Kunk, end; Tony Moffett, tackle; along with Elmore Stephens, Carl Melvin, Darryl Bishop and Jeff Woodcock. The defense shows outstanding ability and great desire.

Our kicking game, the field goals and extra points will be handled by Tom Kirk who may remind some of you of Lou Michaels. He is a left-footed kicker and built along the lines of Lou.

Our schedule is basically the same as it has been these past two years. Some of the experts list it as one of the toughest schedules in the nation. However, when you play a demanding schedule it means much more when you win.

We are looking forward to the 1971 football season with a great deal of enthusiasm and expectation. We have a deep feeling of responsibility toward our loyal fans and dedicated Alumni who have stood with us these past two years. We are sure that those of you who are watching, or listening to our games during 1971 will see a definite improvement in the Kentucky football fortunes.

Want a guessing game? Pick the starting quarterback. Possibilities are senior Bernie Scruggs (left, above) and sophomore Mike Fanuzzi (right, above). But don't forget about another sophomore, Ron Sciarro. A certainty on defense will be middle linebacker Joe Federspiel, a senior (below).



harry clarke

"LOOK—

It was the afternoon of September 21, 1968. The atmosphere in the band room at UK was tense, filled with the anticipation that had been building for several weeks for the 120 members of the "new" version of the "Wildcat" Marching Band. This was a Saturday afternoon, and the band was awaiting its final instructions prior to its performance at the Missouri game—its first appearance of the year and the first opportunity to demonstrate its total renovation by the University. More than anyone knew, the future of the UK Band depended on this performance. The fresh attitude by the University, the increased interest and support by the UK Athletic Association, and a new awareness of the band by those persons interested in UK football made the spotlight fall brightly on the band that afternoon. Success would pave the way for continued support and a bright future; failure . . . well, who could say. Aware of what was at stake, the band had been working since the last week in August with a total dedication to make this band one that would long be remembered. A new band director, unknown, untried, with different ideas, a new concept in marching and playing, a large group of freshmen, a different kind of music, strange rehearsal hours, and above all, *GIRLS* in the UK Marching Band, were just some of the factors influencing those wondering musicians that month. Add to this meager beginning the strange attitude by the new director who insisted that everything be kept under wraps until the band's first performance, and it becomes no wonder why the



tension had become so intense and the pressure on the band that afternoon so great.

Now the time had come to put it all together and "do our thing." Who could predict the outcome? Who could foresee acceptance or rejection?

The acceptance of the "new" band is history. That fateful day in September 1968 was the beginning of a new era in the band's history. The front page of the Sunday Herald-Leader carried a four column picture of the band as it played the National Anthem at pre-game ceremonies. The same paper contributed editorially within the week about the "new" UK Band. Joe Creason, in his Courier-Journal column was verbally resplendent, as usual, in his generous praise of the new look, and innumerable letters and comments were received.

It is obvious now that the series of inordinately complex precision drills were designed to catch the eye of the fans, that the music was arranged to attract attention rather than create a subtle mood or tell a story, and that the addition of flags and majorettes were to add to the color and pageantry of the halftime. The first show, and even the first season, developed as a fast paced, hard hitting spectacle from beginning to end, as if to say, in our loudest voice, "Look, we've got a band!" Who can judge that first show in September or even the last show at Tennessee? Certainly the actual proficiency of the band, compared objectively to other bands that year left something to be desired and perhaps lacked some of the precision, size and grandeur of many of the estab-

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—We've Got A Band"

lished bands. But to those involved, students, directors, staff, administrators, it was the greatest band around. And regardless of deficiencies in performance skills and numbers, no one could fault the tremendous spirit of the band of '68. Their attitudes and the great desire to put a unit on the field which could proudly represent the University of Kentucky made this band completely unique in the annals of the University. UK will have better bands than '68, but it will never find a group of bandmen with more enthusiasm or esprit de corps. They laid the foundation, cut the starting niche for the future growth that is now so obvious in 1971.

First Season A Stepping Stone

The success of the first season was only a stepping stone. A band cannot live on enthusiasm alone year after year, and there has to be a constant and careful nurturing of the maturing program. In the first place, to build a lasting and progressive band program, there has to be a continuous flow of good musicians and good marchers in sufficient number to provide a comfortable margin for a major university band. There had to be established an elaborate recruiting program to seek out, attract and finally "sign" high school musicians. So, while executing the normal band activities on campus during a given year, there has developed in the past three years at UK a parallel program of recruiting in Kentucky's high schools, starting with the high school band directors and their students and reaching even into the homes of

those bandmen. Added to sorties into Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia for musicians, the recruiting program at UK has paid off both in numbers and in the quality of the students.

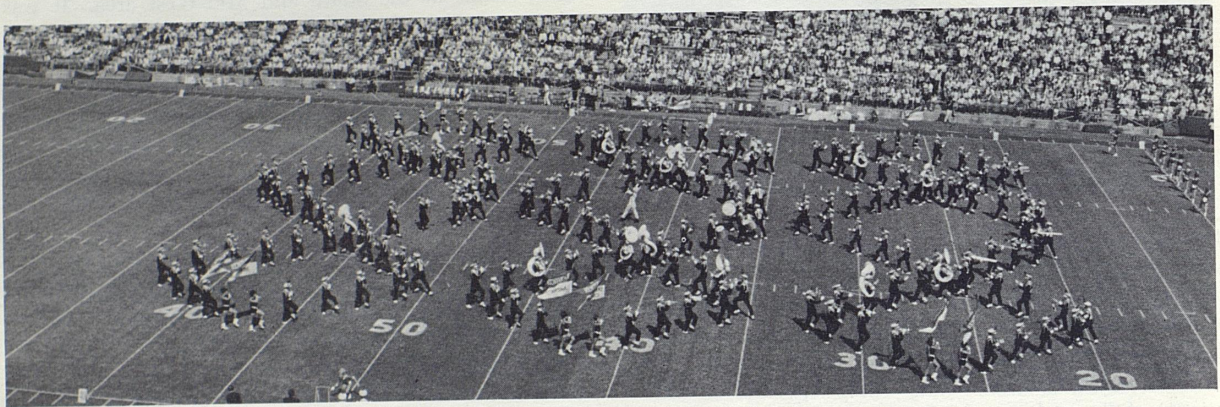
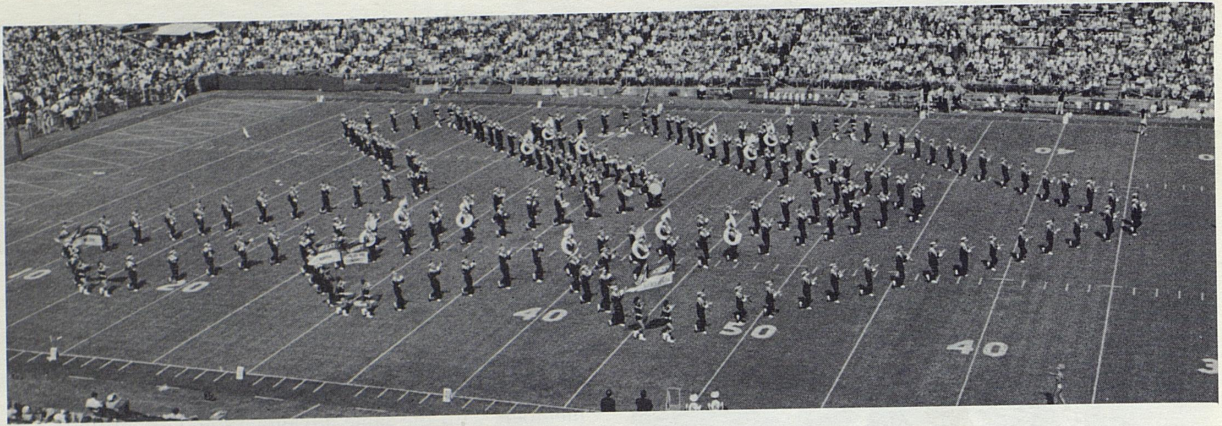
Not only was it necessary to "sell" the band program to prospects, it was also vital that we promote the program here at home, to the administration, the Athletic Association, the students, alumni and the football fans in general. It was a time for promoting the band as an important part of the University, a valuable addition to the lives of its members and a contrasting activity to the normal academic nature of a major university. It was a time for convincing arguments for a reasonable budget, a budget that would permit the UK Band to provide its members with the same advantages and opportunities as other bands of the South and Mid-West area. It was obvious that the University had to show its willingness to pay the enormous expense that is inevitably attached to a reasonably large and attractive marching band. It was a time when the University community had to be shown the need for total university cooperation in facilitating the recruiting effort, and in providing the endless logistical support necessary for a lively and progressive program.

For three years now the Marching Band has grown. From the 1967 figures of considerably less than the "Marching 100," it has grown to and stabilized at the present 200 plus size. Not really large . . . just average for the Southeastern Conference . . . but we've kept pace, we've made our mark and we're still growing in quality. What can we foresee for 1971?

The 1971 "Wildcat" Band should reach new levels of proficiency, with an even greater emphasis on precision, style and playing. The strength of the individual player has improved consistently over the past three years, and there is no reason to suppose that the collective effort in 1971 will be less than outstanding.

Beginning August 22 the band arrives on campus for its "Early Week" activities. For almost a week the band undergoes intensive rehearsal, day and night, preparing for the season ahead. Living in the University dormitories, each member of the band suffers the heat of August, tired lips, sore feet, sunburn, the dust of the rehearsal field, and in general the fatigue of much exercise and too little rest; all to produce the best football band possible at UK. Fortunately, the hard work and continuous rehearsal schedule during this week is interlaced with a few social events, including the "Early Week" Banquet, which is always a fitting climax to the intensity of the week's events. Shortly after the end of this week, the students begin their classwork and the band begins the normal daily rehearsal schedule.

The Band's first public activity will be as a participant



Precisions drills, like these during last year's Kansas State game, are fast becoming a trademark of the Wildcat Marching Band.

in what should be the first outward show of support for the 1971 football team. In conjunction with the "We Believe" campaign, the band, the cheerleaders and what is hoped will be a great gathering of people interested in the future of football at UK will gather late in August in an active "Demonstration" for the team. This Demonstration will not be a formal "pep rally" affair, but instead will be a spontaneous display of FOOTBALL FEVER at the University of Kentucky.

The band will travel to the Indiana game on September 18 for their first performance of the year. This will be the second game for the "Wildcats" and hopefully the band will be an asset to them in Hoosier country as they go for their second win. The band will also travel to Georgia for the game in Athens on October 23.

One of the most exciting ideas involving UK football to appear in recent years is the "We Believe" campaign. The band will begin its home appearances with a show based on this theme. As the season starts on this affirma-

tive note, it is hoped by those supporting "We Believe" that an electrified atmosphere of college football will come alive at UK as never before. The band will be totally involved in promoting this atmosphere and hopes to be influential in concentrating the hopes of all UK fans into a powerful and inspiring body of "Wildcat Believers."

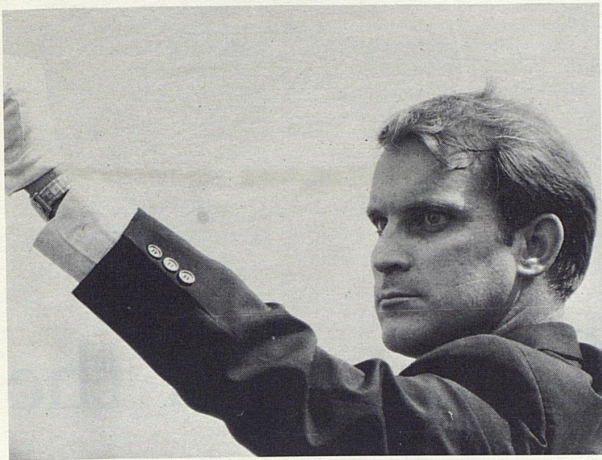
With little relevance to the football season at UK, but of importance to the members of the band and those of you who feel that the band is an important representative of the University, the "Wildcat" band will perform at a Cincinnati Bengals' game on October 10 in the new Riverfront Stadium. This will be an unusual treat for the band and will be carried on either a regional TV hookup or on a national network.

New Drum Major

One of the major changes in the band for 1971 will be hardly noticeable to those in the stands, but will be a

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William Harry Clarke is Director of Bands at UK. He has held that position since 1968, assisted by graduate students and a complement of undergraduates.

significant change internally. This is the appearance of our new Drum Major, Jimmie Yeiser. Jimmie is from Owensboro, a graduate of Daviess County High School and will be a Sophomore next year. He was chosen from several outstanding candidates by a panel of judges and a committee of band officers. His performance ability, his personality, and his popularity with the band will make him one of UK's outstanding leaders. Assistant Drum Major, chosen at the same time, is Scott Mitchell, a Sophomore from Middletown.

Returning as Feature Twirlers this year will be Misses Deliah Hawkins, Morehead, and Nancy Carter, Dayton, Ohio. Head Majorette will again be Miss Jane Teater of Harrodsburg and Head Flagbearer will be Brenda Campbell of Richmond.

In addition to the actual rehearsals during Early Week and the rest of the season, it is important to point out that these obvious preparations for performances as seen by the public are supported by a large student staff. Other than the Director of Bands, the staff is virtually student personnel. The Assistant Director, even though he is experienced in the field and always a very capable director, is actually a graduate assistant and much of his time is spent in pursuing a graduate degree in music. The other staff members are undergraduates in various fields and include the Drum Major, the Assistant Drum Major, Librarian, Property Manager, Uniform Chairman, their assistants and staff, seven officers, section chairmen, squad leaders, and certain select group leaders. This

supporting staff plays a vital part in the organizational scheme and operation of the band during the summer and throughout the season.

Also behind the scenes is the fact that the Marching Band is only one part of the total band program as exists in relationships with the Department of Music. In addition to the marching band activities, there are three concert bands, the Wind Ensemble, the Symphonic Band, and the Concert Band; the Football and Basketball Pep Bands, the two University Jazz Ensembles, and various smaller ensembles, all of which play an important part in the experiences of the students interested in music as a major or avocational field of study, and all of which take a great deal of planning, preparation and rehearsal for students and staff.

Football at UK will soon find new prominence. This surge of power will be felt in the new season, and the band will be in the middle of it. This new attitude will be evident in the support of the spectators, in the atmosphere within the stadium, in the enthusiasm of the band, in the leadership of the cheerleaders, and most of all in the strength of the football team. The UK Band is but one small part in this wonderful picture of college football, and we're not only proud of our place but proud to *have* a place at all.

After all the excitement of building a "new" band, and with three years of attention created by a fresh approach, there is always that danger that the band could now fall into a deceptively comfortable groove and become passive in its performances and attitudes. A parallel danger is, of course, that the audience will also become passive in its support and take for granted band appearances and continued excellence. We do not want the UK Band to grow passé. The time is long past when we have to be overpowering, but we want to excite you, or move you, make you sad or make you mad . . . at halftime. We want you to wonder at the precision drill, at its geometrics and its continuous movements. We want you to pat your foot to our marches, or move your body to our contemporary tunes, and stand and applaud another "America the Beautiful." We cherish your responses, your kind comments and overt evidences of support which has been so important in the success of the last three years.

Obviously, the halftime performance is our chance to show off, to propagate the band's place in the college football scene and to entertain at the appropriate time. But let us never forget, it's the team that creates the opportunity to perform, and it's the team we are there to support. We must use our collective talents to spur them on, to rouse you, the fans, and to help create the exciting atmosphere so unique to college football.

Reprinted, with permission, from the Cincinnati Enquirer Magazine.

Cultured in the Corn Patch

By JACK WILD

The first time I ever saw Herman Lee Donovan, I thought: "My gosh, so this is the president of the University of Kentucky!"

It was awfully easy to underrate H. L. Donovan if you didn't know him. Short and unprepossessing in appearance—actually somewhat on the dumpy side—he stood tall among his fellow Kentuckians. Plain of tongue and halting of speech, subject to aggravating mental blocks and word fumbings, he spoke and people listened.

What he said usually boiled down to, "You can't have a greater state without a greater state university," and he dedicated his life to making that proposition come true.

HLD may have been short in stature but he was long on integrity. It didn't take me five minutes to find that out for myself. He was interviewing me for a job at the University when his secretary opened the office door and said in hushed tones, "He's on the phone, Dr. Donovan. Shall I say you'll call back?"

"No, I'll talk to him now," the president quietly replied. He picked up the phone, and in the hesitant way of speaking he had, said "Uh—yes, this is Donovan. Uh—good morning . . ." It soon developed that the mysterious

caller was a high state official and that he was calling to say he had a prime candidate for a major post at the University.

Dr. Donovan listened intently but a look of irritation crossed his face. "Well—uh—thank you so much for calling," he said at last. "I appreciate your interest but when the time comes—uh—I'll make the recommendation." And he hung up on the powerful official who could put the president's own position in jeopardy if he wished. This in a state where politics was taken seriously, even by less serious politicians, and where an important appointment to the state university was tempting to pickers of plums.

One political bigwig became so incensed when Dr. Donovan refused to accept his man for a vacancy that he grabbed the little president by his lapels and shook him—but HLD characteristically named an able educator to the post.

Herman Lee Donovan, a farm boy from Kentucky's

Jack Wild '35, is an assistant professor in the Department of Journalism.

Mason County and proud of it, was born on St. Patrick's Day. The fact that he was not named for Ireland's patron saint—"just for the fine Irish sound of it"—was one of the minor regrets of his life.

"Sad, serious, temperamental, truthful . . . cultured in the corn patch . . . rich in gab and filled with knowledge . . . a great lover of discussion, being as happy in debate as a pet coon in a hollow log with the axe lost"—The 1914 UK yearbook thus described the man who was to serve the University as its chief executive for 15 years.

H. L. Donovan will long be remembered for those qualities, and he'll be remembered for others by those who worked alongside him—his stubbornness, his drive, his impatience, his personal warmth and kindness, his mistrust of mechanical gadgets, his gut courage under fire. He'll also be remembered for a grand and pungent sense of humor.

Some claimed Dr. Donovan was "soft" on athletics, and there were members of the faculty who were highly critical of the attention he gave such extra-curricular activities as football and basketball. When asked if I thought I'd like to work for UK, I mentioned the dog-wagging-the-tail stories I'd heard.

"Let me tell you about that," he said with his impish Irish grin. "We've got a new football coach, you know—Paul Bryant—and I took him along with me the other night to an alumni club meeting that was attended by a number of influential people. After dinner, I was introduced, and everyone politely clapped their hands. Then I introduced Coach Bryant and the alumni jumped up and yelled and cheered like they were at a UK-Tennessee football game. Now what do you think would have happened if the man I introduced had been one of our distinguished professors?"

"I suppose he'd have gotten even less applause than the president," I admitted. "Of course everyone expects great things of Bear Bryant at Kentucky."

"Well, I'll tell you about that too," Dr. Donovan chuckled. "A successful football coach doesn't win all his games. If he plays 10 games a season, he should try to win seven and lose three. If he wins seven, he'll make the alumni happy. If he loses three, he'll make the faculty happy."

Taken with the candor and charm of its president, I accepted a job at UK. There was a serious housing shortage in Lexington at the time, however, and the only available house that seemed suitable had no basement. When this sorry state of affairs was reported to Dr. Donovan, he said, "Take it. I never could see why people want to dig holes in the ground to live in anyway."

As a young and brash public relations man, I guess I was overly zealous about getting favorable publicity for the University. Once I called President Donovan out of an important conference to have his picture taken. "You newspapermen!" he fumed. "I believe you'd take a picture of me sitting in my bathtub if you thought the papers would use it!"

Dr. Donovan's relations with the student body were good and there was little campus unrest in those days. "Our students know my door is always open to them," he said. "My secretary is instructed to give a student priority over everyone else in making an appointment with me. I invariably enjoy visiting with them."

Almost—but not quite—invariably. A sophomore senior once called upon Dr. Donovan and began complaining about what was wrong with the University and what should be done to correct its shortcomings.

"Now wait just a minute, Mr. B———," the exasperated president interrupted. "Before we go any further, suppose you let me have your chair and you come around and sit on this side of the desk."

A young man by the name of Jim Donovan stopped by the UK News Bureau periodically to pick up publicity releases for the student newspaper. He was not in any way related to President Donovan and the girls in the



HERMAN LEE DONOVAN (1887-1964) served the University of Kentucky as its president from 1941 to 1956.

office found amusement in joshing him about his name. One day the phone rang and the voice at the other end said, "Uh—this is Mr. Donovan. Let me talk to Mr. Wild right away."

"Well, hi there, Mister Donovan!" the secretary cheerfully replied, not fooled for a minute. "I'll have him call you when he comes in. Which beer joint are you calling from?" I don't know whether President Donovan—a teetotaler himself—thought that was very funny.

As a matter of fact, it was quite unusual for Dr. Donovan to make his own phone calls. Somehow he never quite trusted telephones and I doubt that he ever dialed a number in his life when he was away from the campus. The phone at Maxwell Place, the president's campus home, was taken off the hook at bedtime so he wouldn't be bothered by old grads pleading for tickets "just anywhere between the 40-yard lines." When he wanted to call someone from home, Mrs. Donovan always placed the call for him.

HLD's ignorance of mechanical contrivances was ap-

palling. He tried out a dictating machine in his office but soon gave up on it as being too complicated and impersonal. He knew almost nothing about the printing process and, as I was in charge of University publications, I learned of his impatience over such matters.

"Tell them to put on the night shift," he would say when a certain piece of printing was running late, and each time I'd have to explain that the printing plant didn't have a night shift to put on. Once he decided that it would be nice to pass out copies of his annual printed report to members of the Board of Trustees, who would be meeting on campus the very next day. As best I could, I explained that it takes several days or even weeks to get a 48-page book set in type and printed—even only 2000 copies. "Well then, tell them to run me off just enough copies for the board meeting tomorrow," he said. "Let's see—uh—I'll need about sixteen."

Dr. Donovan occasionally asked me to accompany him on business trips to the state capitol in Frankfort. The first time, he drove his car; thereafter I made it a point to suggest that we go in mine. It wasn't that he was a reckless driver. He drove slowly and with great caution. It was just that he never seemed really sure whether the steering wheel should be turned to the right or to the left. The University supplied him with a chauffeur but more often than not the president took over the driving himself.

Once when a prominent member of the community died, Dr. and Mrs. Donovan started to the church where memorial services were being held. HLD was driving; they, of course, arrived late, and people were already coming out of the church as they drove up. Dr. Donovan then fell in line with other cars heading for the cemetery. It so happened, however, that another funeral service was being held at exactly the same time at a funeral home across the street from the church, and Dr. Donovan didn't realize until they reached the wrong cemetery that they were in the wrong procession!

Kentucky's changeable weather was a source of irritation to the president, especially at commencement time. When graduation classes grew too large to be accommodated in old Alumni Gym and before the 12,000-seat Memorial Coliseum was built, commencement exercises were for several years staged in the football stadium. Uncertainty of the weather led HLD to remark that, "On the average of once every three years, we launch a class instead of graduating it."

Donovan was a builder—"It's easier to put up a new building than to tear down an old one"—but he hated to "bury" costly steam and utility lines underground where taxpayers couldn't see them. Many fine buildings were erected at UK during his administration, but he was far prouder of another kind of building project he engaged in—the building of a faculty. "The faculty makes a university," he often said. "There is no substitute for great teachers."

Dr. Donovan strove mightily to raise faculty salaries to a respectable level, and when faculty members began departing in droves he successfully fought to have an antiquated \$5000 state constitutional limitation on salaries overturned by the Court of Appeals. He "sold a lot of Blue Grass"—his expression for talking a good man into joining the staff or staying on later—but was quick to spot the phony job offers used now and then in an attempt to get a salary boost.

One UK professor who had had a wee nibble from another school managed to turn it into a full-sized chaw when he described the fantastic "offer" to the president. "Well, goodbye and good luck!" HLD told the startled professor. "Hope you like it there!"

HLD wasn't one to yield to pressure of any sort. In 1949, he refused to take a stand against admitting Negro students to UK, as some influential citizens were urging him to do. He declared that the University's graduate and professional schools would be open to qualified blacks and expressed hope that all concerned would "meet this new situation as intelligent adults."

When the non-profit Keeneland Racing Association offered UK money to erect a badly needed dormitory for girls, Donovan was quick to accept even though he knew there would be criticism.

"Why look a gift horse in the mouth?" he quipped. "Besides, why should the University be so sanctimonious? One of Lexington's finest churches was built with race-horse money, and I don't imagine all its members expect to go to hell." The dormitory was built—and named Keeneland Hall.

President Donovan did what he could to improve the University's research facilities, including the library. He encouraged the eager librarian in his efforts to acquire documents of historic interest for the archives but occasionally balked when it came to parting with his own papers.

"If that fellow could get his hands on an old scrap of

tissue I used to clean my glasses with, I suppose he'd file that over there, to," he grumbled.

Most people didn't realize that Dr. Donovan's eyesight was extremely poor. When speaking extemporaneously, he did well enough, but when he tried to read a speech he'd look back down and lose his place in the manuscript. The result was sometimes ludicrous to those who were not aware of his near blindness, heart-stopping to those who were—but HLD would grin gamely at his floundering and plunge ahead.

Once in introducing a prominent official from Washington, D.C., as the Founders Day speaker, Dr. Donovan spoke in glowing terms of the man's training and experience. "With such a background, the president read, "you may be sure it did not take him long after going to the nation's capital to bring chaos out of-er-er . . ."

Names had a way of eluding the president. The Donovans were childless but through the years they shared their home with many deserving students. One young man thus befriended later went on to a position of eminence in the field of education. Years after leaving UK, he returned to be honored for his achievements, and Dr. Donovan proudly presented his old friend to the audience as "a man I practically raised — Dr. — uh — Mr. — uh . . ."

Donovan suffered a rather serious mental block upon another occasion when he was presenting the governor of Kentucky to a University group—and couldn't for the life of him come up with the governor's name.

In his final years as president, Donovan was plagued by illnesses. Once he underwent surgery for gallstones and he was boyishly pleased at the enormous size of the stones that had been extracted. I jokingly suggested that maybe they should be put on display with the rest of the rocks in the geology museum. "We'd have to add a wing on the building!" he grinned.

Near the close of his administration, President Donovan reminisced:

"Many a day I followed a mule up and down a corn row from sunrise to sunset. Today, I thank God for the discipline of work taught me long years ago. Work has never seemed hard, humdrum or something to escape from since the days of my boyhood. My work has been the pleasure of my life."

The farm boy from Mason County plowed a lot of ground at the University of Kentucky—and he did it with humor and humility.

frank g. dickey

It Takes A Long To Learn

*An address delivered at an Association of
College Honor Societies meeting held at
the University of Arkansas.*

For a few days in a recent summer, I became, quite literally, an isolationist. The clouds had settled down on the mountains of North Carolina where we have a home, and I was isolated, unable to make any entangling alliances, not even with the village about a mile away.

In that time I soon exhausted the library of the house: or, rather, I got enough of its principal variety of books. They were almost all murder stories, and in two days my appetite for homicide was quite appeased. Then, in a corner of the book shelves I found an old copy of Washington Irving's *Sketch Book*. At least it was not manslaughter, so I read it. And thus, for the first time in many years, I reread the story of Rip Van Winkle. I was startled by something in it that I had never thought of before. The thing that I found amazing was the sign on the inn in the little town on the Hudson from which Rip went up into the mountains for his long sleep. When he left, the sign had a picture of George III of England. When he came down, it had a picture of George "the first," "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Rip, looking up at that picture of George Washington, was completely lost. The incident suggests that the most striking thing about the story of Rip Van Winkle was not that he slept twenty years, but that he slept through a revolution. While he was peacefully snoring up in the mountains, there had been a great turnover which completely changed the face of the world, but Rip did not know anything about it. He had been asleep.

Dr. Dickey, the fifth president of the University of Kentucky, is presently Executive Director of the National Commission on Accrediting, Washington, D.C.

I have attended several professional meetings recently where I felt as if I might be surrounded by Rip Van Winkles. One of these meetings, for example, found supposedly learned men talking about the undesirability and the lack of necessity for changing the residence requirements for graduate degree programs. Another meeting brought to light the fact that a large group of professional leaders felt that it would be lowering the standards of American higher education to offer external degree programs to meet the needs of those who cannot take advantage of on-campus degree programs.

These are honest men. They are men of high intelligence. Yet, I found myself saying, "Here is Rip Van Winkle in the flesh!" An overturning revolution has been going on in the world through recent years and these men have slept right through it.

That seems to be one of the great liabilities of life—of sleeping through a time of great change and failing to achieve the new mental attitudes which the new situations and conditions demand. History is full of it. Kings have been great sleepers. We have a proverb which declares, "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." But it is rather rare to find a king who was troubled with insomnia. Louis Madelin, in his *History of the French Revolution*, describes vividly the opening of the States-

more subtle and persistent areas of education which have been accentuated by the revolution of these past few years. Even though it may sound a bit abstract, I should like first to post the question of how we react to the revolution that has taken place and continues to take place in the PURPOSE of our institutions of higher education. In other words, for what purpose does the institution exist? I ask the question not in terms of what a catalog may list as the objectives or purposes of a college or university and college community—students, faculty, administrators, board members, and supportive citizens.

From my own point of view, one of the great and continuing difficulties in all education is the absence of purpose; participation which is not much more than time-serving; activity in formal terms which has behind it no real drive.

But for the sake of argument, let us assume that there is purpose. We need then to recognize that there is ordinarily more than one purpose in any institution. There are purposes as viewed by the political forces impinging upon the institution. There are purposes as seen from the perspective of the faculty members. There are purposes as seen from the student point of view. Obviously there are differing purposes depending upon

"It is a very real danger of our time, that of just sleeping through many of the revolutions of our generation."

General on the eve of the French Revolution. Louis XVI attended in royal robes and sat on a throne. The Bishop of Nancy gave an address picturing the appalling condition of the French people. But the King, having eaten a sumptuous dinner, went to sleep and the Bishop's address was punctuated by the royal snores.

We almost slept through the revolution of urban environmental problems. The vast majority of our academic institutions have not yet oriented themselves to meeting their part of the environmental and urban crises in America. Not many are now capable of doing so in an organized, coherent and integrated manner; but this stems from the organizational patterns and the nature of our colleges and universities themselves. If we are to attack these problems, the institutions must be willing to reorganize and accept new responsibilities.

It is a very real danger of our time, that of just sleeping through many of the revolutions of our generation. We are familiar with many of the revolutionary problems, but I should like to think now of some of the

the disciplinary vantage point. These differences are stimulating and they inevitably occur. However, conflict of purpose is really not a good thing. If the purpose is not single, if the purposes of students and faculty and those governing the institution cannot be identical, they should at least be complementary. If the purposes are not somehow brought into a harmonious relationship, destructive conflict very often is the result.

I am sure that you will agree that none of these ideas are very strange to you. Our difficulty really stems from the fact that purposes do not lend themselves to any kind of regular statistical analysis or measurement. I suggest that we should attempt to relate purpose to educational effectiveness. When we do this, we begin to get back to the central purpose of the institution, namely the student himself.

In other words, we need to find means of assessing the quality of the institution and its effectiveness by other means than merely the quality or quantity of the facilities. We need to determine whether the percentage of

Ph.D.'s on the faculty really has any bearing on the quality of instruction given to the students. We need to find out whether expenditure of funds is directly related to the quality of instruction.

Little is really known about the correlation between institutional characteristics and purpose and the quality of the institutional output. Relatively few of the standards currently used in accrediting have been framed on the basis of research, and new and meaningful research is sorely needed.

Having said all of these things, what meaning do they have for the honor societies as they are operating today?

First, I am bold enough to point out that most of our honor societies are operating on eligibility standards or criteria that were framed several decades ago. It seems to me that reviews of the determining factors for membership should be made immediately and perhaps periodically in the future. Otherwise, I fear that we may find ourselves sleeping through the revolution.

Second, since honor societies are supposedly the front runners in the academic race, would it not be appropriate for such groups to assume some responsibility for sponsoring research that would give deeper insight into the true purpose of higher education for our society today? For example, would it be inappropriate for one or more of your societies to take a careful look at the entire external degree program question? Why not take the leadership in determining whether the "open university" concept is one that can be utilized for bringing persons into your groups, rather than depending entirely upon the staid and prosaic criteria for membership.

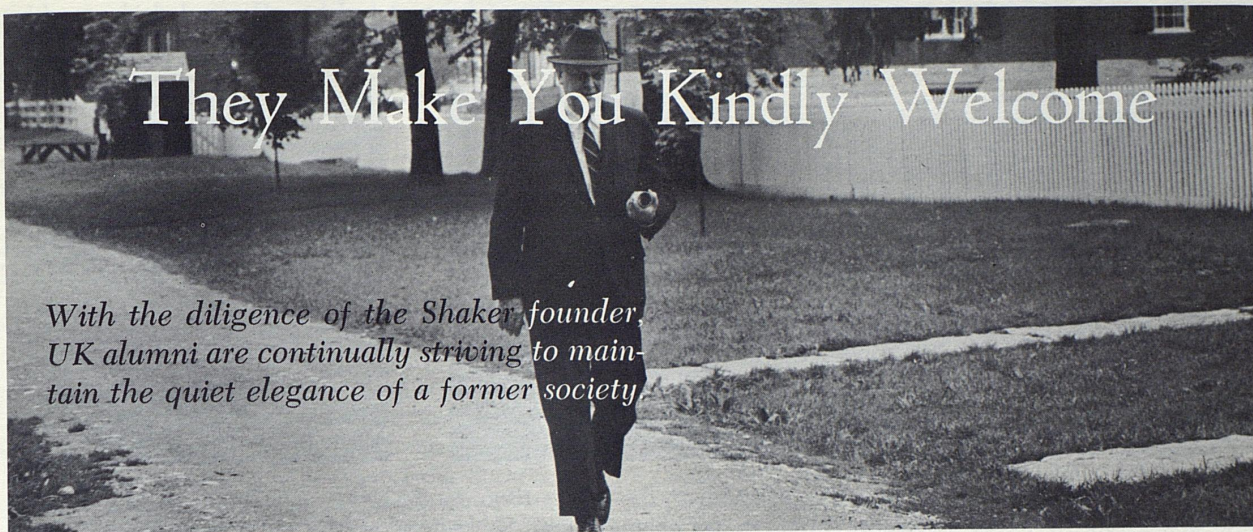
We must recognize that with higher education open to more people and more diverse groups, the level of excellence may depend in large measure upon the motivation, the background, and the programs in which these individuals are engaged. Excellence should be rewarded whether it be in nuclear science or basketweaving, not

necessarily through the same organizational channels, but excellence should be recognized. There is a word of caution, however, which should go along with all of these pleas for change and re-thinking. We should avoid the pitfall of giving honor and rewards for indifferent or mediocre work.

Let me urge that we reassess our purposes, both in terms of our individual development (which we believe is very important) and in terms of our social context (which we know predominates in the education of men), and ultimately to come to some agreement on what we teach, so that it will have something more than just basic educational skills. Change is so rapid and so inevitable today that we must not sleep through revolutions.

If I have sounded as if I am pessimistic or forecasting a day of doom, let me give you some reassurance. I do not feel this way. I believe that we have more creative thinking amongst students, faculty, and administrators today than ever before in American educational history; however, I am disturbed because some of the very organizations which should be furnishing the major part of the creativity and leadership are standing still or sitting on their status quo. It does take a long time to learn, but let us hope and pray that the words of Stephen Vincent Benet in his great poem, "Listen to the People," will have some effect on our learning process:

"Out of the flesh, out of the minds and hearts of thousands
upon thousands of common men,
Cranks, martyrs, starry-eyed enthusiasts,
Slow-spoken neighbors, hard to push around,
Women whose hands were gentle with their kids,
And men with cold passion for mere justice,
We made this thing—this dream—
This land, unsatisfied by little ways."



They Make You Kindly Welcome

With the diligence of the Shaker founder, UK alumni are continually striving to maintain the quiet elegance of a former society

By JACKIE E. BONDURANT '63

Shakertown at Pleasant Hill, Kentucky, is a tradition restored with the precision and quiet diligence which marked the uniqueness of the people who once lived in the historic rural village located between Lexington and Harrodsburg on U.S. 68.

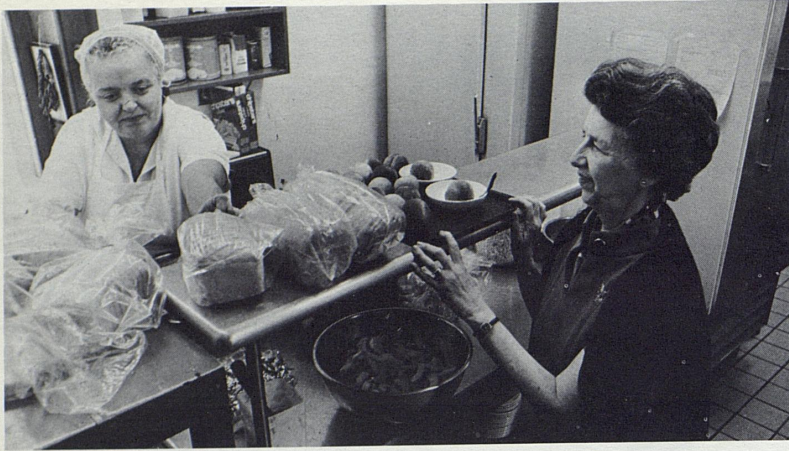
Early in 1961 and with the inspiration of a Mother Ann Lee who with eight disciples sailed for the New World from Liverpool in May, 1774, to establish the order of the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearance, a group of private citizens decided to acquire and restore the 166-year old village. Headed by Earl D. Wallace '21, a former Standard Oil vice-president and associate partner in Dillon, Read and Co., the international investment banking firm, the group from four central Kentucky counties and the city of Louisville formed, in August, 1961, "Shakertown at Pleasant Hill, Inc.,"—a nonprofit, nonstock, educational institution with a Board of Trustees. In turn, the Internal Revenue Service ruled that contributions to the corporation were deductible for income tax purposes. Hundreds of people began making contributions in the form of annual memberships, with some contributing \$5,000 for Life Membership in the "Friends of Shakertown" and others making special contributions to meet urgent needs. Mrs. Betty W. Morris '46 was the first employee, named secretary of the organization.

The year 1963 was an important one in the development of the restoration. That year the Economic Development Administration—then called the Area Redevelopment Administration—of the Department of Commerce, was approached by the Trustees for a long-term restoration loan. Also in 1963, James Lowry Cogar '27, a native Kentuckian and former Curator of Colonial Williams-

burg, joined Pleasant Hill as Executive Director. Washington Reed, Jr., Warrenton, Virginia, for many years a member of the staff of Colonial Williamsburg, was employed as chief architect to prepare plans to be submitted with the loan application.

Two broad objectives were determined by the Trustees which outlined the purposes of the restoration: (1) "to preserve and maintain the site of the Shaker Society which once existed at Pleasant Hill; to protect its buildings, its countryside, and the records and articles pertaining to its builders; and (2) to use the buildings and grounds to further the interest of the public in historic preservation, and to sponsor continuing programs of an educational and cultural nature." In accordance with the requirements of the loan application, the Board directed Mr. Cogar and Mr. Reed to adapt some 18 buildings and their architecture to three functional uses: (1) Exhibition areas which tell the story of the life and customs of the Shaker society; (2) Education center for seminars, symposia and conferences in the fields of education, the arts, business and the professions; and (3) Dining and overnight accommodation facilities.

In March, 1964, the EDA granted Pleasant Hill a \$2,000,000 restoration loan which would be repayable over a 40-year period. Two years of planning followed the loan approval and in 1966, with 20 contracts and a separate crew of skilled craftsmen for interior work, construction began. More and more people became interested in the project as the restoration progressed and surrounding properties were acquired. People in Kentucky, Indiana, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, Georgia, Ohio and Illinois made generous contributions. To insure the protection of the village from encroachment by undesirable roadside commercial establishments,



Mrs. Elizabeth **Cromwell** Kremer '25, supervisor of the Shakertown food service, discusses the day's menu with salad supervisor Mrs. Rosalind Yates. In the photo at right, Shakertown president James L. Cogar '27.

the Trustees wisely purchased some 2,000 acres of surrounding Shaker farmland, including the original site where the Shakers settled in 1805, the Shaker landing with its two remaining warehouses at the Kentucky River, many outlying Shaker buildings and barns, and a limestone spring which supplied the central waterworks built in 1833. Because of these Shakertown land holdings, nothing "commercial" can come closer than a mile from the village.

The original Society of Believers, who first became known as "Shaking Quakers" because of their style of worship in which their entire bodies would shake, was created and strengthened in desolation and despair. The founder, Mother Ann Lee, was born in Manchester, England, 1736, the daughter of a blacksmith. As soon as she was of school age, she was forced to begin working in a textile factory. Later, the teenage girl left the fabric and hat factories to work in an infirmary. Her exposure to depravity and debauchery and her search for escape led to the Quakers. In this fundamentalist surrounding she married Abraham Standerin, a blacksmith, to whom she bore four children—all of whom died in infancy. The shaping of the Shaker Theology found its beginnings in the pathos and sadness of her existence. As her own philosophy developed—with celibacy and open confession of sins as basic tenets, she became more and more militant until one day she disrupted worship in the local Anglican Church and was imprisoned in the Manchester house of correction.

Prison for Ann Lee was mere physical confinement. Mentally, it allowed her freedom to scan the spiritual world for the inner peace she so desperately sought. She began receiving spiritual visitations and eventually

formed the opinion that Christ would reappear in female form. Upon her release from prison, she was ready to assume the role of Mother Ann Lee and gather her disciples.

In May, 1774, a small band of followers set sail with Mother Ann for the new world and the freedom to practice their new-found faith. The hardships aboard the leaky vessel during the four month sail were forgotten and the faith of the Believers strengthened when, during a storm, a timber was ripped loose in the hull and miraculously slapped back in place by a wave, saving the ship and its passengers. Later, persecuted by zealous patriots caught up in the American revolution, once again the pacifist Shakers at the Mother colony at New Lebanon, New York, found strength and encouragement to continue by the widespread sympathy of their neighbors who opposed the militants. Even the death of Mother Ann in 1784 added momentum to the movement. In death, her teachings became more compelling because they could not be revised. Thus, on Christmas Day, 1787, the new leaders collected the faithful for a communal assembly and a confession of sins. Formal separation from the world began with a surrendering of claims on worldly goods, the acceptance of celibacy, and preparation for enlarging the work of Mother Ann by spreading out to seek followers and form communities in other parts of the country.

Pleasant Hill was founded in 1805 by Benjamin Youngs, Richard McNemar, Malcolm Worley, and John Dunlavy. Forty-four legal age converts signed the original covenant in December, 1806, on Elisha Thomas' 140-acre Mercer County farm, located on Shawnee Run, now Shaker Creek, seven miles from the village of Har-

rodsburg which James Harrod had founded in 1774 as Kentucky's first permanent town. Growing at a remarkable pace, the original 140 acres soon became a domain of 4,369 acres of Blue Grass land. Located high above the scenic Palisades of the Kentucky River on a limestone plateau, the land was favored with a pleasant air current and a rich vegetable cover.

In this near-utopian setting, the Shakers used their ingenuity and energy to build an economically thriving agricultural community. Their prosperity, however, did not go unnoticed by their envious and suspicious neighbors. Several bills were introduced into the Kentucky General Assembly by Kentuckians fearful of sexual promiscuity within the settlement. The Shakers' belief in pacifism also was questioned and fines were levied against them and used to hire substitutes for the militia. Despite the legalities and criticisms, the Shakers continued to prosper and in June, 1814, 128 believers signed a compact requiring irrevocable surrender of property and full personal dedication to a covenant with God. James Bryant, Francis Voris, and Abram Wilhite were made legal stewards to manage the commune. By now the colony of Shakers had brought the land into maximum production, established trade with the outside world and had begun to construct masonry buildings, the first in 1809.

A study of the Pleasant Hill Shakers—no matter how brief—cannot ignore the genius of a self-taught young engineer, architect, administrator and trader, Micajah Burnett. Joining the Society with his parents in 1809 at the age of 17, within six years he had laid out the village. The story of his remarkable and ambitious plans and how the Shaker workmen labored to make them a

reality is nothing short of a miracle in itself. Working initially with unskilled labor and raw materials, it took the Shakers a mere three years to complete the East Family House—a three-story structure constructed with native bricks and trim of stone quarried from the cliffside of the Kentucky River Gorge, approximately 55 x 45 feet with a towering attic and a heavy limestone foundation enclosing a deep basement. By 1822, the two-story West Family brick house was completed and in 1824, the largest stone building in the Village, the Center Family House was begun. Today's near perfect preservation of these three massive structures and a dozen others stand as unquestionable evidence of the genius of Micajah Burnett. In addition to the large units, he supervised construction of barns, shops, a laundry, a tannery, a water pumping and supply station and other outbuildings. Each was designed not only for shelter, but for permanence and efficiency.

A combination of the 18th century Georgian style with the federal style of architecture and the New Lebanon, New York Mother Colony approved style of architecture gave Burneett a design which provided maximum space with minimum need for internal walls and supports. To administer the celibate society in the three large residential Family Houses, separate entrance ways were incorporated into the exterior design with separate dormitories established inside. The deep cellars and broad attics provided the storage space necessary to preserve the orderly, uncluttered, plain style of living. Off-white walls with various shades of Shaker blue and the special Shaker red stain for trim added to the simple beauty of design.

The land on which the Shakers settled was among the

In the photo on the left, Mrs. Betty Morris '46 talks with president James Cogar '27. In the upper right photo, comptroller Ron Wagoner '64 talks with UK sophomore Denise McCrystal at a ticket booth. Board chairman Earl D. Wallace '21 surveys Shakertown in the lower right photo.



most fertile in Kentucky. Wheat, rye, corn, flax, tobacco, hemp, fruit orchards and vegetable gardens flourished in abundance. Characteristic of their life-style, the Shakers kept meticulous records. Their journals record that during one bountiful year the farm produced 8,000 bushels of corn, 3,600 bushels of oats, 3,500 bushels of wheat, 2,750 bushels of rye, 400 bushels of Irish potatoes, 2,000 bushels of sweet potatoes, 4,000 pounds of cheese, 800 pounds of honey, 3,400 pounds of wool, 1,000 cedarware containers, 19,000 brooms, 3,000 pounds of medicinal herbs, \$10,000 worth of preserves and jellies, \$4,500 worth of garden seeds and from 100,000 to 200,000 silkworm eggs. Shaker products were the hallmark of integrity in the market places of their times.

In addition to farming, the Shakers were gifted craftsmen. Once again their devotion to order and utility is characterized in their handiwork. Best known of all Shaker furniture is the Shaker chair. Tables, beds of all sorts, cabinets and chests were also made at Pleasant Hill. Weavers created baskets of thin white oak splints and willow reeds. Cedar wood was used to make small wooden vessels known as piggins and noggins. Harnesses and saddles, saddle bags, whip lashes, and curtains for covered wagons were made from leather, not to mention shoes. Hemp rope and cordage was manufactured in the village. Other home-made items included clocks, all types of gadgets including wall pegs on which to hang things, clothes pins, flat brooms, boxes and dry measures. The Shakers also designed their own circular saw and built a splint-shaving machine.

The female members of the Society were gifted in making cloth and garments from the wool and vegetable fibre produced on the farm and raw cotton brought in from the South. Palmetto bonnets, mattresses, pin cushions, willow baskets, blankets, quilts, sheets, curtains, towels, bonnets, hats, strainers, sacking, and wagon and carriage covers were among their products. Medicinal herbs were made from horehound, lobelia, sarsaparilla, liverwort, snakeroot, blood root, mayapple and other plant roots and seeds.

The Civil War to the pacifist society was a time of horror. One journalist in the village wrote that the war was "the most singular and sad spectacle ever witnessed since creation . . . to see people possessing the best government ever vouchsafe by heaven to mortals on earth, commanding the admiration of the world, exhibiting unparalleled prosperity, peace and happiness . . . a refuge for the oppressed of all nations—and then to rise up without any cause, except disappointed ambitions, rivalry and jealousy, and to go fighting like dogs and butchering and murdering each other, and glorying in the deeds of blood like demons. And yet they claim to

be true Christians." In October, 1862, the Shakers estimated they had served free of charge 8,000 to 9,000 meals. One day alone, October 11, 10,000 Confederate troops retreating from the battle of Perryville passed through Pleasant Hill and the Shakers fed approximately 1,400 troops before exhausting their stores of food in the large cellars of their family houses.

The decline of the Shakers began with an internal failure to recruit new members and retain forceful leadership. Only an estimated 10 percent of the orphans they adopted to rear in the faith stayed in the village. Economically, the Civil War cut off virtually all channels of Southern trade which had provided the major source of outside income for the Society. However, three elements contributed to the success of the movement: (1) dedication to the spiritual idea that man could prosper in a well-ordered society; (2) a gathering of hard-working yeomanry who cared little for personal comfort and vanity, and (3) a dedicated hardheaded administration.

New machines, expansion of the Northwestern and Western grain belt and new modes of transportation after the war greatly affected Shaker markets. The Society, which seemed ill-fated from the beginning, awaited its destiny.

In 1971, Shakertown once again is alive with human interest. Since opening to the public after restoration in April, 1968, more than 200,000 people from all 50 states and many foreign countries have viewed the educational exhibits of the life and customs of Shakers. Some 270,000 have been served the distinctive Shaker and Kentucky food at the Inn, and about 27,000 people have been overnight guests of the village. Shakertown is not the place for people in a hurry. A gulp of soda and a fast "dog" with a brief glance at the large type on the descriptive billboard is not to be found at Pleasant Hill. Instead, finding themselves oblivious of watches and clocks—with the exception of a built-in hunger clock which automatically responds to the invitation of home-grown and homecooked food and conscious only of the seemingly tireless energies and the warm hospitality of Shakertown's year-round dedicated organization, visitors take a walk back into the past as they view the exhibits which tell the story of the remarkable accomplishments of the Shakers.

The preservation of the Shaker heritage of excellence and perfection in all things they produced, of the simplicity and permanence of their architecture, and of their skills in agriculture and the mechanical arts was the challenge which hundreds of Kentuckian's and their friends in many other states have accepted over the past ten years in restoring the Pleasant Hill community to its authentic appearance of more than a century ago.



ABOUT THE ALUMNI

- Workshop '71***
- Reunions '71***
- Profiles***
- Class Notes***

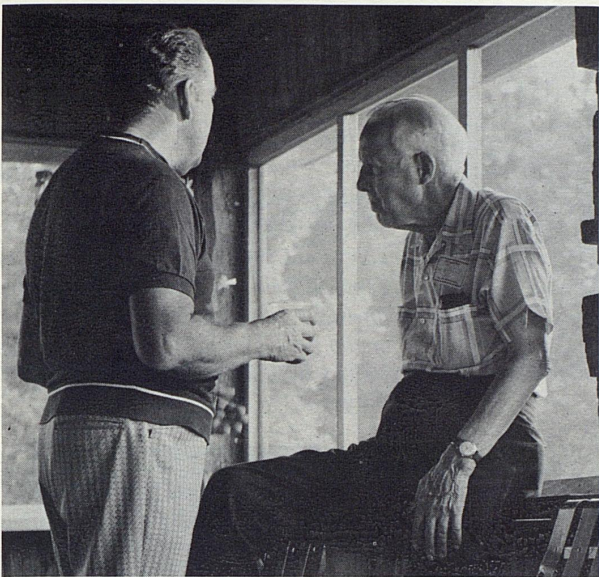


Alumni Board members listen attentively during a business session of their annual workshop, held in June at Lake Barkley State Resort Park near Cadiz, Kentucky.

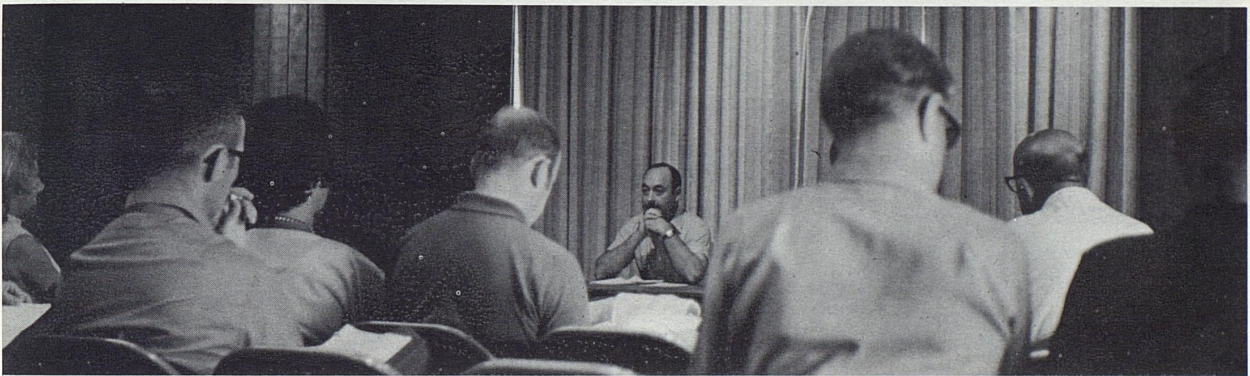
Workshop '71

Approximately 40 members of the Alumni Association Board of Directors, many with their families, attended the Board's annual Summer Workshop. The three-day meeting (June 17-20) was held at Lake Barkley Resort Park near Cadiz, Kentucky.

Many of the Board members (who, incidently, pay their own expenses) felt this year's session was among the best ever held since the Workshops were begun in the early 1950's.



Board members Cecil Bell (left) and William Woodson relax on a porch at the home of Smith Broadbent. The Broadbents and former governor Ned Breathitt entertained for the board the first evening of the three-day workshop.



Assistant Director Ordie Davis reported to the Board on various aspects of the fiscal affairs of the Association and the processes followed in keeping of alumni records.

Mrs. Robert O. Clark, President J. Paul Nickell and Vice President John Crockett listened to comments from the Board members after Mrs. Clark reported on a proposed redistricting of the state of Kentucky and the nation to reflect a more even representation.



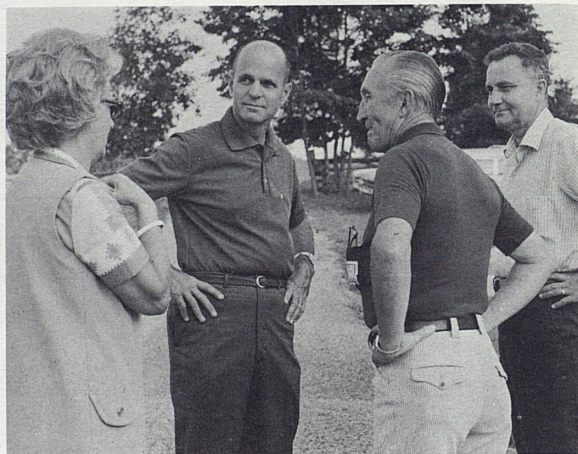


Mrs. Clark, treasurer Mrs. Joe Morris, Mrs. G. D. Beach and Mrs. Ward Bushart confer before the start of Saturday's session. Mr. and Mrs. Bushart hosted the Board at their lakefront home Saturday afternoon following the final session.

Mrs. Paul Nickell, Ted Bates, President Nickell and Clay Maupin chat during a reception for the Board held at the homes of Smith Broadbent and former Kentucky governor Edward T. Breathitt.



Athletic Director Harry Lancaster and Frank Ramsey pay strict attention to details during Saturday morning's business meeting.



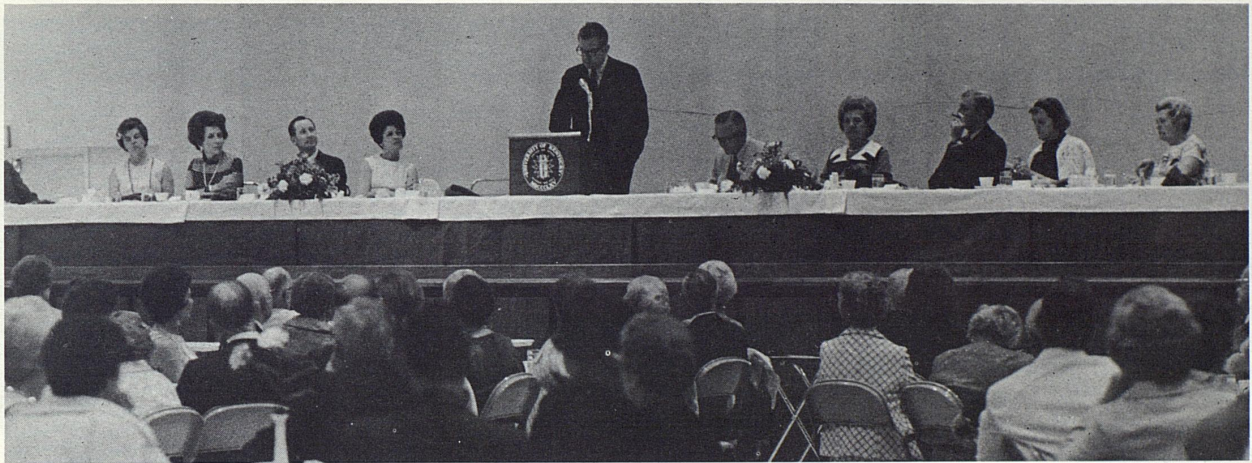
President J. Paul Nickell is about to introduce Vice-President John Crockett. Crockett is also serving as chairman of the membership committee and outlined to the Board a method to be used to encourage new members.

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Two Days In May— —1971 Reunions



President Otis A. Singletary spoke to those attending the Annual Reunion Banquet May 7 in the Student Center Ballroom.

Members of the 1926 class celebrated their 45th reunion. Chatting over old times at the home of their classmate, Dr. A. D. Kirwan, are, from left, Dr. John H. Bondurant, Lexington; Hickman Baldree, Frankfort; Emmet Milward, Lexington; Dr. Kirwan, and Jesse Riffe, Lexington.





Joining in the reunion of the class of 1916 were (from left) Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Dunn, Chevy Chase, Maryland; R. W. Searce, Lebanon; William C. Johnstone, Louisville; Mrs. Johnstone, and Mr. and Mrs. Herman Worsham, Dayton, Ohio.

Discussing the 1931 class luncheon at Spindletop Hall are (from left) Dulaney O'Roark, Earl Michel and William B. Dickerson.



Among the members of the class of 1941 who returned to the Lexington campus for their 30th reunion were (from left) Mr. and Mrs. Norman Chrisman, Lexington; Mr. and Mrs. Howard Trent, Frankfort; Mr. and Mrs. Jack DuPuy, Pikeville, and Mr. and Mrs. George Spragens, Lexington.

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Members of the class of 1936 who gathered for their 35th reunion included (from left) Mr. and Mrs. Dan Ewing, Louisville; Eugene Culton, Winchester; Mrs. Nancy Robinson, Lexington; Frank Robinson, Lexington; Louis Hillenmeyer, Jr., Lexington; Mrs. Anna Bain Hillenmeyer Earls, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Jane Moore (partially hidden), Lexington; Bill Swisshelm, Highland, Indiana; Jess Fara, Louisville; Dr. James Gilbert, Alexandria, Virginia, and Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Miles, Lexington.



Enjoying a luncheon held in honor of the 50th reunion of the class of 1921 are (from left) Herndon J. Evans, Lexington; Mrs. Helen Ellen, Hazard; Mrs. Jane Bell Hoffman, Lexington, and Mrs. Robert McMeekin, Lexington.



Visiting at the class of 1931 luncheon are (from left) Anna C. Thompson, Maureen Walker Mauser, Elizabeth Coff Wilson and Mary Walton Wilson.

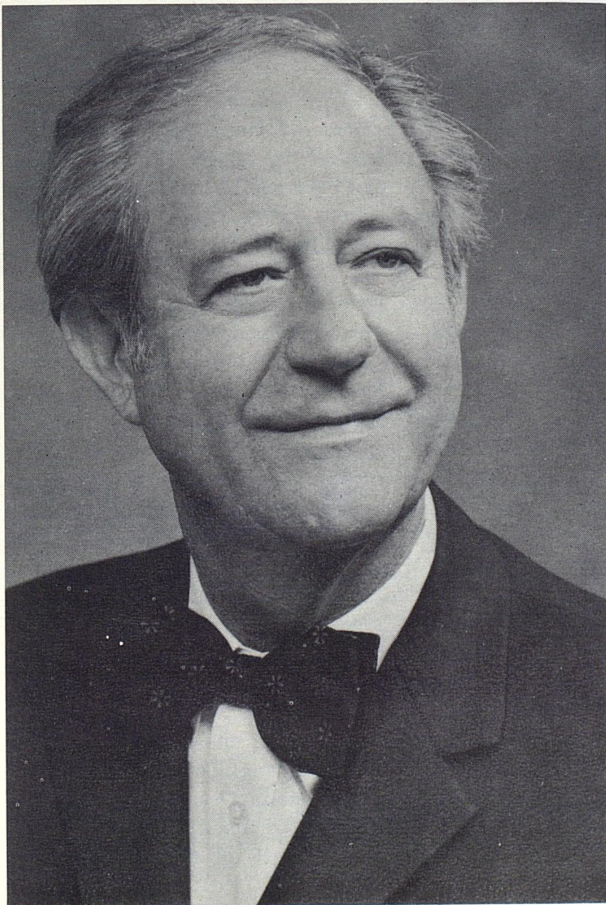


Participating in the class of 1921 reunion were (from left) Mrs. Nola Jones, Anne McAdams Clemmons and Fred Jones, all of Lexington, and Garnett McKenney, Marion.



Discussing their college days as members of the class of 1941 are (from left, seated) Mrs. Huston Curtis, Maysville; Mrs. Wallace Kelley, Jr., Mrs. James Ireland, and Mrs. John Merritt, all of Lexington. Standing are Wallace Kelley (left) and Huston Curtis.

profile—adron doran



A lifetime of service to the state of Kentucky was recognized May 12 in New York City when Dr. Adron Doran '50 received the Horatio Alger Award.

The 17-year president of Morehead State University joins a select group of about 200 Americans chosen as recipients since the awards began 25 years ago.

Dr. Doran, 61, a native of Graves County, becomes the fourth Kentuckian so honored and the only educator listed in 1971.

Horatio Alger awards are sponsored by the American Schools and Colleges Association, a non-profit corporation committed to education and American traditions of equality of opportunity, industry and achievement.

The awards were created to honor business and professional leaders who, in the spirit of Horatio Alger, have overcome humble circumstances to attain unquestioned success.

Dr. Doran has risen from a two-room farmhouse in Western Kentucky to national prominence as a college administrator.

His administration has led MSU to more than 30 precedents in dealing with ethnic minority groups. He received the Lincoln Key of the Kentucky Education Association for "integration without fanfare."

From a tiny teachers college little known outside the state, MSU has won recognition for its service to Eastern Kentucky, Appalachia and the nation. Enrollment has increased almost 900 per cent since 1954 to more than 6,000 and upwards of \$60 million has been expended in campus construction.

Before assuming the MSU presidency in 1954, the educator served Kentucky in the public schools as a coach, teacher and principal, in the Kentucky General Assembly, including a term as Speaker of the House and in the Kentucky Department of Education.

The Kentucky Press Association named him "Kentuckian of the Year" in 1959 and Gov. Edward T. Breathitt selected him for the "Distinguished Kentuckian Award" in 1966.

Dr. Doran holds the Ed.D. degree from UK and was selected to the Hall of Distinguished Alumni in 1966.

profile—george ewell



George W. Ewell '02 retired from the Army in 1937 after a career that spanned over 20 years.

He has been an active member of the Alumni Association since 1914. Most recently he has given the University more than \$24,000 in memory of his wife, the former Jamie Offutt '01, and for the establishment of scholarship endowments.

Col. Ewell, well into his 90's, continues to be active despite his years. His visits to the Alumni House from his home in London (Ky.) are always a bright spot. For his interest in the Association, he was honored in 1967 at a Washington (D.C.) dinner. While pursuing an insurance career in Washington following his 1937 retirement from the Army, Col. Ewell was active in affairs of the Washington-UK Club. He served as president of the Club in 1939.

During his Army career, Col. Ewell served posts in Stillwater, OK; Del Rio, TX; Ft. Sheridan, IL; Camp Normoyle, TX; Washington, DC; Ft. Sam Houston, TX; Philadelphia, PA, and Ft. Hayes, OH.

He lived in Washington until a move in 1967 to Hyattsville, MD. London has been his home since 1968. He has three sons, Robert, George, Jr., and Julian.

profile—j. b. faulconer



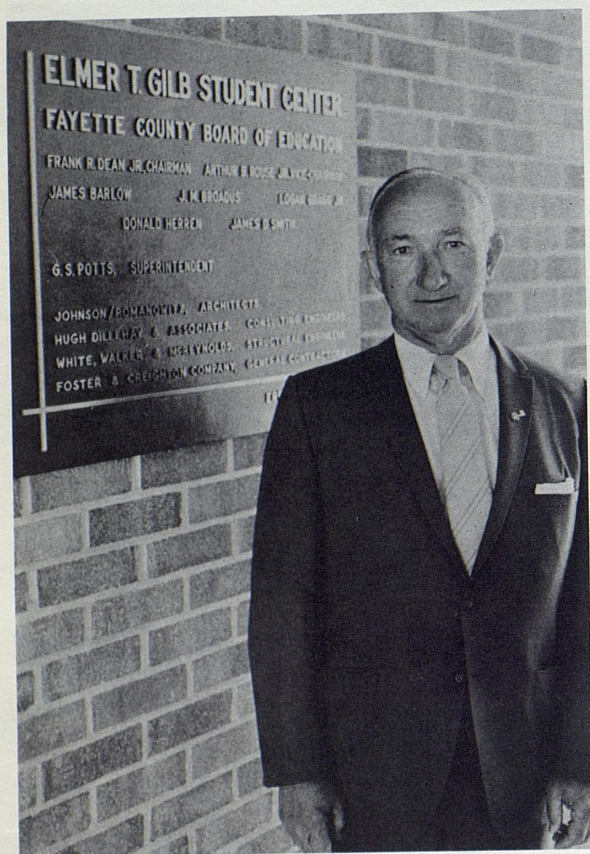
Maj. Gen. J. B. Faulconer '39, Lexington, has been promoted to his present rank by another UK alumnus, Maj. Gen. Benjamin J. Butler '41, Louisville, in ceremonies at the 100th Division at Bowman Field in Louisville.

The two-star rank which both alumni hold is the highest which a citizen-soldier reservist can achieve. Faulconer assumed command of the 100th Training Division, Kentucky's largest Reserve organization, when Gen. Butler relinquished command in May, 1970, and moved to a Reserve Mobilization Designation position at the Pentagon as Assistant to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations, Department of the Army.

Gen. Butler also presented Gen. Faulconer with a decoration at the April 12th ceremony, the Meritorious Service Medal, for Faulconer's service as Assistant Division Commander from 1965 to 1970. "General Faulconer distinguished himself (by displaying) exceptional ability," says the citation, "and application of sound management principles when establishing the Officer Career Management Program and expanding the ROTC Field Leadership Program."

Faulconer won the Legion of Merit as a 26-year-old Lt. Col. in the Pacific in World War II. He also holds the Bronze Star Medal for valor (with Oak Leaf Cluster), as well as the Army Commendation Medal and the Combat Infantryman Badge. As a civilian, Faulconer is Public Relations Director for the Keeneland Association, Lexington.

profile—elmer t. gilb



The Elmer T. Gilb Student Center at Lexington's new Henry Clay High School was dedicated this past spring, honoring a UK alumnus who spent the majority of his coaching and teaching career at the school.

"Baldy" Gilb, as he is known to most everyone, graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1929. He remained at the University four years, serving as an assistant football coach and freshman basketball coach. It was during this period he became friends with Adolph Rupp, a coach he has served as personal scout for several years.

Baldy left UK to become coach at Picadome High School, Lexington, which later became Lafayette. He moved to Lexington Junior High School and then to Henry Clay as assistant to Coach John Heber. He's been at Henry Clay since that time except for 1942, when he returned to UK as an assistant to football coach Ab Kirwan, and again in 1945, when he assisted coach Bernie Shively.

Gilb took over as head basketball coach in 1946 and held that position until 1962. He also served as an assistant football coach and retained that position until his recent retirement. In addition to coaching duties, he taught mathematics and is remembered by many former students for his proficiency in that subject.

What's ahead during retirement? "I've got a lot of fishing to catch up on," said Baldy in one newspaper interview. He and his wife of over 40 years, Stella Spicer Gilb '35, plan to spend some time in Florida and he hopes to continue accepting scouting assignments from Coach Rupp.

Class Notes

1900-39

DR. THOMSON R. BRYANT '08, Lexington, was honored by the Lamp and Cross leadership fraternity at UK by the establishment of a scholarship fund in his name. Dr. Bryant served a number of years as the fraternity's advisor. Dr. Otis A. Singletary, UK president, was inducted as an honorary member of the society.

DR. GLENN U. DORROH '25, Lexington, has been reappointed to the Fayette County Board of Health.

JAMES W. MAY '29, Louisville, has retired from American Air Filter Co., Inc., Louisville, where he had served as manager of Technical Relations for the Clean Air Group since 1962.

OLLIE M. JAMES '31, Cincinnati, OH, has retired as a humor columnist and editorial writer after over 35 years service with the Cincinnati Enquirer.

1940-49

CHARLES LANDRUM, JR., '42, Lexington, has been elected president of the Fayette County Bar Association.



May '29



Davis '49



Saunders '50

RICHARD L. EUBANKS '47, Park Hills, Covington, was named "Man of the Year" award at the second annual meeting of the Cincinnati Friends of the National Jewish Hospital and Research Center. Mr. Eubanks is president and chief executive officer of Gibson Greeting Cards, Inc., and a member of the UK Hall of Distinguished Alumni.

WILLIAM F. BLACKBURN, JR., '49, Williamson, WV, has been named to the Advisory Board of the Logan-Williamson area community college by the West Virginia Board of Regents. Mr. Blackburn is a certified public accountant in Williamson.

DR. PAUL F. DAVIS '49, Morehead, has been named vice president for academic affairs at Morehead State University.

1950-59

MRS. MARILYN HALEY BLOUNT '50, Lexington, has been named director of community resources for the Kentucky Department of Mental Health.

WILLIAM P. SAUNDERS, JR., '50, Pinehurst, NC, director of development for Pinehurst, Inc., has purchased Gougher and O'Neal Realty and Insurance Co., Inc., which serves the Sandhills area.

DAVID H. SAWYER '51, Lexington, has been elected president of the Kentucky Society of Professional Engineers. Mr. Sawyer is vice president of L. E. Gregg and Associates, Consulting Engineers.

WILLIAM O. BOLES '52, Milwaukee, WI, has been appointed general sales manager of the T. L. Smith Co., a division of A-T-O Inc.

SMILEY E. COURTNEY '52, Whitesburg, has been awarded the Master of Arts degree in Education from the State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

JAMES G. NELSON '52, Madison, WI, has written *THE EARLY NINETIES: A View from the Bodley Head*. The book has been published by the Harvard University Press. He is a professor of English at the University of Wisconsin.

ALBERT N. COX '54, Midway, President of Midway Junior College, graduated from the Lexington Theological Seminary in June—becoming one of the 12 original graduates of the seminary's new curriculum leading to the Doctorate of the Ministry degree.

DOUGLAS A. HARPER '54, Washington, DC, has been promoted to lieutenant colonel in the Air Force. Col. Harper is stationed at Headquarters, USAF, in the Pentagon.

DR. ROBERT L. ABLE '55, Denver, CO, has been appointed assistant professor of health administration in the School of Medicine at the Colorado University Medical Center, Denver.

DONALD L. MORROW '55, Riverside, CA, has been named West Coast Marketing Manager for Celanese Coatings Co.



Sawyer '51



Boles '52

LEE CONGLETON '57, Knoxville, TN, has been elected president of the G. W. Johnson Coal Company, Inc., Knoxville. Mr. Congleton is active in UK Alumni affairs in the Knoxville area.



Cox '54

1960-64

JAMES T. CRAIN, JR., '60, Louisville, has been promoted to vice-president and trust officer of the Louisville Trust Co.

DAVID T. ENLOW '60, Lexington, has become a partner in the law firm of Kincaid, Wilson, Schaeffer, Trimble and Hembree, Lexington.

WILLIAM L. MONTAGUE '61, Lexington, has been made a partner in the law firm of Stoll, Keenon and Park, Lexington. He has been associated with the firm since 1964.

RONALD WAGONER '62, Lexington, has been named controller of historic Shakertown at Pleasant Hill, near Harrodsburg.

DR. CHARLES T. WETHINGTON '62, Maysville, former director of the Maysville Community College, has been named assistant vice president for the UK Community College System.

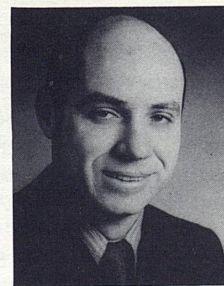
JERE M. MARRS '63, Lexington, has received the Ph.D. degree in physical chemistry from The Florida State University, Tallahassee, specializing in molecular electronic spectroscopy. He

is presently a research spectroscopist at Tektronix, Inc., Beaverton, OR.

ROBERT B. NOLES '63, Barberton, OH, has been named a management information section manager in the nuclear equipment department at the Babcock and Wilcox Company's power generation division headquarters in Barberton.



Noles '63



Wright '63

JAMES R. WRIGHT '63, Kansas City, MO, has been appointed a senior analyst in industrial economics with Interstate Brands Corporation, Kansas City.

MRS. LOUISE WILSON ZACHARY '63, Carlisle, was named 1970 Outstanding Junior Clubwoman by the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs.

JAMES ROBERT LYKINS '64, Georgetown, was named "Outstanding Young Man of 1970" by the Scott County Jaycees and "Outstanding Citizen of the Year" by the Georgetown-Scott Chamber of Commerce. He is district manager for Kentucky Utilities Co. in Georgetown.

1965-70

RICHARD BURGESS '65, Akron, OH, has been awarded a Master's Degree in Business Administration from Kent State University, Kent, OH.

ROBERT E. RAWLINS '65, Lexington, has joined the law firm of Kincaid, Wilson, Schaeffer, Trimble and Hembree as an associate.

ILT. JAMES E. ARMSTRONG '66, Russell, has been assigned to duty at Tuang Tri, South Vietnam, in the Judge Advocate General's office.

DALE C. WHITE '66, Lexington, has been awarded the Master of Arts degree in secondary curriculum and instruction from the University of Colorado, Denver.

JAMES E. AREHART '67, Lexington, has been named assistant U.S. attorney to serve for the Eastern District of Kentucky.

JOHN H. FREER '67, Topeka, KS, has been appointed a Fellow in the Menninger School of Psychiatry and a career resident at the Veteran's Hospital in Topeka.

ALFRED W. GWINN '67, Wilmore, has been awarded the Master of Divinity degree from Asbury Theological Seminary, Wilmore.

SHELBY A. SHERROD '67, Lexington, has been awarded the Doctor of Philosophy degree in chemistry from the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA.

LEE J. BURSTYN '68, Washington, DC, is currently serving at Attorney-Advisor, Board of Veteran's Appeals, Veteran's Administration, Washington.

RODNEY F. PAGE '68, Arlington, VA, has been awarded the Juris Doctor degree from Harvard Law School. He will practice with the firm of Arent, Fox, Kintner, Plotkin and Kahn, Washington, D.C.



Burstyn '68

J. RICHARD PECK '69, Wauwatosa, WI, has accepted employment as a writer on the creative staff of Zeb Billings Sight and Sound Systems, Milwaukee.

HERSCHEL SCOTT, 15, Santa Maria, CA, in St. George, UT, in June. Survivors include his widow, two daughters, a brother, two sisters, several grandchildren, nieces and nephews. He was a Life Member of the Alumni Association and a member of the Century Club.

BUFORD B. RUSSELL '18, in Winnetka, IL, in February. Survivors include a son.

LOUIS L. COX '29, in Frankfort, in February. He was attorney and active in politics. Survivors include his widow, two daughters and a sister. He was a Life Member of the Alumni Association.

LOUIS S. RANSDALL '30, in Louisville, in May. He was a Life Member of the Alumni Association.

MRS. JUNE WINSLOW CARTER '34, in Louisville, in July. She was a former librarian and school teacher. Survivors include her widower, her mother, two sisters, three daughters, a son and two grandsons.

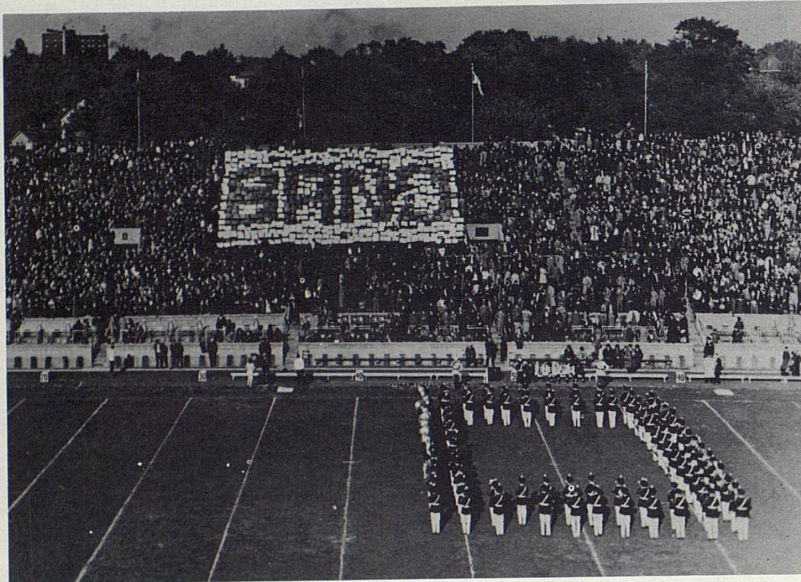
CHARLES JUSTICE '39, in May, in Pikeville. He was a coal operator and a member of the Century Club.

In Memoriam

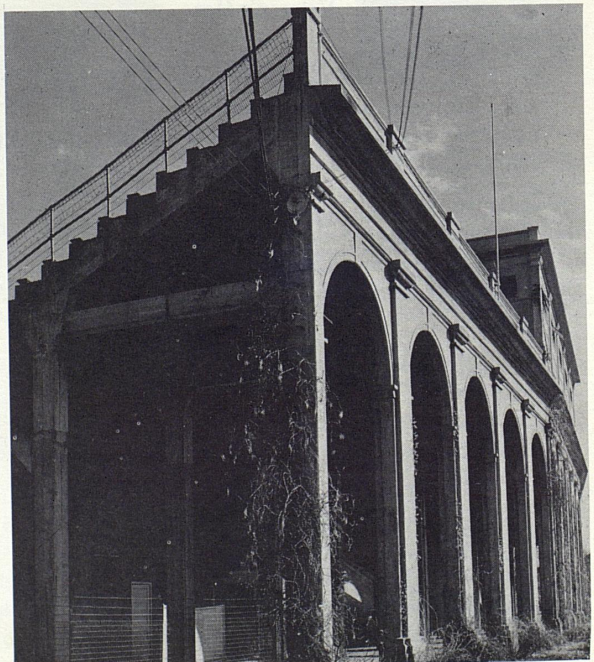
JOHN J. FITZPATRICK '11, in Lancaster, PA, in April. He was retired general manager of foreign operations for the Armstrong Cork Co. and a Life Member of the Alumni Association. Survivors include his widow, two sons, two brothers and three grandchildren.

JAMES PARK '15, in Lexington, in December, 1970. He was a prominent Lexington attorney and longtime Republican party leader and a member of the law firm of Stoll, Keenon and Park. In 1965, he received a UK Centennial Medallion and a Centennial Athletic Achievement Award. Survivors include his widow, a daughter, a son, three brothers and three grandchildren.

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