

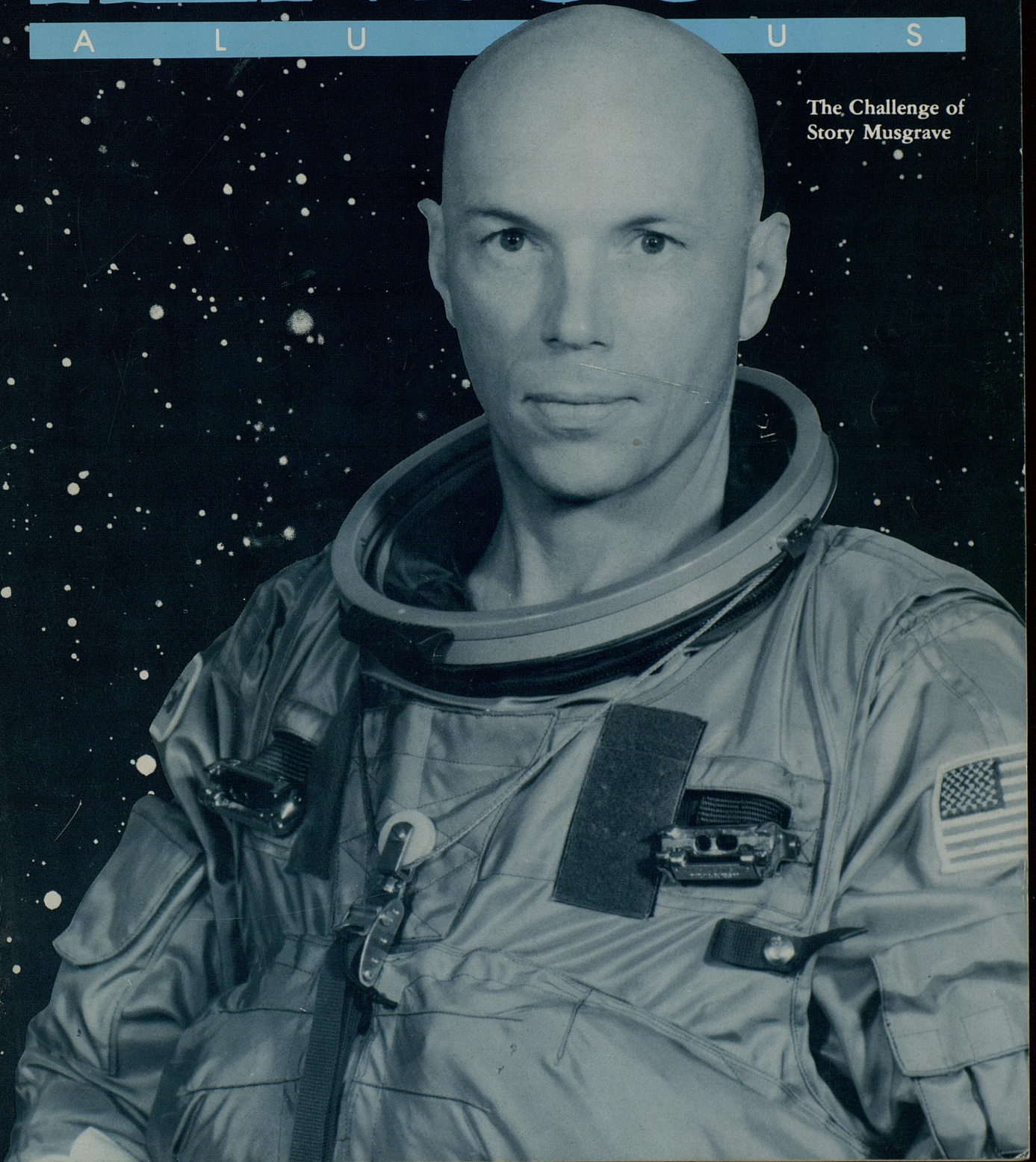
FALL

1983

KENTUCKY

A L U U S

The Challenge of
Story Musgrave





FALL 1983

Vol.53 No.2

KENTUCKY

A L U M N U S

Your UK Beat/2

News about campus events and personnel

Challenge of Story Musgrave/4

Alumnus Story Musgrave was looking for an existential experience in space. Like Jonathon Livingston Seagull, he relishes pushing against physical and mental limits just to "know."

Excellence/9

Excellence . . . What is it? Who should have it? Alumni professor of English Dr. Guy Davenport considers the topic in this essay.

Vitality/11

Stress and depression are widespread maladies today, but here's a how-to article to show you how to control those feelings and reclaim your vitality.

20th Anniversary/16

The Century Club, a group of alumni who rallied in the late 1950s to provide funds for the construction of the King Alumni House, return to campus to mark the 20th anniversary of the fruition of their project.

Tobacco & Mechanization/18

Mechanization in the tobacco field, finding better ways for the tobacco farmer to grow and harvest this important Kentucky cash crop, is an on-going, intensive project in the College of Agriculture.

Class Notes/21

An update on classmates . . . Development Office becomes a neighbor

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1983 OFFICERS: PRESIDENT Paul Fenwick '53, Louisville; PRESIDENT-ELECT William G. Francis '68, Prestonsburg; TREASURER Mrs. Joe F. Morris '38, Lexington; SECRETARY Jay Brumfield '48, Lexington. ASSOCIATION STAFF: DIRECTOR Jay Brumfield '48; ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR Bob C. Whitaker '58; EDITOR Liz Howard Demoran '68; MEMBERSHIP COORDINATOR Ada D. Refbord '39; Brenda Bain, Julia Brothers, Linda Brumfield, Margie Carby, Ruth Elliott, Amelia Gano, Carolyn Griffin, Ruby Hardin, Ennis Johnson, Betty White Nelson. ART DIRECTOR Elaine Golob Weber



UK 1983-84 Budget

The University of Kentucky Board of Trustees has approved a 1983-84 operating budget totalling \$363.9 million — an increase of 7.7 percent over the 1982-83 budget of \$337.9 million.

UK President Otis A. Singletary told board members that the new budget reflects the continuation of past efforts to: (a) improve and protect employee salaries, and (b) fully implement the cuts in state appropriations that were experienced in the 1980-81 and 1981-82 fiscal years.

Included in the budget is a cost of living/merit pool providing average salary increases of 6 percent for UK faculty and staff members.

Salaries on the main campus for the 1982-83 fiscal year (the last period for which figures are available) were about \$467 lower than the median of UK's "benchmark" institutions, Singletary told board members. This is a considerable improvement, he noted, over similar comparisons for the 1979-80 fiscal year when main campus salaries fell \$1,635 short of these neighboring state-supported institutions.

In a similar comparison, salaries at UK's 13 community colleges are about \$242 per year higher than the median of their benchmark institutions, Singletary said.

State appropriations amount to less than half of the new budget. The remainder of UK's funding comes from tuition and fees, federal and county appropriations, gifts and grants, and income from sales and services, endowments, investments, auxiliary services, the University Hospital, and restricted funds.

"If further state reductions do not occur, we will be able to begin to recover from the \$23.2 million in budget losses experienced in fiscal years 1980-81 and 1981-82," Singletary said.

He advised board members, however, that the State Secretary of Finance already has indicated further cuts may be in the offing if a projected deficit in state revenues occurs. "If such a cut does materialize, funds budgeted to address maintenance and equipment needs

deferred as a result of previous cuts will have to be used to cover it," Singletary said.

Major sources of revenue for the \$26 million increase in UK's 1983-84 budget include increases of \$17.5 million in state appropriations, \$4.3 million in student tuition and fees, and \$2.2 million in anticipated hospital revenues.

The increase in student tuition and fee revenue reflects a 15 percent increase directed by the Kentucky Council on Higher Education.

The Ed Prichard Tapes

Audio tapes documenting the life and career of Kentucky statesmen/politician Edward F. Prichard Jr. will be added this year to the extensive collection of oral history in the University of Kentucky's Margaret I. King Library.

The University of Kentucky Research Foundation has received a \$2,000 grant from the Kentucky Oral History Project, Frankfort, on behalf of the UK Library's Oral History coordinator, Terry L. Birdwhistell, for the Prichard history.

Birdwhistell will conduct most of the interviews about Prichard, while Vic Hellard, director of the Legislative Research Commission, will do the interviews with Prichard.

UK's oral history collection contains some 1500 taped interviews with and about such distinguished Kentuckians as A.B. Chandler, Earle Clements, John Sherman Cooper, Robert Penn Warren and John Jacob Niles.

The oral collection library is used extensively by writers and researchers, Birdwhistell said. But any interested persons may borrow tapes and transcripts of tapes, or may listen to them at the King Library. For further information, call Birdwhistell at (606) 257-2651.

7th UK Alumni Professor

An English professor who is a renowned writer, critic, teacher and illustrator has been named a UK Alumni Professor.

The selection of Dr. Guy Davenport to become the seventh UK Alumni Professor was announced by UK President Otis A. Singletary during UK's annual commencement in May. Davenport was recommended for the honor by an ad hoc faculty committee that reported to Singletary.

A UK faculty member since 1963, Davenport is one of the nation's outstanding critics and writers. He has reviewed books for such major publications as the New York Times Book Section, National Review and Life and has lectured at such places as Princeton and Yale universities.

Alumni professors receive an annual stipend. Alumni Professorships are held by Dr. Jacqueline A. Ngonan, pediatrics; Dr. Charles P. Roland, history; Dr. William L. Matthews, law; Dr. Joseph Kuc, plant pathology; Dr. Sidney Ulmer, political science; and Dr. Joseph L. Massie, management.

President Singletary cited Davenport for his "Personal commitment to excellence in his teaching, scholarship and service to the institution." Davenport is "A reminder to us of all that is best in academic life," Singletary added.

A native of South Carolina, Davenport holds degrees from Duke University, Oxford University in England, where he was a Rhodes Scholar, and a doctorate from Harvard University.

Davenport's collection of short stories, "Tatlin!," published in 1974 was termed by the New York Times as "a tour de force of fiction" which places the UK professor "among the most gifted and versatile men of letters."

Davenport has translated ancient Greek poetry, done comic drawings and caricatures for books by critic Hugh Kenner and decorations and titles for a book press and two literary journals.

At UK, Davenport was one of the first four University Research Professors named by the UK Board of Trustees; has been a Distinguished Professor of the

Year in the College of Arts and Sciences; and also has received a UK Research Foundation award.

Davenport has served several times on the Pulitzer Committee and is Kentucky secretary of the Rhodes Scholar selection committee.

In a copyrighted story in the New York Times Book Review in 1982, which was reprinted by permission in the Lexington Herald-Leader, Davenport wrote, in part, "My sense of writing begins in an obligation to see and to make what I see visible to others."

Upward Bound at SE

For the 17th successive year, UK's Southeast Community College, Cumberland, will conduct an Upward Bound program for high school students under a grant from the U.S. Department of Education.

The new \$115,611 grant is the largest ever, said Harold L. Patterson, who has directed Upward Bound programs at Southeast since their inception there in 1966.

Upward Bound motivates high school students toward college and other post-secondary education by means of counseling, classwork, and cultural enrichment.

"Our records show that more than 75 percent of our Upward Bound students have gone on to more education," Patterson said. "Many are now doctors, dentists and engineers as well as teachers and business men and women."

The year-long program enrolls 60 selected students from six area high schools — Bell County and Lone Jack in Bell County and Harlan, Evarts, Cawood and Cumberland High Schools in Harlan County.

Students spend six weeks during the summer at Cumberland College in nearby Williamsburg living and working on the campus under the direction of the Southeast Upward Bound staff. In the fall, students return to their respective high schools but continue to meet regularly for historic and educational tours, for remedial or advanced academic work, and for academic counseling.

Ice on Aircraft

Research by two UK professors of mechanical engineering promises to yield data useful in understanding how ice forms on aircraft in flight.

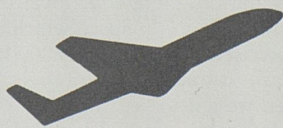
Dr. Richard Birkebak and Dr. Shiva N. Singh are co-principal investigators of a three-year, \$165,300 research grant from the U.S. Air Force through the University of Kentucky Research Foundation.

Birkebak and Singh will model ice build-up on the leading edge of aircraft in a UK wind tunnel and study heat transfer between ice and surface. Experimental results will then be used with available theoretical models to predict the growth of ice formation on aircraft structures.

"In recent years," Birkebak said, "the problem of ice formation on airplanes and helicopters has received considerable attention because of its importance to military warfare."

Ice formed on aircraft structures can increase their drag, decrease their lift and add dangerously to their weight. Ice can also lead to control problems, or slough off and damage other structures on the craft, including jet engines.

"We expect to collect a lot of fundamental information," Birkebak said, "applicable not only to this particular ice-formation problem, but to others as well."



THRI Smoke Equipment

Two major advances at the UK Tobacco and Health Research Institute (THRI) for determining the way people smoke today and a new smoke exposure system whereby this information can be used in animal studies has been announced.

Dr. Robert Griffith, consultant to the institute, says this equipment, when used in human studies, may help researchers answer the question, "Does the way a person smokes affect the likelihood of developing health problems?"

Dr. Griffith said that the equipment used previously to determine puff volume, puff duration, interval between puffs and number of puffs per cigarette has been interfaced with a micro-computer. The computer program, which Bob Dugan in UK's office of engineering services developed, quantitates smoking behavior of volunteers.

This information may be compared to earlier studies to examine changes in smoking behavior as it relates to changes in cigarettes. These data then may be extended to the smoke exposure equipment to study biologic activity as it pertains to change in smoking patterns.

This equipment, says D. Layten Davis, director of THRI, is surprisingly inexpensive and will be of value to the total institute program. He says the entire system costs only a few thousand dollars compared to tens of thousands for other, less flexible, equipment.

Dr. Griffith, who has years of experience in manipulation of cigarette smoke, also announced the development of a new smoke exposure system which will enhance institute research either by exposing animals or cell cultures to fresh cigarette smoke.

The apparatus allows researchers to subject tissues or animals to mainstream or sidestream smoke in situations approximating human conditions. It also allows researchers to study and manipulate individual smoking behavior parameters.

The original exposure equipment was built by Griffith in his home workshop and the model refined in collaboration with Ray Hancock, THRI shop engineer.

Challenge

OF STORY MUSGRAVE / BY LIZ DEMORAN

When Story Musgrave '66 was ten years old, he didn't launch rockets and dream about being an astronaut. Even when he went off to college, there was no occupation designated "astronaut," yet in 1967 when the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) selected its first corps of astronauts outside the military pilot ranks, Musgrave was a chosen one.

In April 1983 he was a member of mission STS-6, the first crew to take the space shuttle orbiter Challenger into outer space. It was also his pleasure to be the 28th American to venture outside a craft into open space.

Tied to a 50-foot tether, he and fellow crew member Don Peterson took the first U.S. space walk in nearly a decade, perfecting ways for future shuttle crews to fix ailing satellites.

Musgrave spoke at the National Alumni Association's annual reunion and Homecoming banquet in September describing the experience to one of the largest crowds ever to attend the event.

"If you limit me to one word," says Musgrave when asked to describe the experience, "I'd say 'fantastic,' but that word is inadequate.

"For 16 years, I've waited for this experience. This is why I got into this business — to be on the intellectual and physical frontier. This is why I took the job, what I am supposed to be.

"I can't say that I expected it, but I wanted a transcendental experience, an existential reaction to the environment. I'm not talking about an illusion, of seeing something that wasn't there. I'm talking about a magical, emotional reaction to the environment, to what is there. This is what I've been after all my life, to experience and feel new



Astronauts on STS-6 mission in April were: seated from left, Paul J. Heitz, commander, and Karol J. Bobko, pilot; standing from left, Donald H. Peterson and UK alumnus Story Musgrave, both mission specialists. They are pictured with a model of the Shuttle in launch configuration. Photo at right, Musgrave during space walk.

sensations. You know, I did my first airplane solo about 30 years ago, so I've been in the business of challenging physical frontiers for a long time, whether it's scuba diving or parachuting or skateboarding or walking in space. I wanted something to remind me that I was no longer practicing in the water tank."

Musgrave is still realizing the ramifications and complete effect of his five-day experience in space which began precisely at 1:30 and 1/800th p.m. (Eastern time) on April 4.

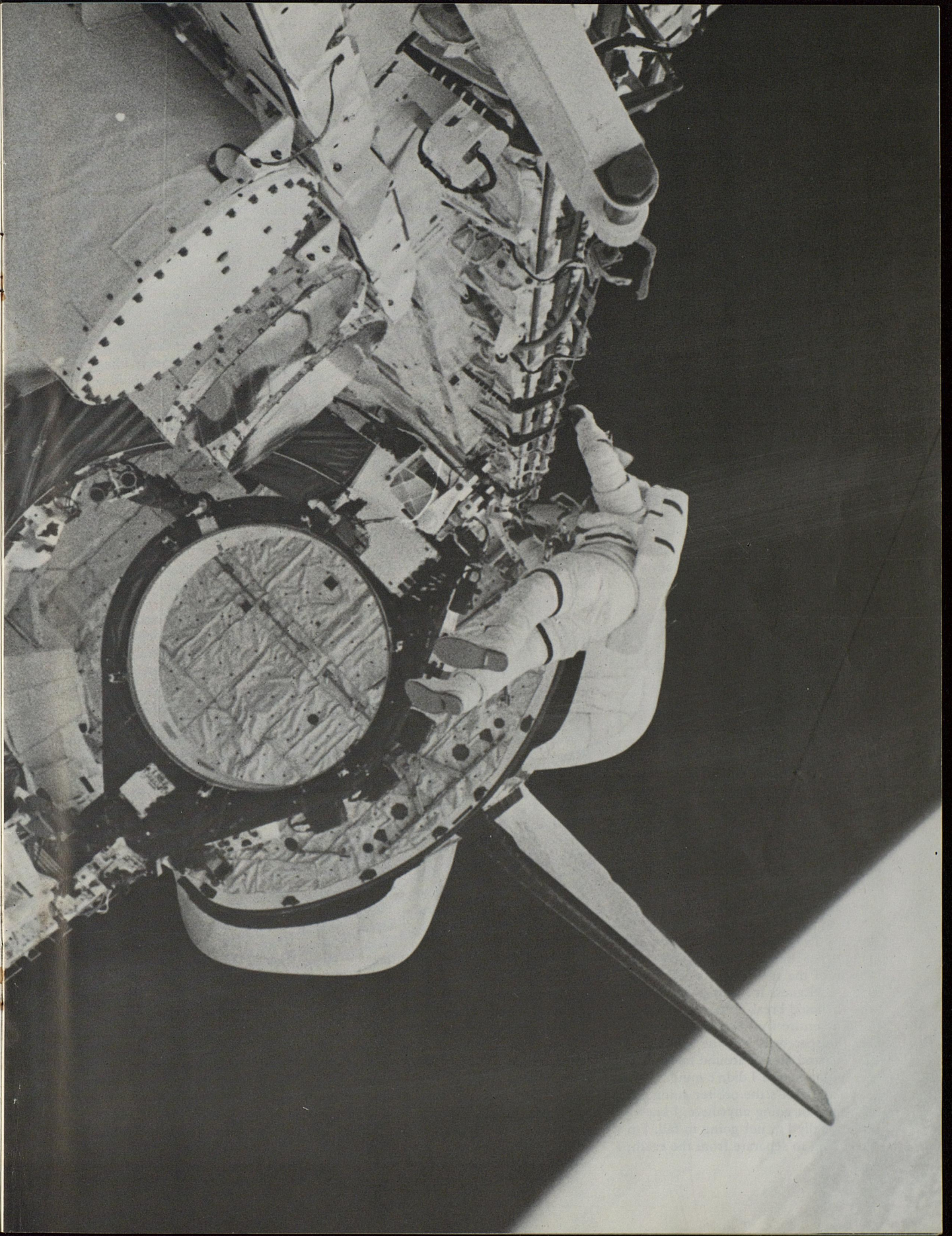
"When we got to bed the night before the launch, we had less than a 50-50 chance of going. I wanted to

know I was going to get up and go. I just wanted it to be that simple. But, we had to go to sleep, not knowing.

"Launch day we woke up with a definite go and got on with it. Sitting in the van this time I knew this really meant business, that what we were doing was not another rehearsal and that something real was going to happen.

"I had absolutely no butterflies about this mission. I knew what was going to happen and it happened. I knew every valve, every switch, and every number on this flight. It was sheer play for me to be able to so completely interact with my environment. The entire experience

Photos courtesy of NASA



tremendously turned me on.

"During the two hour wait on the launch pad, my only anxiety was that we might not get off. I wasn't thinking about the risk involved; in this kind of business you accept the risk. I wanted to light those solids and go wherever they took me. After all I had put into the program, this mission and waiting through all the slips (delays of lift-off since December), I wanted to get on the elevator to space, not the one back to earth. When the solids lit, and boy did they light, I felt a tremendous relief that we were going and we were going to do this thing.

"The launch was a push, a lot of noise, several vibrations, but much more benign than we had expected. After the solid rocket boosters extinguished and fell away, the ride was totally quiet and as smooth as glass. Eight and one-half minutes after launch the main engines shut down and five days of sheer pleasure without the constraints of gravity began.

"I had to be commanded to go to bed. I was so hyper and there was so much to do and see that I seldom went to bed before 5 a.m. Houston time.

"Technically, the mission was extraordinarily exciting, because we accomplished everything we set out to do — launching the TDRS (tracking and data relay satellite communications station), performing the EVA (extravehicular activity, space walk), conducting the medical experiments (electrophoresis to use electrical charges to separate blood components to a purity 400 times greater than can be achieved in the presence of gravity), and bringing the shuttle home in great shape (this was the lighter weight Challenger's maiden voyage creating a two-shuttle fleet that would enable NASA's Space Transportation System (STS) to meet its goal for 15 flights in the next few years).

"It was also personally fulfilling because I've been waiting for this for a long time. I've been working on the design of the space suit I wore since 1972, so I guess it's only poetic justice that I should break it in.

"The entire five days were exciting, but the spacewalk was the highlight. I got out and moved around totally at ease. I let go and I didn't mind coasting. Here's the orbiter going along and I'm not going anywhere. I knew emotionally I'm not going to fall; I'm not going to separate from the earth; I

can take a tool and put it here and it's going to coast along with us. I didn't care where the sun was, where the earth was — actually I was hanging upside down 170 miles above the earth. My reference frame was the structure of the orbiter, my work stations, the handholds. I did not experience any direction as being down. Nor did I experience any sense of time as you know it on earth. I was totally separated from it. Going around the earth every hour and a half, you get about 55 minutes of daytime and about 35 minutes of night. The only clock I had was mission time which referred to how long we had been into the mission and the scheduled events of the mission. That was the only time I knew; I was totally disassociated from any other reference. It sure was a spectacular sight. I was taking in the sunrises and the sunsets — you can't tell them apart from up there. Even such a simple thing as our flash evaporator was making things of beauty. It would throw out little icicles of water, and you would see a tremendous blizzard of sparklets of light of all sizes, shapes and velocities come tumbling at you.

"Every hour and a half, we made a complete orbit of the earth, and it was just like getting a crash course in world geography. Seeing entire continents with the naked eye is something special. We saw oil slicks off India, oil tankers in the Persian Gulf, the swirls in the Earth's crust where Iran, Pakistan and India collided years ago and the mountains were thrust upward by the force. We saw the White Nile and the Blue Nile converge in the Sudan, the dust storms in Mexico, the thunderstorms over Africa, the tranquil beauty of the Bahamian Islands. These are all 'gee whiz' things.

"You remember little things, too. Like sound. Even though there's a vacuum in space, if you tap your fingers together, you can hear that sound because you've set up a harmonic within the space suit and the sound reverberates within the suit. I can still hear that sound today."

Although many astronauts have suffered from space sickness (space adaptation syndrome, SAS), Musgrave was not among them.

"I've done a lot of research into SAS," Musgrave says, "and I favor the theory that it's due to sensory conflict at the level of cerebral integration. The

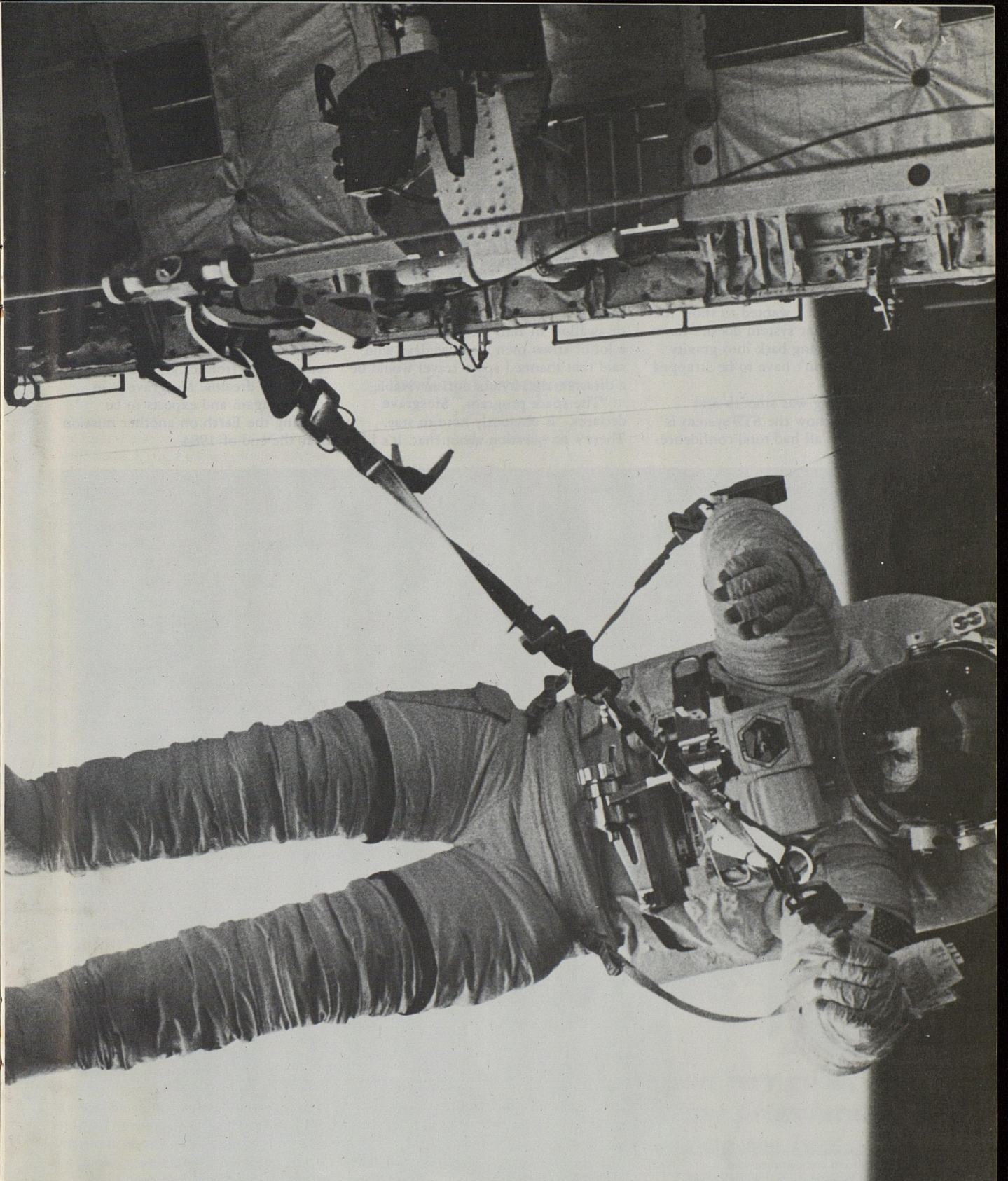
brain cannot understand vacuum, and it responds by commanding nausea and vomiting. It's a lot like seasickness.

"For some reason, I immediately oriented to weightlessness. I was totally at home in zero gravity and felt extraordinarily comfortable in a no-down environment. I trained myself not to expect to see a 'down.' I was prepared to tell myself that the floor of the spaceship was down and to keep myself oriented that way, but I found that I didn't need a down. To me, the Earth was neither down nor up. It was just there.

"Some people are different and get confused by all the sensory inputs telling them that down should be here, but, wait a minute, it should also be there and the two don't match. I had done a lot of work on integrating the vertical and horizontal parts of the spaceship, and I had no need to see or feel an up or down. Since I had no fixed notion of down, it never bothered me to see things up that should have been down. The usual treatment for SAS is drugs, but based on a subjective data point of one — me — we may be able to handle it by never having a notion of down.

"The only time I missed gravity was when I got into my sleeping bag. I tied it horizontally to a structure inside the spaceship and I slept horizontally across the shuttle. I slept up front near the commander just to keep him company since Bo (Bobko) and Don (Peterson) were sleeping at mid-deck. Now I'm a 'side sleeper,' and I like to change to different positions throughout the night. But since there is no up or down in space, I really couldn't sleep on my side. No matter what position I tried to take, the zero gravity would keep me locked in a neutral position — neither up, down or sideways. I couldn't twist and turn and hold a new position. I was tempted to take a strap and lock my knees in a crouched position, just to get some variety, but I never did. You know, the space program inspired all the medical research on sleeping, on what happens to you when you go to bed.

In keeping with his pursuit of knowledge (he has five college degrees) and daring, Musgrave added an experiment not programmed into the mission's timetable. Contrary to standard operating procedures, Musgrave stood up in the Challenger's cabin during re-entry.



Tethered to both the near and the far slide wire systems in the cargo bay of the Challenger, Dr. Musgrave conducts tests during the EVA, extravehicular activity.

"The whole flight had been so totally exhilarating and I was on such a high that I decided to stand throughout re-entry. It's my nature to press and push, to go beyond what is expected. I had my Hasselblad camera and I was taking some photos. Also, I wanted to prove that you can stand while going from zero gravity back into gravity. That's important if an astronaut ever has to leave the top deck and go below to throw a switch or a circuit breaker. I wanted to show that the cardiovascular system doesn't have any problem going back into gravity and that you don't have to be strapped down.

"My standing was smooth and steady, shows how the STS system is maturing. We all had total confidence.

Standing up throughout re-entry, instead of being strapped down, was the perfect end to a perfect trip. I was having fun. As always.

"When I came off the shuttle, I was a little wobbly. I had sea legs, but nothing serious.

"It's absolutely amazing that man, a creature genetically coded to live in gravity, can survive in zero gravity. When the space program started 25 years ago, there were people who said that man wouldn't be able to breathe or swallow in zero gravity. There were a lot of straw men in those days who said that manned space travel would be a disaster, that it was not survivable.

"The space program," Musgrave declares, "is obviously here to stay. There's no question about that. It's like

the airplane, the automobile, the train — a novelty at first and then a necessity. So much of what NASA has discovered and developed is benefitting the general society today. We have 'users,' people need the space program for what we can do in space and cannot do down here.

"The next thing that will rival our landing on the moon in terms of public impact," he says, "is when people finally take space to their hearts, when they realize it's the way of the future."

For Musgrave, at the age of 48, that has already happened. The 20th century high frontier is in his heart and in his dreams. Musgrave is in rotation again and expects to be orbiting the Earth on another mission near the end of 1984.



Dr. Musgrave suspends himself midway between starboard and port slide wire systems to evaluate the pull strength of the reel-in safety tether while astronaut Don Peterson busies himself along the port side.

Excellence

by Guy Davenport

Imagine a farm, outside the town of Selkirk, in Scotland, in the next-to-last decade of the 18th century. A little boy, age 8, is operating a corn-mill by walking in circles and pushing its haft. On this haft he holds an algebra book, pinned under his thumbs. It is not his book; he has walked 7 miles to borrow it from a minister. This is his education. His name was Mungo Park. Eventually he would become a surgeon, then a zoologist in Sumatra, and finally one of the great African explorers and geographers.

A few years later, at Cromarty in another remote part of Scotland, we can imagine the young Hugh Miller encountering his first-grade teacher on his first day at school. In those heroic days, literacy was a requirement for entering grammar-school, and in good Calvinist households children were skilled readers well before they went off for a fancier education under a schoolmaster. But little Hugh Miller was luckless in his teacher, who required him to spell the word awful. "A-w-f-u-l," said Hugh. The teacher then instructed him how properly to spell "awful." "A-w, aw; f-u-l, ful."

That's nae way," said little Hugh, "to spell awful," and took his cap off its peg and went home. That's the whole formal schooling of a pioneer geologist and one of the great masters of English prose. He was editor of *The Witness*, the newspaper of the Free Kirk of Scotland, and his geology books graced every Victorian library, and inspired most of the geologists of the next generation.

We know that Benjamin Franklin came from no school system. Nor did Thomas Edison, or Mark Twain, or

Charles Dickens. Tolstoy managed a freshman year at a university. Celine and Jean Genet, eminent young modern French writers, had no elementary education at all. Among women of note it is common to find a Virginia Woolf, a Caroline Herschel, a George Eliot having to be educated at home, or by their wits, as the universities were closed to them.

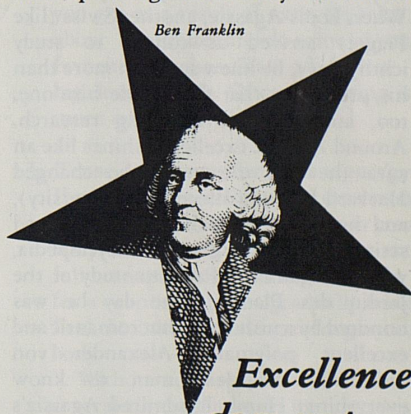
If a lack of education seems to breed excellence, a wrong education can do just as well. If van Gogh had been able to pass Greek, we might have lost one of the greatest of modern painters and had another Baptist preacher instead; Whistler remarked that if silicon had been a gas, he would have been a major general. Goethe was educated to be a lawyer, as was Flaubert. Proust's degree was in the diplomatic service. Perhaps, indeed, we should leave a formal education out of the account of people who have achieved excellence, or understand the matter in Ezra Pound's remark that tracks do not make the train go.

Excellence thrives on deprivation and hardship. When the ancient Greeks said that poverty is the mother of virtue, they meant that determination grows with resistance, and that character, like a sword, is sharpened against the rough and the gritty.

Excellence does not mean very good, it means pre-eminence amongst the best. Everywhere we find it, it is motivated by deep desire and stubborn persistence. It rarely has help from the world, for by its very nature, it is something the world has not seen before and therefore does not understand.

One of the greatest painters of our time is Henri Rousseau, who for his first

forty years was a petty municipal official checking farm produce that came into Paris, levying some pedantic local tax on cabbages and beets to be sold at Les Halles. Inside this nobody was a painter. He was untaught, naive, unskilled. But he loved the visual world and he loved painting. So he painted. He was, as we know, laughed at. Never for a moment, however, did he doubt his abilities. He created a world in his fantasy that was pure and childlike. He was a great painter, he said. His works would hang in the Louvre. Many people laughed until they cried at this preposterous jackass whose paintings defied every convention.



**Excellence
does not
mean very good, it
means preeminence
among the best.**

Six of his paintings now hang in the Louvre, and more would be there, except

that other museums got them first. It is easy to forget that Van Gogh's career is not very different from that of Rousseau. At least Rousseau sold a painting, something Van Gogh never did. In these two masters of modern painting we see two things to be observed about excellence; that it is the outcome of faith in oneself to the exclusion of all doubt; and that it is usually invisible in its time. All excellence sets a new standard — or should.

I, personally, wish that the culture which our government thinks it needs to defend with 48,200 atomic bombs could make a decent loaf of bread, even an excellent loaf of bread.

Excellence is a habit, like virtue and manners. In most people who achieve it, it begins early, as with Mozart, or Jean Piaget, the psychologist, who was offered a professorship by a university which admired his scientific articles and did not suspect that he was only ten years old. When Louis Agassiz, another Swiss (like Piaget) arrived at college to study ichthyology, he knew so much more than his professors that they made him one, too, and set him to doing research. Around Agassiz excellence shines like an aura (he was the man who changed Harvard from a college to a university), and he liked to tell how he saved and scrimped and bought an encyclopedia, when he came to Paris to study at the Jardin des Plantes. One day he was honored by a visit from that romantic and excellent polymath, Alexander von Humboldt, the last man to know everything. Humboldt admired Agassiz's drawings and his collections of fossils, but of the encyclopedia he said, "Come come, Monsieur Agassiz, we don't own encyclopedias, do we?" Next day, he sold it. Excellence moves alone, self-sufficient. The excellent know each other.

It can be said of our economic system that it can't afford excellence. It's the shoddy, the cynically made, the imitation that rakes in the bucks. Politicians do not

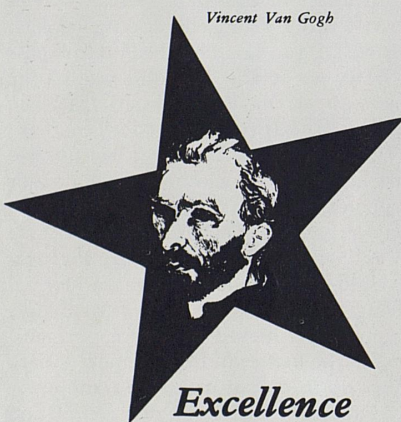
seem to know what words mean; patients rarely know what their doctors are saying to them. We have forgotten what sports are. It will come as a shock to some to hear that Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympics, saw no need for spectators at the games, and felt it unseemly that they should want to watch. Those were the days when the French track team wore white gloves, because the King of Greece was at the finish line, and one wears white gloves in the presence of royalty. The winner of the marathon, by the way, at those first modern Olympics (Athens, 1896) was a Greek shepherd who had never run a race before in his life. His prize was a winebowl that had been awarded once before, 2000 years back.

It is, however, easy to complain. If I seem to sermonize about excellence, it is because I feel that we have it in great measure, and best of all, we have an ideal of excellence, no matter how often we fail it. But we can't deny that we have an unevenness in excellent things to the extent that practically all views of our culture are necessarily ironic. All too often we elect the worst rather than the

SAC bombers and submarines 29,200 nuclear bombs; the current defense budget asks for 19,000 more. I, personally, wish that the culture which our government thinks it needs to defend with 48,200 atomic bombs could make a decent loaf of bread, even an excellent loaf of bread. I wish it had better poetry and prose, and finer paintings, and better manners, and an economy that will feed all the people; that is, an excellence in the art of living that could counterbalance and, in time, make unnecessary the awful debt we pay to the art of killing.

I wish I could go on honoring excellence by remembering examples of it, on this occasion, where it is all around me. But it has its perils, not because of itself, but because of its context nowadays. Conservative critics say that we have evolved a society which punishes excellence, by which they mean that our society soaks it to people whose excellence has made them rich. And we live in a society, said to be democratic, that has averaged just about everything out, until I fear for the status of excellence. We have forgotten what bread is, for example, and fresh air, and quiet neighborhoods. The cry went up so long ago that we have forgotten excellence in craftsmanship that the very topic seems quaint. Everything we buy is designed to fall apart as soon as possible, so that we have to buy it again. Books are glued at the spine, rather than sewn. The book as an heirloom is now impossible. Automobiles are slapped together. Shoddiness has crept into the highest places: the newest edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* prints a picture of Thomas Bourchier, who died in 1486; but as the portrait is by Samuel Lawrence, who died in 1846, and is of an obvious Victorian gentleman who is most certainly not a 15th century archbishop, we wonder about the standards of excellence at the *Britannica* office. This same edition has a caption under a picture of the novelist Jules Verne that says he is the Texas yellow-breasted titmouse, photo courtesy of the Audubon Society. It also tells us that Eudora Welty wrote *Clock Without Hands* (a novel by Carson McCullers), and that *Axel's Castle* is a novel by Edmund Wilson (it isn't).

Dr. Guy Davenport is professor of English at UK and a highly acclaimed author who wrote this essay for presentation at the 1983 student awards program.



Vincent Van Gogh

Excellence is a habit, like virtue and manners. In most people who achieve it, it begins early.

best people to public office. We have made arterial highways of our city streets. 320 people a day are killed in automobile accidents in the USA, and the volume of exhaust from automobiles daily is equal to that of the volume of the Atlantic Ocean. We have in our silos and aboard

Vitality:

TAP YOUR RESOURCES/BY SAM QUICK

Vibrant physical and mental health — that's what vitality is. To achieve it, you must direct your efforts to increase your life energy. For, when a strong current of energy flows through you, you feel more enthusiastic, more creative and more in control. At the same time, you suffer from less fatigue*, sickness and tension. The total effect frees you to be a better parent, friend and worker.

The most obvious source of life energy is food. You also receive energy from the air you breathe, from the sun, and from subtle energies that exist within you. With understanding and practice, you can learn to tap these ever-present, abundant sources.

Fortunately, there is no shortage of life energy, though sometimes you may fail to make good use of it. In your every thought, feeling, word and action, you use this energy in either a positive or negative way. And, everything you think, feel, do and say has some degree of influence — for better or worse — on those around you.

You send out positive energy when you think a thought of kindness; when you stand up for what is right; when you smile and take pleasure in the simple joys of life.

You send out negative energy each time you make a hateful remark or become tense, angry, jealous or depressed, each time you strike out against a loved one or act selfishly; each time you let fear get the best of you. When you send out negative energy, you generate a damaging state of physical, mental, emotional and

spiritual discord within yourself.

Like a boomerang, the positive or negative energy you send out tends to return to you. If you treat others with love and kindness, love and kindness come back to you. This return may be immediate or it may be quite delayed. Thus, increasing your positive life energy results in physical and mental well-being.

Learning to increase your energy level is a personal matter. What works well for one person may not be particularly helpful to another. However, if you choose from the ideas presented here and add your own common sense, good judgment and creative thinking, chances are you will find yourself leading a more energized, peaceful, healthy and vital life.

Physical Practices to Increase Energy

1. Eat a nutritious, balanced diet.

Food and drink are basic sources of energy. Become aware of how your body responds to what you eat and drink. Do some foods seem to give you more energy than others? How do the frequency and amount of food you consume affect your energy level, your ability to concentrate, and your capability to think clearly and creatively? Listen to your body's signals that you've had enough to eat. (Even slight overeating will tend to drain your energy.)

2. Exercise regularly.

The benefits of exercise are far-reaching. Although you will use some energy during exercise, you will get more back — as long as you don't overdo it. Know your limits when exercising. Don't strain or cause pain to any part of your body. Let your periods of exercise be enjoyable. And, of course, check with your doctor as necessary.

To experience the energetic feeling

you get as a result of exercise, take about 10 minutes and do some of your favorite exercises. Start off with a big, long stretch. Often exercising is more enjoyable with friends.

3. Tense and let go for instant energy.

If you are in good physical condition, slowly tighten all the muscles in your body. Do this until your muscles are fully tensed. Hold this high tension for a count of 10, then gradually relax. Feel the calm spreading through your body.

Without rushing yourself, do this several times. If you do it right, this exercise will relax your whole body and energize it at the same time.

4. Relax muscles you are not using.

Many of us have a habit of tensing certain groups of muscles unnecessarily. This uses energy that could be used in a more beneficial way. To relax this tension, sit comfortably. Starting with your toes, consciously

relax all your muscles except those you are using to sit. Allow this sensation to move slowly up your body to the top of your head.

5. **Stimulate your life energy.** Some people find this exercise very energizing. However, if you have skin problems or if your skin is easily irritated, this exercise is not for you.

First, briskly rub the palms of your hands together for a count of 24. Then hold your palms apart and, concentrating on them, feel the energy you have generated. Notice that your palms feel energized.

Now, briskly rub your palms together once again for a count of 24. Then use your energized palms to lightly but rapidly rub your arms and legs, and then all over. You may rub against your bare skin or over a light layer of clothing. This whole process should take no longer than two minutes. As soon as you finish your gentle but vigorous rub-over, be very still and quiet for five or 10 seconds; notice the peaceful feeling of energy tingling all over your body.

6. **Make good posture a habit.** In a relaxed, comfortable way, make it a point to sit straight and stand tall. Poor posture cramps your breathing and blocks the free flow of energy.
7. **Breathe smoothly and easily using your diaphragm.** Shallow or irregular breathing causes a loss of vitality. Diaphragmatic breathing is energizing and is good for your heart, lungs and mental functioning. In diaphragmatic or belly breathing, your stomach goes out slightly as you breathe in and then comes back in as you breathe out. Smooth and easy diaphragmatic breathing is nature's way; you breathe this way when you are asleep or very relaxed. However, it may be necessary to practice to make diaphragmatic breathing a habit during your waking hours.

To practice, try this exercise.* It's best to lie down; although, you can practice briefly while sitting. Before going to sleep and after waking are excellent times for three to five minutes of practice.

Place your right hand over your belly (diaphragm) with your little finger directly over your navel and your remaining fingers spread out so that your thumb is almost touching

your chest. Put your left hand against your upper chest with your little finger in the center of your chest.

Your right hand should go out as you inhale and come in as you exhale.

Your left hand should not move, but you may feel a very slight motion in the lower part of your chest cavity. Let your breathing be natural, gentle and effortless. And, as a general rule, breathe through your nose instead of through your mouth. With awareness and consistent practice, diaphragmatic breathing will become a habit.

8. **Take in full breaths of air.** To feel refreshed and energized, occasionally take in three to seven full breaths. Fresh, clean air is particularly vitalizing. Concentrate on the energy you are breathing in, as you inhale and exhale in one smooth, continuous flow, without any jerks or pauses. Here's how it's done.

1. Empty your lungs by exhaling fully.
2. Gradually start inhaling, using your diaphragm (see exercise in number 7).
3. Continue inhaling slowly and smoothly as the sides of your ribs move slightly outward and your chest begins expanding.
4. Complete inhaling by allowing your upper chest to expand fully and your collarbones to rise slightly.
5. Without any pause, exhale slowly by lowering your collarbones, letting your chest come in slightly, then your belly.
6. Without pausing, repeat three to seven times from step 2. Remember to relax.

9. **Avoid alcohol and other drugs.** Drugs for medically related purposes can be very beneficial. However, our society is drug-oriented with widespread misuse and overuse of drugs. Commonly abused substances, such as alcohol and marijuana, have one thing in common: they drain away life energy. Even so-called uppers are actually downers in that their long-range effect is to lower your energy level.

10. **Watch what you watch.** Much of what you look at has a subtle but a definite effect on your level of life energy. Beautiful artwork, inspiring movies, pictures of loved ones, and trees, lakes, mountains and stars are all uplifting and strengthen energy

flow. On the other hand, avoid energy-draining sights, pictures and movies. Guard your vitality. Let your common sense guide you.

11. **Be in touch with nature.** Go beyond exploring the sights of nature by using your other senses to enjoy the sounds, fragrances and tactile sensations of the outdoors. Make a habit of tuning into natural energizers, such as the early morning chirping of birds, the gurgling of a brook, the caress of gentle breezes, and the fragrances of flowers. Nature heals and revitalizes.

12. **Draw energy from the sun.** Solar energy is an important source of vitality. Soak up the sun's free energy. Occasionally, take brief sunbaths while concentrating deeply on the vast amounts of energy that you are drawing into your body.

13. **Listen to beautiful music.** We live in an ocean of sound, and our bodies and minds are constantly being energized or de-energized by sound. As much as possible, surround yourself with soothing sounds and avoid disruptive noise. For example, avoid rock music. The typical stress-producing beat of rock can be very de-energizing and is often antagonistic to the beat of the human heart. Harmonious music, on the other hand, particularly classical music, can help generate a state of energetic calmness. If you haven't already done so, you may want to introduce yourself to Beethoven's nine



symphonies, to the Strauss waltzes, or to some soothing sounds of the flute or harp.

14. **Have periods of quiet time.** Too often activity fills every minute of the day. "Hurry sickness" has become a common problem. You need space in your life to calm down and reflect, or just be. Quiet time lets you recharge your battery and helps you maintain an inner balance.
15. **Use stress management techniques.** When you are at your best, you are calm yet energetic. This is the goal of stress management. Among the hundreds of stress management techniques are relaxing skillfully, controlling your thoughts and your breathing, exercising, singing, listening to music, and meditating. By practicing a combination of these, many people prevent or reduce negative stress. Use stress management techniques regularly and feel the physical, emotional, mental and spiritual benefits.
16. **Give of yourself to others.** Give a dog a pat, a thought of love to a distant relative, a smile to a friend, a hug to your child, a touch of love to someone who is lonely. When you spontaneously give of yourself, your flow of life energy is enhanced.
17. **Simplify your life.** If you find yourself spending too much of your energy on things that you don't really value, get control. Decide what's important and what's not for now and for the future. Set some immediate and long-range goals. Then, let go of non-essential things or unfulfilling activities that may be cluttering your life. Review your goals frequently and examine how you are spending each of your 24 hours per day.

*Adapted from *Freedom from Stress: A Holistic Approach* by Phil Nuernberger. Honesdale, Pennsylvania: Himalayan International Institute, 1981.

Mental Exercises to Increase Energy

1. **Willpower brings energy.** When you think of willpower you may conjure up the image of people gritting their teeth with grim determination and trying with all their might. However, there is a gentle side of willpower, that is, the sense of giving yourself fully to what you are doing. It is your will that triggers your use of energy.

For example, your willingness to raise your hand triggers the current of energy that raises your arm. And, most doctors will tell you, if a person loses the will to live, that person's health (life energy) begins to fail.

But, the greatest way to stimulate will is through love. Compare your level of energy when you make a gift for a loved one to when you do a routine, household chore. Most people would face the former with more will and enthusiasm than the latter. The lesson — the more your actions and thoughts are initiated by your love for something or someone, the greater your will and the greater your vitality.
2. **Remember that you're in charge.** You basically are the creator of your own happiness and unhappiness. Your thoughts determine how you feel. It is not what happens to you that causes your feelings and actions; rather, it's your way of looking at things and the thoughts you have that determine how you feel and what you do. Avoid blaming. Take responsibility for your own behavior to maintain a strong and smooth flow of energy.
3. **Think energy.** When you've had adequate sleep and food and you are still dragging, you may find it helpful to *act* as if you are full of vitality. Avoid saying you're tired. There is a definite tendency to act the way you picture yourself. Without being fanatical, remember that you have a superabundance of life energy within and all around you. Learn to be more aware of this energy, and use your willpower to draw upon it. After 20 or 30 minutes of acting energetic, you may find yourself actually feeling more vitality.
4. **Avoid uncontrolled excitement.** Uncontrolled excitement invites depression; and both depression and agitated excitement sap your precious flow of life energy. A depressed person is simply an individual who has a very low level of life energy. If you go beyond the two extreme states of excitement and depression, you can arrive at a state of energetic creativity and abiding joy. Unfortunately, many of us have been brainwashed to think that we are not getting anything out of life unless we are excited. With this basic misunderstanding, it is no surprise that depression* has reached epidemic proportions.



5. **Hold your peace; don't let life ruffle you.** Any time you lose your inner center of peace, you also lose some measure of life energy. Try to develop a peace and even-mindedness that stays with you despite the ups and downs of outward circumstances. Stay above pettiness. Try to be unruffled in everything you do.
6. **Be mentally prepared for possible difficulties.** When you prepare yourself for a difficulty and it happens, you can handle it more successfully and with less stress. Preparation can also be a form of prevention. Any minor and major crises you have experienced should prepare you emotionally for future difficult circumstances. Imagine being confronted with challenges. Then, picture yourself handling the difficulties just the way you would like to handle them. Positive mental imagery is energizing and can help prevent or reduce future stress.

7. **Listen to your intuition.** You are constantly making decisions that help to either raise or lower your life energy. Your best friend when it comes to making wise decisions is your common sense. Intuition requires a calm and receptive mind. The more you cultivate this sense of inner guidance, the stronger it becomes. Intuition bypasses complicated thinking processes. Listening to and respecting your intuition is basic to good decision making and the wise use of your life energy.

8. **Think positive thoughts.** Thoughts are like mental magnets; what you dwell upon you attract. Realistic, positive thinking produces a pleasant state of mind and strengthens your enthusiasm — both of which are helpful in maintaining a balanced and strong flow of energy. Moreover, realistic, positive thinking tends to be self-fulfilling.

While it is often good to be aware of the negative, it isn't good to dwell on it. When you think too much about the negative aspects of life, you drain your life energy.

9. **Watch out for "energy killers."** Avoid those ways of using personal energy that immediately sap your vitality. Typical energy killers include choosing to be around negative people; negative thinking; anger, fear and depression; complaining and griping; feeling sorry for yourself; caring too much about what other people think; me-centered thoughts (I hurt, I hate, I, I, I...); hurtful gossip; and wanting to strike back.

10. **Avoid wasting energy.** You use energy with every thought, feeling, word and action. If you examine your life, you probably will discover things that you think, do or say that serve little or no useful purpose. For example, unnecessary worry uses a great deal of energy and at the same time blocks the flow of incoming energy.

11. **Accepting reality.** By accepting what is, you can avoid frustration and direct all of your energy toward making positive changes. Acceptance of what is also means accepting yourself and others just as they are.



Unconditional love frees us to grow. It also makes us more open to friendly advice.

12. **Forgive and forget.** Throughout the years you have probably felt hurt or mistreated. Unless you forgive these hurts and let go of the negative emotions that surround these painful experiences, your full flow of energy will remain blocked. Many psychological problems have at their base the lack of forgiveness. From time to time send thoughts of forgiveness to all whom you have allowed to hurt you.

13. **See the good in all people.** When you look for the best in those around you, your life energy is strengthened. The more skilled you become at seeing what is strong and beautiful and good in people, the more these qualities will begin to blossom forth — both in other people and in yourself.

14. **Do your work joyously and willingly.** Even a slight negative attitude toward work robs you of part of your potential vitality. If, for whatever the reason, you decide something is worth doing, do it willingly and with all your heart. Your willingness will draw energy to you in addition to helping you enjoy whatever you are doing.

15. **Try your hardest and more energy will come.** If you are working toward something you believe in and you know in your heart it is worthwhile,

and if you give it all the energy you have, your effort will draw to you additional energy. This is what athletes commonly refer to as a second wind.

16. **Learn to say no.** Avoid doing things you don't really believe in and avoid taking on more than you can handle. Be comfortable saying no to yourself and others. Knowing when to say no is one of the keys to conserving and wisely using life energy.

17. **Avoid scattering your energies.** If you spread yourself too thin, you divide your flow of energy in too many directions and weaken your power. Overscattering your energies reduces your effectiveness and drains your vitality.

18. **Be here now.** Concentrate on the task at hand. Avoid letting your mind wander. Practice focusing your attention on the here and now, and not too much on the past or future. Besides enabling you to be more effective, this concentration will relax and energize you at the same time.

19. **Be aware of and respond to early signs of tension.** Much tension can be avoided simply by catching early signs of stress, for example, slight tension in the neck, back or stomach; a restless mind; a strained look in the face of a family member. As these early signs of stress appear, change your thoughts, words or actions in an effort to reduce negative stress. Physical and/or mental tension blocks the smooth flow of life energy.

20. **Watch your first and last thoughts of the day.** Just before sleeping and immediately after awakening, the door to your subconscious mind is wide open. Therefore, the thoughts you have at these two times will have a particularly powerful influence on the quality of your rest and on the quality of your activity. Make your last thoughts before sleeping and your first thoughts after awakening positive, peaceful and powerful.

**Let Go of Your Depression, (L 323)* a publication by Robert Fetsch, Ph.D., is available in Kentucky counties through the local Cooperative Extension Service office.

Energizers vs. Energy Killers

People, places and circumstances as well as your thoughts, feelings, words and actions often have a powerful influence on the level of your life energy. A Life Energy Worksheet is one way to examine these influences.

On a piece of paper, put the title Life Energy Worksheet. Make two equal columns by drawing a line down the center of the paper. Label one column Energizers and the other Energy Killers.

Then, carefully examine your past and present and jot down in the proper column as many personal energizers and energy killers as you can. A smile and an early morning walk are examples of energizers. Complaining and oversleeping are examples of energy killers.

It's helpful to complete your worksheet by yourself and then to share and discuss it with others who have tried the same exercise. If you are in a group learning situation, you might share and discuss your worksheet with three or four group members seated close to you. Or, you may wish to share your worksheet with family members or friends.

Your Life Energy Worksheet can help you become aware of the often overlooked ways you may be strengthening or draining your flow of personal energy. Frequently review and add to your worksheet. Concentrate on eliminating or reducing energy killers, and do your best to make energizers a more frequent part of your daily life.

Your Daily Energy Cycle

Many people find that their energy level is higher at certain points during the day than at others. Your peak energy periods are those times during the day when you are most likely to be clear-minded, enthusiastic and creative. Think about a typical day and write down those hours when you usually have a high energy level and those hours when your energy level is usually lower than normal. When you can, use your high energy periods for the jobs that demand the most alertness, effort and creativity.

Remember that it is your will that triggers your use of energy. Direct your energy positively, and you will enjoy the harmony, strength and creativity that vitality brings. You will also bring out the best in others and see the best in the world around you.

Activities for Energy Awareness

Try These Experiments

- Take a minute or less to think about a past experience that was very negative for you. See if you can notice any subtle changes in the flow of your breathing and your life energy. Now, take a minute or longer to recall in detail one of the happiest times in your life. Notice if there are any subtle changes in your posture, facial expression, breathing and general mood. Do you sense more or less life energy?

- Slouch down in your seat or stand and let your head and shoulders droop. Notice your level of vitality. Then smile from your heart, raise up your head, put your shoulders back, and sit or stand tall and proud. Is there a change in your vitality?

- Take a cool, refreshing shower. Concentrate on the sound and feel of the water. As soon as you dry off, stop and notice if you feel more energetic. Also, does the energy in your body seem more evenly distributed?



Questions to Ponder & Discuss

- Can you give some specific examples of how people have used drugs to control their energy levels?

- In your opinion, when it comes to using drugs to control energy levels,

where is the line between use and abuse?

- What do you think about the statement: when your energy level is low, generally you are preoccupied with yourself?

- Think of a person you know who has an abundance of energy. What do you believe is the secret of his or her high level of vitality?

- Do different types of lighting affect your energy flow? Compare the following: fluorescent lighting, incandescent lighting, candlelight and sunlight.

- Do the colors in a room or the colors of clothing you wear seem to have an effect on your energy?

- When you go to sleep on a full stomach, does your sleep seem more or less energizing than if you sleep on an empty or light stomach?

- Proper posture helps promote a high level of personal energy. Do you have any ideas for promoting and maintaining good posture?

- Item 12 under "Mental Exercises to Increase Your Energy" suggests that forgiving and forgetting old hurts is helpful in freeing blockages in the flow of energy. What are some practical suggestions for learning to forgive and forget?

- What are some other ways to increase life energy.

Sam Quick is an associate professor of family studies in the College of Home Economics and a human development specialist with the UK Cooperative Extension Service.

Century Club

1 9 6 3 1 9 8 3

CELEBRATION

You know the feeling. It's two hours before the biggest party of your life and the plumbing goes bad. That's what happened 20 years ago when the Alumni House was about to open its doors for the first time.

It is said that about two hours before the guests were to arrive, a break in the boiler flooded a portion of the reception area. All the maintenance personnel on campus were summoned from their regular duties. By 4 p.m. the crisis had passed and the first guests were arriving with the appropriate oohs and ahhs to be recorded on a tape of first impressions.

Since that day many guests have come to the Helen G. King Alumni House. In addition to thousands of alumni attending meetings, luncheons, dances, wedding receptions, and a variety of parties and educational seminars, Presidents, Presidential candidates, diplomats, journalists and celebrities have been here.

The honored guests in October 1963, members of the Century Club who donated the funds to construct and furnish the King Alumni House, were feted once again this September in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the dedication of the alumni facility.

The 1983 ceremony was modeled after the original in which the guests were told: "Dreams are ephemeral things, woven from the cobwebs of desire, and not often in the span of a generation does a happy dream reach the material fruition which we are witnessing today in the dedication of your new campus home. This beautiful building is a monument to the hopes, the dreams and the concerted efforts of



When the alumni building was dedicated in 1963, Miss Helen King, director of alumni affairs from 1946-1969, stood in front of the plaque which tells the story in brief of the erection of the Helen G. King Alumni House.

a dedicated group of alumni leaders and to the generosity of hundreds of devoted alumni and friends; as well as material evidence of the confidence vested in us by a great university administration which implemented the dream."

Helen G. King, director of the UK Alumni Association from 1946-1969, presented the idea of constructing an

alumni facility to the board of directors of the Association in 1958. It was anticipated that the fund-raising drive and construction would be completed so that the building could be a Centennial gift to the university in 1965. Both the alumni board and the university administration greeted the idea with enthusiasm. Few universities had alumni facilities of their own, but those

who did spoke highly of their benefits.

The Century Club fund drive was launched with a goal of \$250,000. The late Mrs. Hampton C. Adams '28 and Dr. Ralph J. Angelucci '34 of Lexington were named co-chairpersons. The project was begun. It was also completed ahead of schedule and some funds were retained for future maintenance of the facility.

The building was named for Miss King. A full-length oil painting of Miss King, who next to Adolph Rupp probably means University of Kentucky to more graduates than any other person, hangs in the library. A 1925 graduate of the university, Miss King worked first in public relations, another job that kept her in touch with alumni. Today she resides in Lexington.

Dr. Glenn U. Dorroh '25, Lexington, was president of the Alumni Association when the house was dedicated. William M. Gant '47, Owensboro, was chairman of the dedication committee. The project was begun under Dr. Frank G. Dickey '42 during his term as university president and completed in the term of Dr. John W. Oswald. Both men participated in the ceremony. The building was named for Miss King who had guided the alumni program longer than any other person.

A bronze plaque inscribed with the names of the Century Club members hangs in the entry foyer to the King Alumni House. The building contains 17,000 square feet of floor space and is still furnished with Williamsburg reproductions. In addition to the Association's offices, there is a large receiving hall, library, board room, two meeting rooms, two sleeping suites and one sleeping room, a ballroom, lounge and club room.

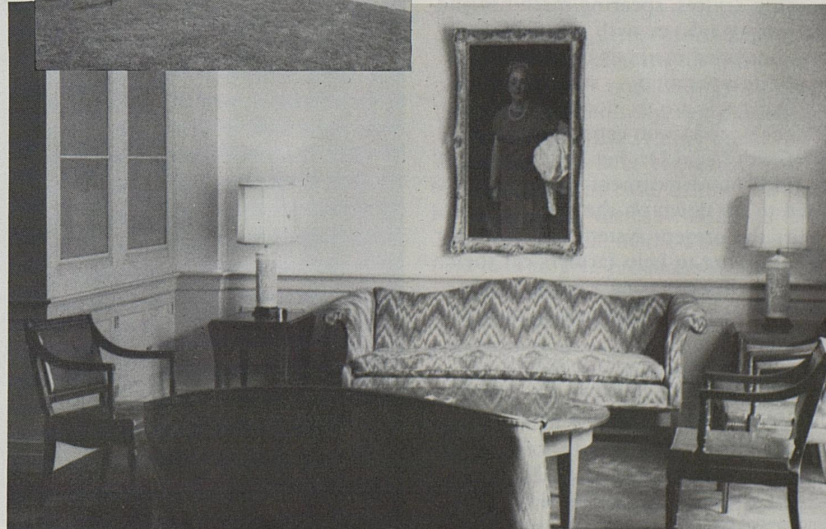
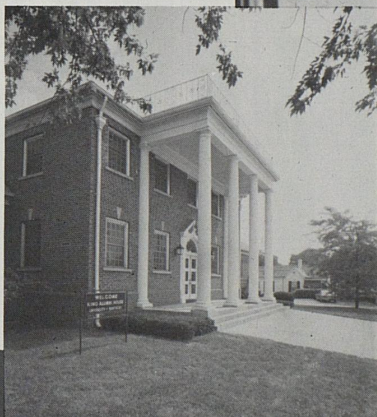
In 20 years, the King Alumni House has served its constituents, both the alumni and the university, well. The dream of two decades ago is being fulfilled again and again as the National Association and the university grow hand in hand in meeting the purposes assigned to them by society.

As Calvin Coolidge said, "To place your name, by gift or bequest, in the keeping of an active university or college is to be sure that the name and project with which it is associated will continue down the centuries to quicken the minds and hearts of youth and thus make a permanent contribution to the welfare of humanity."

Far right: The crowd outside the King Alumni House for the dedication ceremonies in 1963 included president emeritus Herman L. Donovan, seated left, and then UK president Frank G. Dickey '42 at the lectern.

Center: The colonial columns and ornate door of the King Alumni House are distinguishing characteristics of its architecture.

Lower right: A portrait of Miss Helen King, alumni director emeritus, hangs in the library. The library contains yearbooks from 1904, and a number of books by alumni authors. Today the Century Club continues to fund capital improvements, renovations and furniture refurbishing and acquisition.



Mechanization in the TOBACCO FIELD

by Moira Skinner

Any Kentuckian who has ever had the back-breaking task of cutting tobacco in the August sun no doubt has thought there must be a better way.

The same goes for the stifling, arm-wrenching job of putting tobacco up in the barn, and the long dusty hours stripping leaves to get the burley ready for the fall market.

Researchers in the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture agree there must be a better way. Members of the UK ag engineering department have been investigating new methods and machinery to help Kentucky farmers continue producing their top-quality burley, as efficiently as possible.

Many of the state's tobacco farmers are familiar with such UK-developed innovations as a low-profile barn design, curing frames, automatic housing devices, spearing machines and harvesting aids, or with new UK-recommended methods of curing or market preparation — such as baling.

"Our goals are to increase the farmer's production capacity and efficiency," said Dr. Joe Ross, ag engineering department chairman, "and to cut down on the drudgery and hours the present system requires. We're trying to help farmers cut their costs so they can earn a good income and supply enough tobacco to meet the demand.

"But all our research is geared to maintain or even improve the quality Kentucky burley is known for," Ross said.

With the cable hoist system, a farmer needs only to man the controls to lift and position beams of burley onto special barn tiers.



Photo by Bill Mesner, UK College of Agriculture

Several ag engineering projects have focused on labor-saving methods of harvesting and housing. While burley growers don't spend as much time harvesting and housing their crop as they do in getting it ready for market, these two jobs are the most intense, difficult ones they face, and must be done in only three weeks.

To help lighten the harvesting load, Elmon Yoder, a USDA researcher working in the UK ag engineering department, developed a harvesting aid in the early 1970s. The machine cuts plants and conveys them to a standing operator. The worker then spears the plants, transfers them to a wooden stick and places the filled stick in the ground.

Another device that makes cutting a whole lot easier is a three-wheeled, self-steering, self-propelled harvesting aid designed by UK ag engineers Larry Swetnam, J. Hubert Casada and Linus Walton in 1980. With the machine cutting the plants, the operator rides in a position where he spears plants as they are cut and stands the filled sticks on the ground without leaving his seat.

"Even though this machine doesn't eliminate all the work, it does make the job considerably easier than cutting by hand," said Swetnam. Other harvesters had been made to automatically cut and spear the burley onto sticks, but those machines were complicated and expensive to manufacture, he said.

The UK ag engineers wanted their machine to give farmers as much benefit as possible at as low initial cost as possible. So they designed the frame of their harvester to be multi-functional, capable not only of harvesting, but also of transplanting and cultivating when appropriate attachments are added.

The UK-designed harvester, with cultivating function, has been produced by Four Star, Inc. of College Grove, TN, and 150 were sold the first year. One study has shown the harvester to result in a labor-savings of 20-40 percent.

Four Star has put together a spraying attachment and a side-dressing attachment, Swetnam said, so the machine commercially available now will cultivate, side-dress, spray and harvest tobacco. Attachments to transplant and harvest a second row, both developed and being tested, will be next on the market.

But that's not all it can do. If the UK ag engineers have their way, the harvester will go from burley to broccoli — and other produce. They've built a vegetable harvesting attachment that enables a worker to sit low to the ground to pick bell peppers, or even lie flat on his stomach and pick cucumbers and strawberries. Either way, the operator has it made in the shade — under an awning.

"Picking strawberries is much, much easier on the machine," said Swetnam. "There's no bending or crawling along on your knees. You can lie on your stomach in easy reach of the fruit and the container is right at your fingertips."

And there's no carrying filled buckets or bushels of vegetables or fruit out of the field. The harvester, capable of carrying about 1,000 pounds of produce plus the workers, does the heavy work.

The ag engineers have tested the harvester on UK research farms and with producers in Lee and Larue counties to harvest strawberries, peppers, cucumbers, broccoli and cauliflower, and to prune tomato plants. Their preliminary data shows it probably can increase harvesting rates from 30-40 percent over hand-picking, noted Swetnam.

"The machine would work well in a small producer's operation," he pointed out. "Typically, especially in south central Kentucky, vegetable producers also grow tobacco."

UK ag engineers also have made strides in housing, the most tiring and dreaded burley production job. The traditional process involves workers standing on barn tiers, lifting and hanging sticks of speared burley plants — 40,000-plus pounds of "green" tobacco for each acre harvested.

Since farmers could reduce housing labor by cutting the number of times they have to handle the sticks of tobacco, many have built barns with three or four tiers instead of taller barns with five to seven tiers. Many have used plans for the new lower-style barns designed by UK ag engineers and available for the last 10 years.

The three or four-tier barns require only two workers in the barn, and one on the wagon, to lift and place the tobacco. "The smaller crew and labor savings are distinct advantages, and tend to offset any added construction costs compared with the taller barns,"

said ag engineering professor George Duncan.

He and fellow engineers have worked for the past few years on a housing method that eliminates all the manual lifting — a hydraulic cable-hoist system that a farmer can operate at the push of a button.

With this method, the farmer places his sticks of tobacco on special wooden beams that hold the equivalent of two barn rails. The beams, and tobacco, are lifted up into the barn on cables suspended from the top of the barn and powered by special hydraulic hoists.

After the beam is in position on the tier rail supports (all regular tier rails are removed from the barn), the hoists return to the ground to carry up another beam of tobacco.

"One worker at the controls can place a beam with 40 to 50 sticks up in a barn at the 5- or 6-tier level in about eight minutes," said Duncan. "You can place a beam in the lower tier in about two minutes."

His experiments and demonstrations show that the cable-hoist system can eliminate half the usual housing time and "all the drudgery."

Burley producers from throughout the state and beyond have been eager to see the cable-hoist system in action. Duncan has demonstrated it at UK's Spindletop research farm in Lexington, at the 1983 National Farm Machinery Show in Louisville, and in Tennessee in cooperation with University of Tennessee ag engineers. A demonstration at the UK Research and Education Center in Princeton is in the works.

He also has a series of on-farm demonstrations planned for this housing season. Cooperating with the University of Kentucky, some farmers in Madison, Metcalf, Henry and Ballard counties have converted tobacco barns (and in one case, built a new barn) to handle the cable-hoist system. They will test the method and host field days to give producers in their areas a chance to inspect it.

When testing and patent proceedings are complete, the cable-hoist housing system will be released to be manufactured, Duncan said. Several small Kentucky manufacturers will produce the hydraulic hoists and controls. Plans will be available to farmers to build or modify barns and put together the wooden beams.

"The cable-hoist system should be all ready to go by spring, so farmers can use it for housing next summer," said Duncan.

Ag engineering projects such as the tobacco harvester and the cable-hoist housing system, and others as well, have been supported in part with grants from the R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company and the Council for Burley Tobacco.

But the UK ag college's tobacco production research program received its biggest boost to date when Phillip Morris U.S.A. announced last November that it would provide more than \$600,000 over five years for UK researchers to undertake a complete, integrated systems approach to burley production research.

"We'll look at the entire operation, from harvesting in the field, to housing tobacco in the barn, to taking it down and going through the stripping process for market," said Ross, whose

department will coordinate the work of designing a unified tobacco production system to help farmers increase productivity.

With the Philip Morris funds, the ag engineering department will be able to add faculty, engineers and technicians to step up its research. The tobacco projects, some on the drawing board and some already underway, include these:

- * a machine that automatically spears plants, a project begun already by ag engineering researchers Larry Wells and George Day;
- * a high-speed machine system to cut, pick-up and convey stalks of burley to a holding system until housing;
- * a unitized, perhaps stickless, handling system for harvesting and housing;
- * a mechanical stripper that grades leaves by stalk position.

Researchers also will consider curing. "Since any new technology or methods

will affect curing," said Ross, "the quality of tobacco from our research will be compared to that of conventionally-handled tobacco each year."

And to bring it all together, the engineers will evaluate any proposed production system through computer modeling, which will predict how various methods, machinery and combinations will interact.

"We'll be able to assess the economic impact of a given machine for the average tobacco farmer," explained Ross.

Looking at the economics — as well as efficiency and burley quality — will ensure that any new method or technology truly gives Kentucky farmers a better way.

Moirra Skinner is an extension information specialist with the UK College of Agriculture.

UK ag engineers use an attachment on a one-row harvester to cut two rows of burley at the same time.



Photo by Bill Mesner, UK College of Agriculture

C L A S S N O T E S

1900s

Henry L. Poole '15 is looking for news of his classmates and college friends. Poole recently recalled in a letter that the class of 1915, 146 in number, received diplomas in a tent near the cannon in front of the Administration Building. He reports that he is in excellent health — exercises regularly, watches his diet, never smokes nor drinks, takes care of his home inside and out. He lives in a retirement community of about 34,000 from many countries of the world. He would like his friends and class mates to write him at 5105 NW 55th Street, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33319.

1920s

Eula Davis Young '24, '28 is a resident of Oxford, Ohio, where she is now retired. From 1940 to 1958 she was manager of the alumnae office and assistant editor to the alumnae magazine at Western College. From 1958 until retirement in 1964, she was secretary to the editor of the Beta Theta Pi national magazine.

1930s

Carl J. Owsley '30 has been elected to a two-year term as national president of the Owsley Family Historical Society. Owsley was one of the founding members of the society and has served two terms as first vice president.

Joseph and Martha Jolly Haydon '31 celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary last November at their home in Springfield. Both are members of the UK Alumni Association.

Ben Stark '32 is retired from

the faculty of Eastern Kentucky University. As a member of the faculty there, he was instrumental in the establishment of the social work division.

Lawrence M. Baker '33 is retired and living in Frankfort, Mich. For 26 years he taught psychology at Purdue University and for 11 years taught at Berea College. Today he continues his psychological work, gardens, cuts his own firewood, plays golf, reads a lot and writes some. Baker was the first student to receive the Ph.D. degree from UK.

Sarah B. Civian '34, after living in Mexico City for 22 years, has moved back into the United States. She now resides in San Antonio, Texas.

Harry S. Traynor '35 was among the first honorees inducted into the UK Greek Hall of Fame. Traynor was cited for outstanding volunteer service to the Pi Kappa Alpha chapter on campus. He is a life member of the UK Alumni Association and a member of the Association's Hall of Distinguished Alumni.

Susan E. Raczowski '36 is living in Auburn, Ala., where she is working on a master's degree in business administration. Despite the move to War Eagle country, however, she assures fellow alumni that she is no less loyal to the Wildcats.

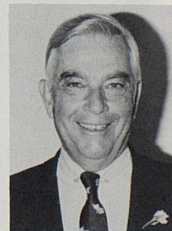
Beriah Magoffin '38 has been accepted as a member of the John Hunt Morgan Camp in Louisville, sons of Confederate veterans. He also has been accepted as a member of the

Military Order of Stars and Bars. Magoffin is related to the historic Magoffin family of Kentucky.

1940s

William F. Johnstone '42 has retired from the cooperative extension service of the Pennsylvania State University. He continues to live in State College, Pa.

Bob Conway '43, who lives in Ashville, N.C., is a history specialist with the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources. He has given over 500 programs on state history to schools, civic, and historical organizations. He is recognized for his knowledge of Appalachian folk arts and traditional mountain crafts. From his personal collection of mountain crafts that numbers over 1,100 items, he has prepared exhibits for five southeastern states. Conway, a journalism major, has written two publications — *North Carolina Quiz Book* and *Traditional Pottery in North Carolina*.



Robert H. Hillenmeyer '43 is the 56th person to receive the Lexington Optimist Club's Cup award naming him as the person who has been of greatest service to the Lexington community during the past year. Hillenmeyer, chairperson of the board of Hillenmeyer Nurseries, Inc., is currently chairperson of the

Kentucky Educational Television Authority as well as a director of General Telephone Company of Kentucky and Columbia Gas System, Inc. of Wilmington, Del., the parent company of Columbia Gas of Kentucky and affiliates of six other states. He is a member of the board of the Bluegrass Chapter of the National Conference of Christians and Jews which presented him with its coveted Brotherhood Award in 1981.

Hillenmeyer was a founder and first chairperson of the Bluegrass Mental Health Association, which has been responsible for much of the mental health and mental retardation developments of the past two decades. He is an active alumnus of UK having served as president of the UK National Alumni Association, and a member of the board of directors. He also has been a trustee of UK and a member of the board of the UK Athletics Association. He is a University Fellow and member of the Development Council. Leonard Press, director of KET during the presentation of the award, described Hillenmeyer in these words, "positive thinking, unfailingly constructive, always good-humored, a master diplomat by instinct, universally respected, a lightning-quick thinker, a superb problem solver" with "the very special quality of humanness and goodness."

Donald B. Towles '48, vice president and director of public affairs for *The Courier-Journal* and *The Louisville Times*, has been elected to a second term as president of the Heritage Corporation of Louisville. The corporation sponsors a series of ethnic festivals in downtown Louisville during the summer, which attracts 500,000 people annually. Towles, the only person to serve two terms as president of the International

Newspaper Promotion Association received that organization's highest award for outstanding service last May. He was also one of the spring 1983 initiates into Omicron Delta Kappa, national leadership fraternity.

1950s

John A. Stough '50 has been named managing vice president of the Louisville office of Alexander & Alexander, the second largest international insurance brokerage and financial services firm. Stough joined A & A in 1982 after its merger with Nahm, Turner, Vaughan, & Landrum, Inc., agency where he was a senior vice president. Stough is also first vice president of the National Association of Surety Bond Producers.

John C. Everett '50 has been named chairman of the board and chief executive officer of The Cumberland Savings & Loan Association, based in Louisville. Everett is also a life member of the UK National Alumni Association.

Joe P. Peden '53, former president of CONNA Corporation, is now chairman of the board and continues as chief operating executive officer. Peden is a co-founder of the CONNA Corporation which began operating Convenient stores in 1959. He is a life member of the UK National Alumni Association.

Don C. Weller '58 has been elected president and chief operating officer of Scurlock Oil Company, Houston, Texas, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ashland Oil, Inc. Weller takes part in senior management responsibilities, as well as continue to serve as group vice president, crude oil supply and transportation for Ashland. He will have offices in both Houston and Ashland.

Donald Q. Wallace '59, a senior principal and vice president of Chrisman, Miller, Wallace, Inc., recently was elected a Fellow in the American Institute of Architects, one of the highest honors the institute can bestow. Wallace oversees all client relations activities of CMW. Under Wallace's design direction, CMW has received many honor awards for outstanding architectural design. Wallace was chiefly responsible for the master plan of the Kentucky Horse Park and served as CMW's principal-in-charge for the design and development of that project. Wallace is a life member and national board member of the UK Alumni Association. He is also a board member of the American Bank and vice chairperson of the Lexington Economic Development Commission executive committee.

1960s

Anne Armstrong Thompson '60 was one of two UK alumni to be initiated into the Omicron Delta Kappa leadership fraternity in the spring. Thompson is a novelist and lives in Frankfurt.

Sara Jean Riley Gamble '60 is a freelance writer/researcher living in Minneapolis, Minn. Her hobbies include creative photography, writing poetry, articles and children's stories and promoting dance.

Joe E. Johnson II '60 has been named senior vice president in charge of residential lending for Fulton Federal Savings & Loan Association, Atlanta, Ga.

Harry H. Browning '60 has been named executive vice president of Newspaper Printing Corporation, agent for *The Tennessean* and the *Nashville Banner*. Previously, Browning was vice president for operations

of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*. He is a past president of the Greater Cincinnati UK Alumni Club and a member of the UK National Alumni Association.

Kenneth Baker '61 has been honored by the Upjohn Company for outstanding achievement in sales for 1982. He is one of 17 individuals recently named as repeat winners to the company's Agricultural Division Sales Academy. Baker, a sales representative for TUCO Agricultural Chemicals, a division of the Upjohn Company, joined the company in 1964 and services the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

Jack Guthrie '63 was featured in the business news section of the *Louisville Times* where special note was taken of his promotional abilities. In six years, Guthrie's public relations firm, Guthrie & Associates, has become one of the largest public relations firms in the state now employing 14 people with a satellite office in Cincinnati, seeing revenues hinted to be about \$500,000 a year and growing at the rate of 25 to 35 percent. Jack Guthrie & Associates is a full-service firm — handling financial, community and internal relations — with the added plus of a special events (Creative Events Management) division. Guthrie is a member of the board of directors of the UK National Alumni Association and chairperson of its special events committee which arranged a weekend in Chicago to view the Vatican exhibit in October.

Carolyn Reid Bond '63 is first lady of the state of Missouri. As the wife of Christopher "Kit" Bond who first became governor in 1973, it has been her goal to restore the Missouri Governor's Mansion which sits atop a grassy bluff overlooking the Missouri River. A book, scheduled for release October 1, *Past and Repeat: The History and*

Hospitality of the Missouri Governor's Mansion will contain historical photographs, memorabilia, recipes and menus associated with the mansion and its occupants.

Leslie G. Whitmer '63, '65 is now clerk of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky. Whitmer previously was executive director of the Kentucky Bar Association. He also has served as attorney advisor general in the Chicago regional office of the general counsel, United States Department of Agriculture, as registrar of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, executive director of the board of trustees of the Kentucky Bar Center and editor of the *Kentucky Bench and Bar Journal*.

1970s

Doug Brown '70 currently operates a dairy at his Brownway Farm on US 62 near Georgetown.

Crump Baker '70, '71, '75 an associate professor of mathematics at Indiana University Southeast, was named Outstanding Teacher of the Year. He teaches both first and second semester calculus courses and lower level algebra courses in addition to one or two upper division math classes each semester. The responsibility for coordinating IUS' math program is also his. Baker was recommended for this award by faculty and students who wrote letters citing his willingness to work one-on-one with students, and his structured approach to teaching math.

Michael B. Mountjoy '72 has been elected president of the Louisville Area Chapter of the Kentucky Society of Certified Public Accountants. Mountjoy is a partner in the Louisville office of Carpenter, Strothman &

Robin, a regional CPA firm. He has been an active member in the Kentucky Society of CPAs and for the past year has served as a member of its board of directors.

Donna L. Cleavinger '73, '75 is assistant professor of drama at North Texas State University. She has authored and co-authored a number of articles in such journals as *Dramatics*, *Empirical Research in Theatre*, and *the Michigan Chronicle*. She has written a book on the Dallas Repertory Theatre which will be published later this year. In 1983 Dr. Cleavinger received the North Texas State's Student Association honor professor award.

William F. Gadberry Jr. '74 has been assigned to Kwang Ju Air Base in the Republic of Korea, as the base civil engineer. Before his assignment in Korea, he was the chief of civil engineering operations at Grissom

AFB, Ind. Capt. Gadberry has been in the Air Force for eight years.

Lois J. Barnes '75, a social studies teacher at Western Hills High School, Frankfort, was awarded a fellowship to visit Japan this summer as a guest of the Japan Institute for Social and Economic Affairs (JISEA). Barnes plans to use her Japan experience in her international relations course as well as in conjunction with her students' participation in the North American Invitational Model United Nations. While in Japan she investigated contemporary economic and political topics. Upon return she developed this information into a variety of imaginative lessons including simulations. Barnes eventually hopes to disseminate her materials to all social studies teachers in Kentucky. Altogether, 20 American educators from throughout the U.S., representing all levels of social studies teaching, were selected for this year's trip.

1980s

Gayle Walters Nickols '80 has been chosen as the 1982-83 Young Career Woman by the Richmond Business and Professional Women's Club. Nickols has been employed since March 1982 as a sales representative for a local radio station. Previous employment has included marketing specialist for the First Hardin National Bank and Trust Company and director of the Hardin County Public Library. Nickols is currently on the part-time mass communications faculty at Eastern Kentucky University. A recipient of numerous awards, Nickols has received the E-Town Chamber of Commerce Big E Award for community service, the Outstanding Citizen Award in Elizabethtown, and was named Young Career Woman of E-Town in 1981. Her membership in professional organizations includes: the Kentucky Broadcaster's Association and the Association of Women in Communication. Nickols

interests include community involvement, recreational reading and theatre and the arts.

Jennifer Johnson '82 has been approved for training as a missionary journeyman by The Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board. Pending medical clearance and successful completion of a five-week training course at Meredith College in North Carolina, Johnson will work in Nagasaki, Japan, for two years with a Southern Baptist career missionary.

Community Colleges

Atha Kouise Lang Korte JCC credits her associate degree in management technology from Jefferson Community College with two pay increases and now a new assignment dealing with computer operations for her employer. Korte lives in Pleasure Ridge Park.

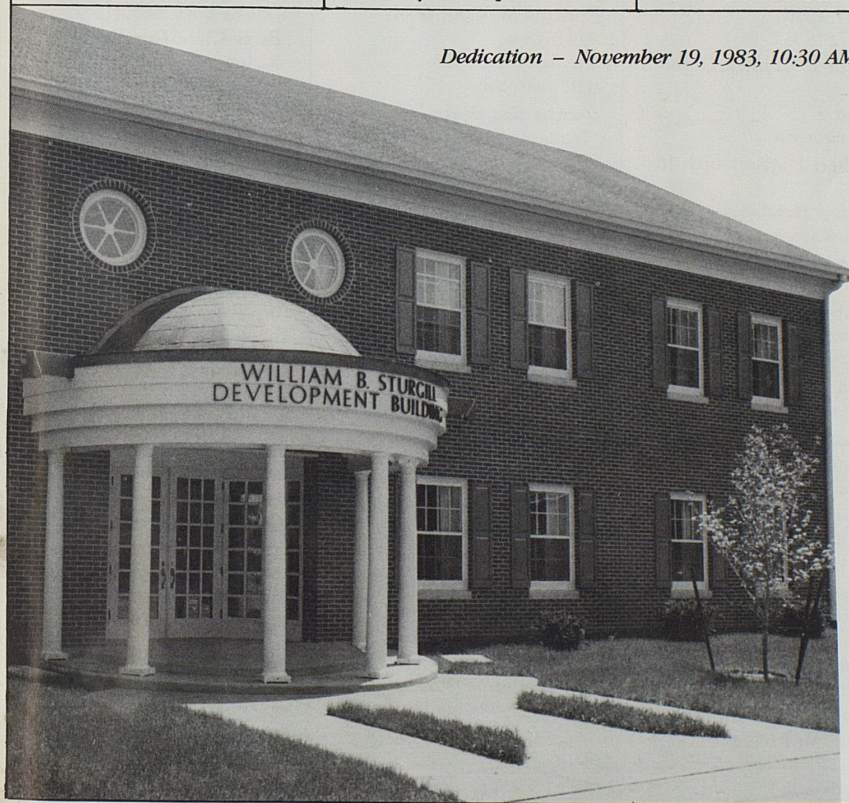
Dedication - November 19, 1983, 10:30 AM



William B. Sturgill

Come Visit

The UK Development Office is now located in the William B. Sturgill Development Building at 450 Rose Street. The two-story structure is the new home for the fund-raising offices formerly located on the second floor of the Administration Building, as well as the Medical Center Development office which was located at 907-909 Rose Street. The new building was made possible by a gift of \$400,000 from William B. Sturgill '46, a Lexington businessman and chairperson of the UK Board of Trustees.



Necrology

*Alice Cary Williams '11
Evanston, Ill.
Date unknown

Ruby Marcum Nye '12
Tampa, Fla.
February 1981

Horace P. Bird '15
Auburn
January 11, 1983

*Hyman Fried '17
Ft. Worth, Texas
November 17, 1982
Life member

*Miriam Horine Hunt '17
Lexington
June 3, 1983

Curtis Field Park '17
Harrodsburg
Date unknown

Irma Wentzell Byrd '20
Louisville
April 3, 1982

*J. Winston Coleman, Jr. '20, '29, '47
Lexington
May 4, 1983
Life member

Clarence L. Wood '21
Maysville
May 19, 1983

James E. Croley '23
Pineville
January 8, 1979

Harry Fox Young '24, '28
Oxford, Ohio
April 19, 1983

*Robert R. Dawson '25
Bloomfield
May 14, 1983
Life member, Century Club
UK Fellow

*Sarah Thorn Mitchell '25, '32
Covington
July 7, 1983

Lester H. Boese '25
Batesville, Ind.
Date unknown

Mary Elizabeth Hanson '25
Lexington
December 5, 1981

*Helen Perry Hunter '26
Paris
May 6, 1983

*J.D. Williams '26, '30, '50H
Oxford, Miss.
May 29, 1983

Cary S. Daugherty '27
Teaneck, N.J.
October 16, 1982

Hillard W. Willis '27
Coral Gables, Fla.
December 31, 1981

Orion W. McMurtry '27
Harrodsburg
Date unknown

Nall T. Hooks '28
Pembroke
Date unknown

James A. Alexander '29
Lexington
May 4, 1983

*Howard G. Williams '31
Lexington
December 21, 1979

*James L. Powell '31
Madisonville
February 3, 1983

*Charles K. Tieche '32
St. Paul, Va.
February 15, 1983

George M. Harris '32
Carrollton
July 1982

*Paul E. Borders '33
Lexington
Date unknown

John W. Littlefield '33
Mt. Sterling
Date unknown

F.F. Worthington '33
Sonoma, Calif.
June 17, 1983

Gertrude O'Connell Drennon '33
Lexington
Date unknown

J. Herbert Haynesworth Jr. '33
Arlington Heights, Ill.
Date unknown

*Edmund Wallace Brent '34
Paris
December 6, 1981

Life member

*Edwin B. Patterson '34
Rockville, Md.
Date unknown 1982

William H. Ball '34
Williamsburg
April 27, 1983

L. Alline Waits '35
Rushville, Ind.
January 13, 1982

*William T. Drury, Jr. '35
Lexington
June 2, 1983

Webster H. Cosse '35
New Rochelle, N.Y.
February 13, 1982

Majorie Mae Koehler '37
Hamilton, Ohio
Date unknown

Frank Edward Wehle '38
Lexington
July 3, 1983

Alfred S. Wathen '39
Bardstown
Date unknown

Charles Roy Clark '40
Flatwoods
December 27, 1982

Emily DeGaris Reeves '40
Winchester
June 3, 1983

*Gino A. Ratti '41
Palmetto, Fla.
February 11, 1983

Robert J. Nickel '42
St. Petersburg, Fla.
February 8, 1983

George W. Edwards '43
Harrodsburg
July 29, 1973

Joseph F. Atkins Jr. '43
Cardiff, Calif.
June 5, 1982

Carolyn Schoeffler Bergmann '45
Louisville
August 29, 1974

*Jack P. Truitt '46
Lexington
June 25, 1983

*Cassius M. Cooper '47
Lexington
February 22, 1983

Life member

Bertha Rae Baker '48
Trona, Calif.
Date unknown 1981

Nancy Eastin Hieronymus '48
Somerset
July 7, 1983

*Thomas G. Martin '49
Lexington
June 8, 1983

William C. Wallace '49
Munfordville
April 1979

Donald C. Hoskins '50
Louisville
September 11, 1981

William P. Day '50
Euclid, Ohio
January 26, 1983

Joe Robert Brock Hacker '61
Cocoa Beach, Fla.
May 18, 1983

W. Earl Dean Jr. '64
Harrodsburg
April 5, 1981

*Aaron Wayne Linville '68
Paris
June 3, 1983

Nancy Andrews Winkelman '69
Cleveland, Ohio
March 12, 1979

*Joan Theophila Oexmann '70
Lexington
May 25, 1983

*Samuel K. Settles '71
Danville
February 7, 1983

Barbara Arnett Baker '78
Lexington
May 10, 1983

Brian L. Bowman '81
Columbus, Ohio
Date unknown

*Jack W. Green
Louisville
August 8, 1982

*Coleman C. Johnston
Lexington
June 13, 1983

Century Club
Elaine Evans Lane
Morehead

February 17, 1980

Martin Dyche
London
December 28, 1981

*Elizabeth Millard Moore
Mt. Sterling
February 21, 1983

Betty Clark Combs
Richmond
July 2, 1983

Janet Sue Rebstein
Covington
March 3, 1981

Marion F. Glass
Lexington
Date unknown

*Sidney E. Lane
Morehead
February 17, 1980

*W.D. Becker
Louisville
Date unknown

*May V. Wilson
Minneapolis, Minn.
May 12, 1982

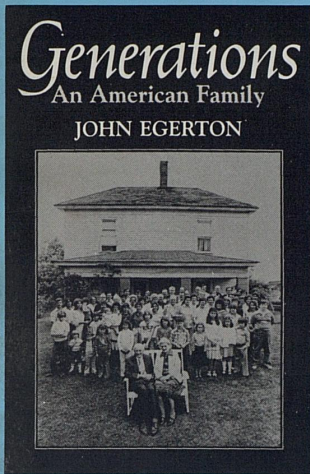
Life member

*J.M. Alverson
Paris
May 5, 1983

Life member
Edwin V. Mack
Lexington

Date unknown
Century Club
**Denotes active membership in UK Alumni Association at time of death.*

The UK National Alumni Association Book Club brings members 30% discounts on these great Kentucky books....



A Powerful New Book About Kentucky

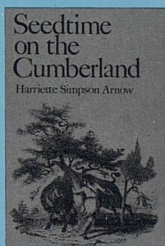
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JOHN EGERTON

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SEEDTIME ON THE CUMBERLAND

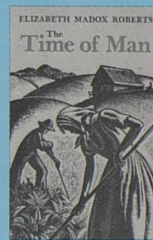
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___ 1467 TIME OF MAN	16.00
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