

The Kentucky Alumnus
Summer 1970





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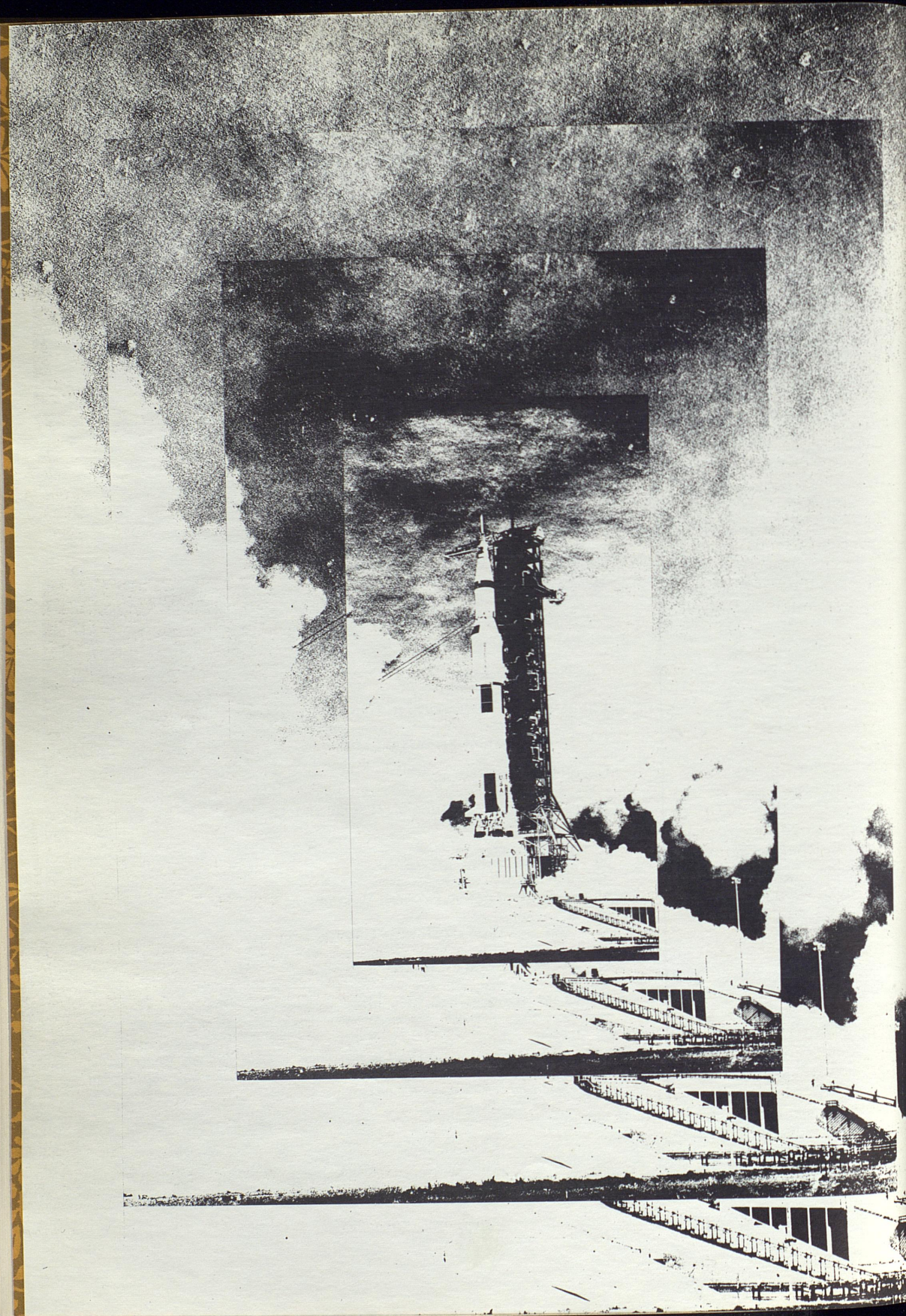
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Summer 1970

Editor: Joyce Todd

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LUN EXP

On 24 July 1969, the moon, the most distant planet, the most scientific investigation of our planet, the most understanding of our planet (as) derived from the radiation from the moon, cosmic rays, and meteorites were brought back from the moon. . . . "state of the art" Apollo II Lunar Module, Science magazine, No. 3918, which is a compilation of the material brought back from the moon. The article also discusses the study of the moon by scientists from many different universities in order to determine the differences between the moon and ourselves. The rock surface of the moon, which are the result of volcanic activity, particles of dust, ash, and gas, evaporation, and condensation. The soil is composed of iron, copper, gold, and silver. The relatively small amount of water on the moon has been found to be different from its form on Earth. Significant differences in the composition of the moon's surface of the moon are being understood through the study of the moon's planets. The atmosphere of the moon is a thin layer of radiation, which is the result of the moon's position. Furthermore, the moon is being studied with a sample of the moon's surface, the solar wind. The study of the moon's primitive materials is an intensive study, employing a number of different combinations, procedures, and techniques.

LUNAR EXPLORATION

On 24 July 1969 the first samples from our sister planet, the moon, were returned to earth for direct scientific investigation. Prior to this, our understanding of the extraterrestrial universe (as derived from study of electromagnetic radiation from stars and planets, from study of cosmic rays, and from analysis of meteorites. Meteorites were, until the return of Apollo 11, the only extraterrestrial objects we could actually hold in our hands and scrutinize in the laboratory. Unlike meteorites, the lunar samples come from a good sized planetary object whose location is well known. . . " stated the lead article, "Summary of Apollo 11 Lunar Science Conference," of Science magazine, January 30, 1970, Vol. 167, no. 3918, which was devoted in its entirety to a compilation of the scientific study of the samples brought back from the first voyage to the surface of the moon.

The article also stated:

The study of these samples by more than 500 scientists from nine countries culminated in a diversity in interpretation of observations and even some differences between the observations themselves.

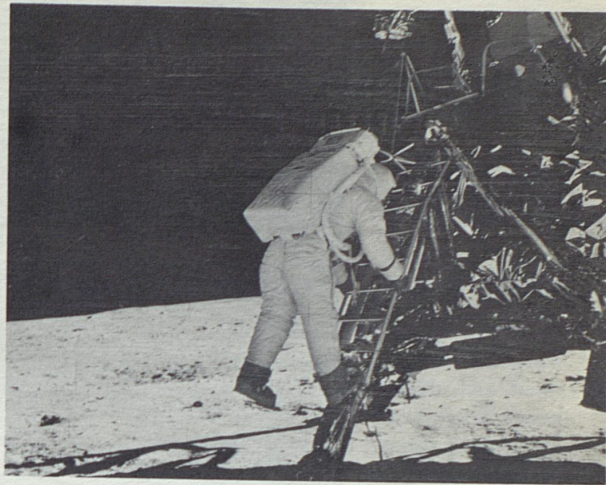
The rock surfaces show evidence of surface erosion, which are the result of impacts by tiny, high velocity particles, accompanied by local melting, leaching, evaporation, and condensation.

The soil is enriched with nickel, cadmium, zinc, silver, gold, copper, and thallium.

The relatively young age of the basalts shows that the moon has not been a completely dead planet from its formation but has undergone significant differentiation; therefore, much of the surface of the moon is of great importance in understanding the early evolution and differentiation of planets.

The atmosphere-free surface of the moon is a monitor of radiation from both the galaxy and the sun. Furthermore the lunar rocks have provided us with a sample of the gases blown off the sun in the solar wind. This can help us to better infer the evolution of the earth's atmosphere from the primitive material of the sun.

An intensive search for viable organisms, employing a multitude of environmental and media combinations, produced negative results.

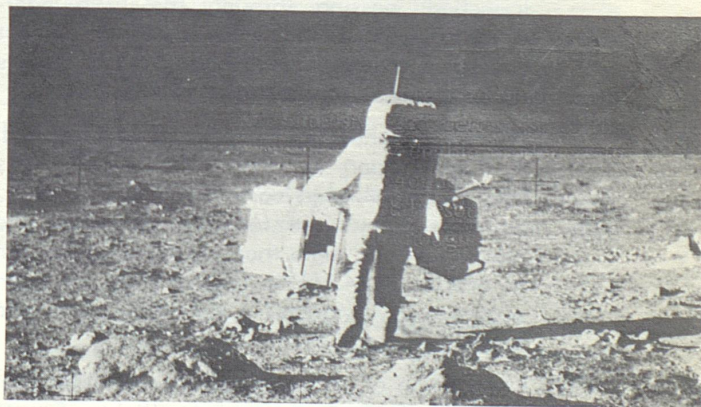


Astronaut Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr., lunar module pilot, descends the steps of the Lunar Module ladder as he prepares to walk on the Moon. He had just egressed the LM. This picture was taken by Astronaut Neil A. Armstrong, commander, with a 70mm lunar surface camera during the Apollo 11 extravehicular activity. NASA Photograph



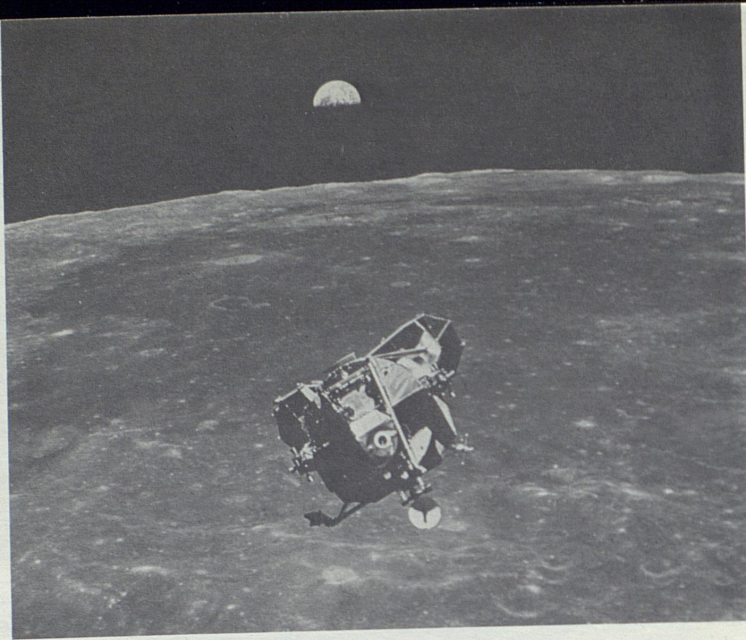
Astronaut Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr., lunar module pilot, is photographed walking near the lunar module during the Apollo 11 extravehicular activity. A LM foot pad is at lower right. This picture was taken by Astronaut Neil A. Armstrong, commander, with a 70mm lunar surface camera.

NASA Photograph



Aldrin prepares to deploy the EASEP components.

NASA Photograph



The Apollo 11 lunar module ascent stage photographed from the command service module during rendezvous in lunar orbit. The LM was making its docking approach to the CSM. The LM descent stage used as a launch platform was left on the lunar surface. The large dark colored area in the background is Smith's Sea centered at 85 degrees East longitude and 2 degrees South latitude on the lunar near side. This view is looking west. The Earth rises above the lunar horizon.

Outer Space Calender

Twenty years from now, if NASA's dreams come true, the United States will have landed men on Mars, and taken photographic close-ups of every planet in the solar system, from tiny Mercury broiling near the sun to icy, far-off Pluto.

- 1971 A three-man Saturn workshop will go on a 28-day flight. A Mariner spacecraft will go into orbit around Mars.
- 1972 The three-man Saturn workshop will go on a 56-day mission. A Pioneer spacecraft will be launched; passing through the little-understood asteroid belt, it will reach Jupiter in about two years, sending back TV pictures and reports on the planet's magnetism and radiation.
- 1973 A second Pioneer spacecraft will be launched. A dual mission to Venus and Mercury has been programmed to leave the earth in October, zip past Venus the following February and reach Mercury, more than half-way to the sun, in March 1974. (This mission has not been approved by Congress.) A Viking ship will land on the surface of Mars.
- 1975 Completion of an elaborate space station that will hold nine to twelve men for flights of up to six months.

1980 A giant orbiting space base that can carry 50 to 100 men for flights of a year or more. Under development to serve these spacecraft are a series of space shuttles, jeeps, and tugs. One of NASA's projects is for an automatic moonjeep that could be guided from earth on exploratory journeys of hundreds of miles.

1982 The first good chance to dispatch a man to Mars; however, a more likely landing period is 1986-88. (Space officials figure they will continue to spend the present \$4 billion-a-year level to get a man to Mars and back by 1988.)

1985 Establishment of a permanent lunar base. Thus, in NASA's dreams, man will have mastered space in the domain of earth, and will have poked his cameras and measuring instruments into the farthest corners of the solar system. Walking, rolling, and flying devices will permit men to explore the moon. Special drills will poke underneath the surface for water, minerals, and scientific secrets.

1990 Manned reconnaissance flights to other planets.

1999 A landing on Ganymede. Titan, a moon of Saturn, has an atmosphere and is also a possible target.

Beyond that, come the stars. To get there, man must break out of his solar system and travel at speeds near that of light. Is it possible? No one knows. But the space agency is already thinking about it.

UK SC
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by Joyce Todd



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UK SCIENTISTS EXPLORE THE MOON ON EARTH

An Interview with Moon Dust Scientists Ehmann and Cremers

by Joyce Todd



Otis A. Singletary, president of UK, discusses the moon samples brought back from the Apollo II flight with research scientists Dr. William D. Ehmann (left to right), Department of Chemistry; Dr. Clifford J. Cremers and Dr. Richard C. Birkebak, both from the Department of Mechanical Engineering, and Dr. John Morgan, Department of Chemistry.



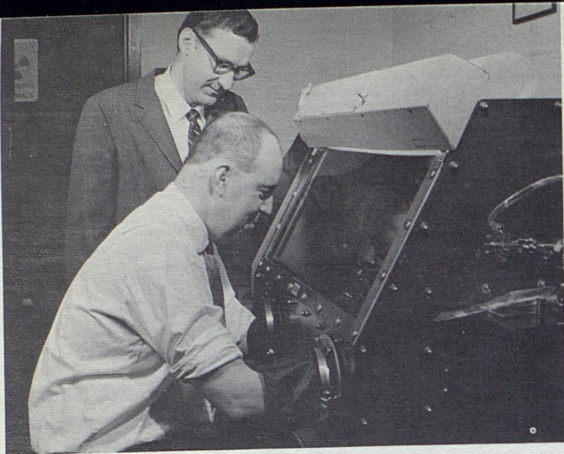
Researchers at the University of Kentucky College of Engineering bring place a sample of moon dust in an ultra-high vacuum study. Shown working with the vacuum system are, from left, Dr. Richard C. Birkebak, Jim Dawson, and E. B. Yates. The sample will be studied for its ability to transfer heat and to reflect light.

QUESTION: A new concept—that the earth and the moon were born in a gigantic, bow-tie shaped mass of fiery gas, with potential ingredients for the moon rising from the still-hot gaseous earth has been described by a space scientist at the federal space agency's Goddard Institute for Space Studies in New York. The concept, which also holds that at least some of the planets were formed before the sun itself, challenges three classic theories to explain how the moon was formed. However, this theory, upon announcement, was immediately challenged by Dr. John O'Keefe of the space agency's Goddard Space Flight Center at Greenbelt, Md., who declared that lunar rocks brought back by the Apollo astronauts give new support to one of the classic theories that holds that the earth-moon system was formed by "fission"; that is, a fully formed, though still gaseous, primordial moon broke away from a partly formed earth, as though one had cut off "the neck of a bowling pin" and hurled it into space. The "pre-earth" glob (some 4.6 billion years ago—about 6 billion years after the universe as a whole was born) then began to spin with tremendous speed, causing some of its gaseous materials to rise. At about 12,000 miles altitude, a huge conglomeration of "gaseous rocks" stopped moving outward, and started orbiting around the gaseous earth below. Ultimately, this disc cooled, and its constituents combined to form the moon. What theory do you gentlemen believe to be a plausible one?

DR. EHMANN: Older theories that the moon was once part of the earth have been weakened by the Apollo data. Although all the answers aren't in yet, the strongest theory seems to be that the moon evolved elsewhere in the solar system and was captured by the earth's gravity.

DR. CREMERS: The most popular one is that the moon and earth formed simultaneously from the same nebular cloud.

Dr. William D. Ehmann is in the Department of Chemistry and Dr. Clifford J. Cremers is in the Department of Mechanical Engineering.

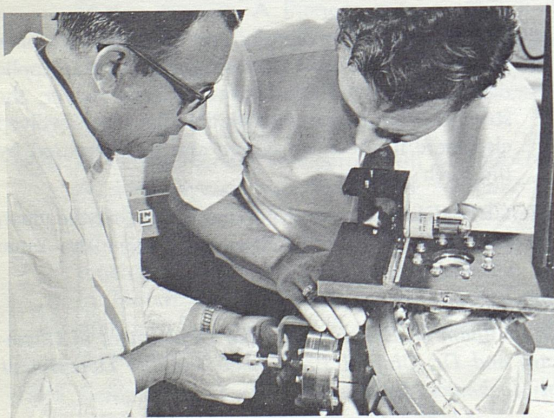


Dr. William Ehmann, University of Kentucky professor of Chemistry, standing, and his research associate, Dr. John Morgan, conduct tests on lunar samples in the glove box containing dry nitrogen. The samples are packaged in small plastic vials in the glove box. They are kept free of air since one of the elements to be determined is oxygen.

QUESTION: How does the moon interact with its environment? Contrast its interaction with the earth and its environment.

DR. EHMANN: Lunar soil contains less than 2% meteoritic matter, but the meteorites have dramatically altered the surface of the moon. Although the moon has no atmosphere, erosion of rocks, due to "sand blasting" by micro-sized cosmic dust particles, does take place. The earth's atmosphere protects us from these micro-sized particles. Most craters on the moon are due to meteorite impact and erode away only very slowly. On earth, *weathering* destroys craters quickly.

DR. CREMERS: The harsh environment of the moon gives no protection from meteorites and temperature extremes such as earth gets from its atmosphere. However, the moon's history is better recorded than the earth's because there is no degrading effect of atmosphere or biology on rocks.



QUESTION: What do we know of the moon's history?

DR. EHMANN: Soil is about 4.5 billion years old. Rocks collected so far are from more recent lava flows (2.5–3.5 billion years old), perhaps generated by meteorite impact.

QUESTION: What are the practical aspects of our trip to the moon and the subsequent research?

DR. EHMANN: Evolution of technical "know-how", miniaturization of electronics, hearing aids, electronic heart regulators, T. V., radio, air craft guidance control system, fuel cells, and electric cars are possible; also new knowledge in prospecting, mapping, and communications, plus the value to national prestige, are most important initially. Scientific value will be an understanding of the mode of formation of the earth and the other planets. This may lead to an understanding of the distribution of the elements on the earth's crust.

DR. CREMERS: We will learn much about the earth from the study of the moon. Instrumentation developed for flights will be at immediate use in other research areas such as medicine or military technology.

QUESTION: Is there a direct relationship between the moon exploration program and our efforts to correct our environmental problems?

DR. EHMANN: Yes. The view of the earth from space points out to us that we have a unique and fragile home here. This is the only water planet. We can easily see now the beauty of our planet and that we must unite to preserve our unique environment.

DR. CREMERS: No direct effort as I see it. However, the pictures of the earth taken from the moon show just how isolated the earth is and this will probably make people more concerned about preserving and improving the earth's environment.

A sample of moon dust is carefully adjusted inside a vacuum chamber prior to study at the University of Kentucky College of Engineering. E. B. Yates, left, laboratory craftsman, and Dr. Richard C. Birkebak line-up the sample for study after the chamber is closed and a vacuum "pulled to within one-billionth of an atmosphere," at which time the interior of the chamber will be nearly equal to the moon's environment.



Tobacco in Kentucky—Its Present Status and Prospects

By D. Milton Shuffett

The Road We Have Travelled

For nearly 150 years tobacco production has been a leading farm enterprise in the Bluegrass State. Early settlers from Virginia and the Carolinas brought tobacco and production know-how to the area. Boonesboro, one of the early settlements, is credited with the production and sale of the first commercial tobacco crop in Kentucky in 1783.

Tobacco production and the warehousing industry developed first along the major rivers as these streams provided the only economic routes to market for Kentucky's tobacco crop.

Burley tobacco apparently originated as a genetic "mutant" from tobacco seeds produced in Bracken County, Kentucky at about the time of the Civil War. The popularity of burley increased rapidly for use in chewing and smoking tobacco. But the world-wide eminence of burley developed with widespread consumer acceptance of the blended cigarette during and immediately after World War I. Cigarettes are made from blends of burley, Flue-cured, Maryland, and Oriental tobaccos and the growth of the cigarette industry led to the establishment of Kentucky as the world's leading producer of burley tobacco.

Tobacco in Kentucky Today

The most important aspect of tobacco in Kentucky is its importance as a source of cash farm income. Cash receipts from farm marketings of tobacco in Kentucky have ranged from 240 to 340 million dollars during recent years and tobacco sales account for from 35 to 40 percent of total cash receipts from farm marketings.



D. Milton Shuffett '49, professor of Agricultural Economics, was born in Greensburg, Ky., and reared on a tobacco-livestock farm. After receiving his master's degree from UK in 1951, he went to Washington, D. C., where he was employed by the U. S. Department of

Agriculture as an agricultural economic statistician, researching prices for commercial vegetables. He returned to UK in 1953 to work on his Ph.D., which was granted in 1956.

In terms of people sharing in the returns from farm sales of tobacco, it is estimated that, on the average, 1.5 families are involved in the production of each allotment. Consequently, about 240,000 families share in the production and returns from the state's tobacco group.

In producing tobacco, farmers are involved with out-of-pocket cash costs for cover crops, plant bed materials, insecticides, fuel, chemicals, gasoline for machinery, machine repair expenditures, and hired labor. Producers usually spend, on the average, about \$400 per acre for direct cash costs involved in producing tobacco. Indirect expenses associated with barns, sticks, depreciation on machinery and equipment, and miscellaneous overhead costs would run another \$200 per acre on the average. At a cost of \$600 per acre for production costs (excluding family labor and land use) the average expenditure of Kentucky tobacco producers for production supplies would amount to approximately 110 million dollars per year. These expenditures reflect direct purchases from local businesses and labor and contribute substantially to the economy in local areas where tobacco is produced.



Producers of tobacco in Kentucky receive approximately \$300 million for their crop in a typical year. Over 200,000 families share in this financial return of tobacco sold at 250 auction warehouses throughout the state.

The average labor requirement per acre of tobacco produced and marketed is approximately 350 hours. Kentucky's tobacco production furnishes employment equivalent to about eight million man days per year. This would be the equivalent of about 32,000 full-time jobs per year. Approximately two-thirds of the labor used in burley production is family labor and one third is hired labor. Nevertheless, if tobacco production were not available as a source of employment to hired and family workers, these workers would need to find alternative jobs: non-farm jobs, for the most part.

Tobacco marketing is carried out through about 250 loose-leaf tobacco warehouses located throughout the State. Investment in the marketing facilities is estimated to average \$300,000 per warehouse with a total invest-

ment in first marketing facilities of about 75 million dollars. Producers pay approximately 10 million dollars per year for marketing of the crop and this marketing cost goes for buying supplies and equipment for the warehouses, hiring labor for handling the crop on the warehouse floors, advertising, etc., and represents money generated and spent in the local market centers.

Kentucky has 26 stemming and redrying facilities for processing tobacco for storage after it is sold on the loose-leaf warehouse floors. These facilities normally hire about 6,000 people and represent an important source of local employment and income.

In addition to sales warehouses and redrying facilities, tobacco marketing involves considerable economic activity in the process of transporting the tobacco crop from the farms to warehouse floors, from warehouses to stemming and redrying facilities, and from redryers to storage facilities where the tobacco is aged until it is ready for use in manufacturing.

Approximately 100,000 production workers are involved in the tobacco manufacturing industry in the United States with annual earnings of over 500 million dollars. Nearly 20 percent of the production workers in cigarette and pipe tobacco manufacturing are located in Kentucky and Kentucky has a sizeable manufacturing industry for cigars and chewing tobacco. Tobacco manufacturing in Kentucky is estimated to employ 20,000 people and to provide \$100 million in wage and salary income.

In addition to manufacturing workers, large numbers of employees are used in the storage, merchandising, and distribution of tobacco products after they are manufactured. There are more than 4,500 wholesale firms and many hundreds of thousands of retail firms that handle tobacco products in the United States. Many of these firms are located in Kentucky due to the production and manufacturing industry in the State.

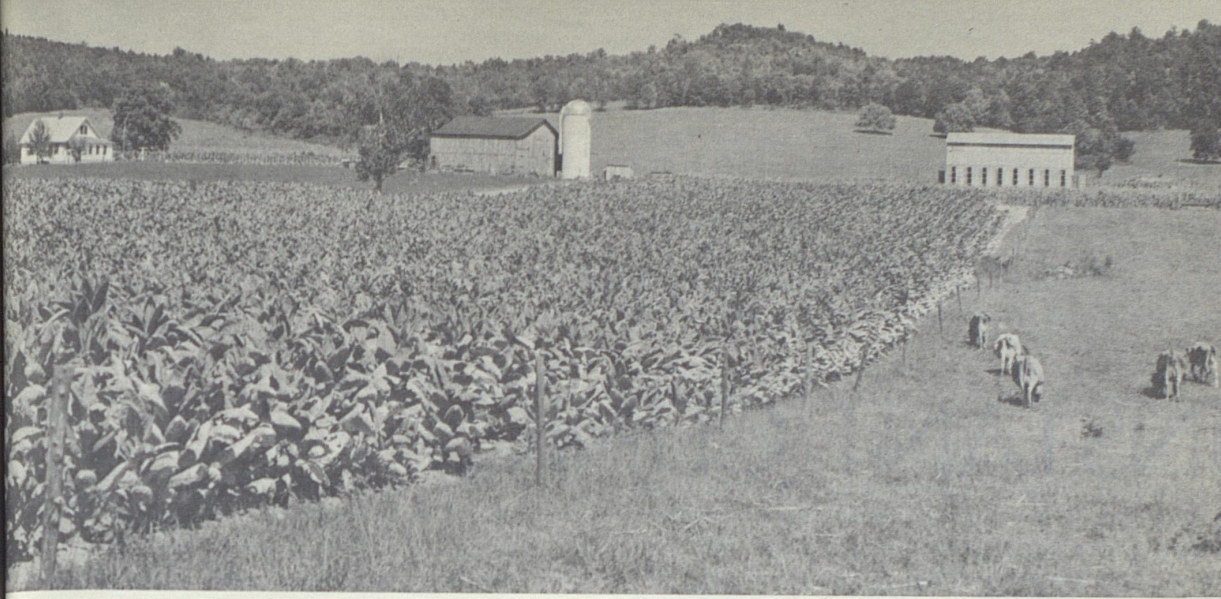
The manufacturing industry has implications to many segments of the economy through the purchase of such supplies as cellophane, aluminum foil, printed packages and cartons, paper, etc. It is estimated that in the nation over 1,500,000 businesses share in the tobacco trade and in supplying equipment, transportation, advertising, merchandising, and services.

An important part of Kentucky's tax revenue comes from tobacco products and the tobacco industry. In fiscal year 1967-68 Kentucky collected \$10,739,000 in taxes from sales of tobacco products. This is in addition to state and local property taxes collected on farmland with higher value due to tobacco allotments, warehouses, manufacturing plants, and storage warehouses and facilities.

Tobacco allotments have an important impact on farmland values in many areas of the State. It is estimated that the average value of a burley tobacco allotment is approximately \$5,000 per acre (farms with allotments sell



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many Kentuckians, a scene such as this represents an increase in the bank account come fall—as well as nostalgic memories of the security, sunshine, and lazy days of summertime on the farm.

an additional \$5,000 for each acre of burley allotment. Kentucky's 160,000 acres of burley allotments are the effect of increasing farmland values in the State to approximately \$800 million—an important contributor to land values and assessment for local tax purposes.

In summary, the State is heavily dependent on tobacco production, marketing, manufacturing, and distribution as a source of employment, income, and tax revenue.

Future: Its Prospects

The report of the Surgeon General in 1964 and the ensuing reports and publicity relating to relationships between cigarette consumption and health have had direct effects on the tobacco industry in Kentucky and leave the future of this important industry clouded. A steady decline has been observed since 1964 in the proportion of the adult population of the United States that are cigarette smokers. Increasing total population has to some extent offset the declining share of the population that smoke, but cigarette use in the United States has declined during each of the last two years. Declines in cigarette use are believed to be due both to the health problem and to sharply higher prices on cigarettes that resulted from widespread increases in state taxes on cigarettes. The smoking-health controversy has undoubtedly contributed to increased taxation of tobacco products in many states.

In addition to a decreasing trend in cigarette use, the amount of burley and other domestic types of leaf tobacco needed to make a given volume of cigarettes has been decreasing at the rate of about 2 percent per year. This is due to a greater proportion of cigarettes with filters, larger circumference cigarettes, the use of scrap leaf tobacco, and improvements in manufacturing technology, which are reducing imports of leaf tobacco.

Projections of recent year trends based on (1) fewer people smoking, (2) reduced consumption per capita, and (3) continued manufacturing efficiency would indicate that leaf tobacco needs for cigarette manufacturing would decrease by approximately 20 percent in the next five years. A decrease of this magnitude would raise serious economic problems to the entire burley tobacco business in Kentucky. The direct loss in farm income would amount to about \$50 million at current prices and associated impacts would follow in marketing, purchasing of production supplies, processing and manufacturing, and in farmland values. Labor idled by a 20 percent reduction in the burley crop would amount to the equivalent of more than 6,000 full-time jobs.

Alternatives for Adjustment

Direct substitutes for tobacco as a source of income are not readily available in Kentucky agriculture. The resources used in tobacco production—small amounts of land and large quantities of labor—cannot be readily converted into other agricultural enterprises where comparable returns can be earned. On larger and more commercialized farms, more intensive and better use of the resources of the farm business may enable producers to adjust the business to compensate for losses in tobacco income. On small farm units the total resources available to the farm operator are likely not enough to retain current farm income with any substantial reduction in the production of burley.

Obviously, new developments in research may affect the cigarette market by providing better answers to the alleged effects on health or by technology in breeding, producing, or manufacturing tobacco that would remove or substantially reduce any harmful elements.

INSTANT CLINIC

Leading the way to new professional pharmaceutical services for the Commonwealth are the UK's first two Doctor of Pharmacy graduates.

Dr. Patricia Moynahan and Dr. Jerry B. Johnson completed degree requirements last winter in the College of Pharmacy's new Pharm.D. program. And, while the first graduating class in this new professional degree program numbers only two, pharmacy college officials believe it marks the beginning of a trend in pharmacy education and service.

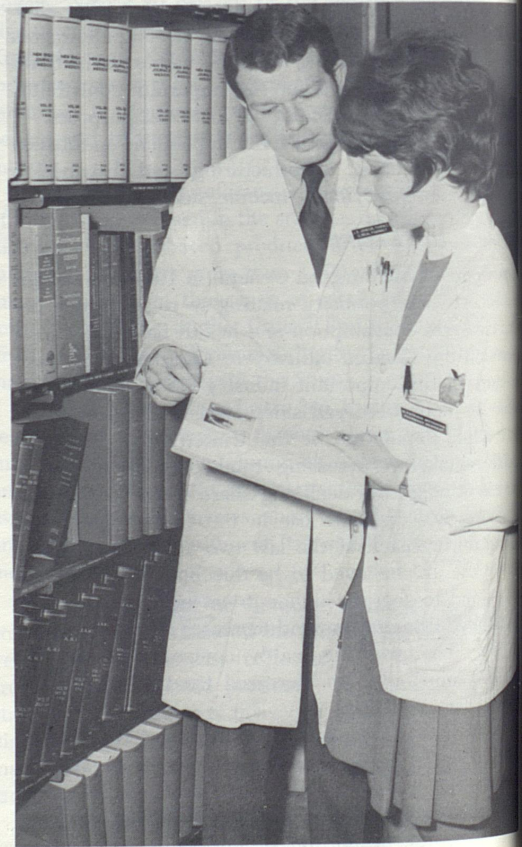
The Pharm.D. program, officially undertaken by the college in 1968, places a new emphasis on the traditional study of drugs.

"Basically it gives a significant emphasis to the study of drugs in patients, in addition to the study of drugs in delivery systems," explained a college official.

In the new six-year degree program, which the college is offering in addition to the standard five-year baccalaureate degree plan for students, the attempt is made to ensure that the pharmacist of tomorrow does not know less about drugs or products than his predecessor, but rather that he acquires more relevant knowledge about the actual use of drugs.

More specifically, the program is designed to prepare the pharmacist more adequately for taking care of the drug needs of patients, for providing information about drugs to other health professionals and for assuming a greater leadership role in society regarding the appropriate use of drugs.

The 17 students who are currently enrolled in the college's Pharm.D. program all entered the program with B.S. degrees in pharmacy. However, future Pharm.D. candidates may elect to begin their professional degree studies during their fourth college year and work directly toward the Pharm.D. degree.



The University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy's first Pharm. D. graduates—Jerry Johnson, left, Patricia Moynahan, right.

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to drugs really are; and they learn what the potential of drugs can be. The Pharm.D. training enabled me to obtain the academic training and clinical experience to teach these things to students; without it I would not have the background to do clinical teaching," he said.

At the University Hospital, Dr. Johnson serves as assistant director of the Drug Information Center, a post he has held since 1967. He joined the hospital's staff as a pharmacist in 1962, and before that, worked at Lexington's St. Joseph Hospital Pharmacy and in the Army Reserve pharmacy program at Brooke Army Hospital in San Antonio, Texas.

Dr. Moynahan, who completed a two-year pharmacy residency at University Hospital in July, will use her Pharm.D. training in another facet of drug information. She plans to work with physicians, dentists, pharmacists, and allied health professionals in a continuing education capacity.

"Such an educational component is basic in a teaching institution, here at University Hospital and all over the country," she said. "Knowledge about drugs, their actions, and their interactions is increasing so rapidly," she explained, "that all health professionals need the assistance of drug information specialists to keep them up-to-date."

Dr. Moynahan said that her work will take her beyond the walls of her institutional practice to deliver drug information to the community from time to time. She and Dr. Johnson, during their Pharm.D. training, teamed together to visit local medical and pharmaceutical societies in the State to present drug information programs. Their field work has also included presentations to high school student groups on the timely topic of drug abuse.

A native of Nicholasville, Kentucky, Dr. Moynahan received a B.S. in Pharmacy in 1967 at UK. After graduation she immediately enrolled in a course of advanced studies in the College of Pharmacy.

In addition to the opportunity for Pharm.D. students to specialize in the areas of drug information services, as pursued by Dr. Moynahan and Dr. Johnson, the Pharm.D. program affords other areas of specialization. Appropriate selection of course work and experience will enable graduates to participate more fully in the delivery of health care and pharmaceutical services in community pharmacies, community health departments, and regional health facilities across the State.

Other specialization for Pharm.D. students lies in the area of scientific and industrial pharmacy. Doctors of Pharmacy who choose to work in this area will be concerned with such programs as drug product manufacture, product evaluation, product stability, drug information retrieval, and drug-health laws.

The Doctor of Pharmacy degree to date has been implemented in about eight of the nation's 73 schools of pharmacy and some professionals believe that it will eventually replace the B.S. as the standard professional pharmacy degree. Today California's two state-sup-

Different areas of specialization are offered in the Doctor of Pharmacy degree program at UK. The first, in which Dr. Moynahan and Dr. Johnson both concentrated their studies, is in the area of drug information. They are specialists in drug information retrieval, interpretation and communication. They supply other health care practitioners with such information, as requested, in order to provide for better patient care among other things.

This field has developed and is expected to continue to grow as the nature of health care increasingly becomes institutionalized into area or regional complexes and is administered by groups of health professionals known as health care teams. In the health care settings of the future drugs and products of increasing complexity, with great potential for good and for harm, will be prescribed. The pharmacist, and particularly the Doctor of Pharmacy, will serve better the health care team and, in turn, millions of patients as the drug information specialist.

It is for this basic role that UK's first two Pharm.D. graduates have prepared themselves. However, their application of the specialty area is in two distinct areas.

Dr. Johnson, a Lexington native who received a B.S. from UK's College of Pharmacy in 1959, is devoting his pharmacy career to clinical teaching at University Hospital. He holds an appointment in the college as assistant professor in the Department of Clinical Pharmacy. His teaching, which he describes as "informal," takes place in patient areas of the hospital and affords undergraduate pharmacy students an opportunity for knowledgeable involvement with persons being treated with drugs.

"My role is to lead students in a study of drugs and their ultimate use in the patient," he explained. "In the past where we were product-oriented, today we are additionally patient-oriented. The students see what drugs actually do; they become aware of what adverse reactions

ported Schools of Pharmacy have abandoned the professional bachelor's degree entirely and offer only a six-year Pharm.D. degree.

The new degree is an advanced professional degree (comparable to the degrees of Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Dental Medicine, and Juris Doctor in other professional fields) as opposed to a graduate degree.

The University of Kentucky also offers graduate degrees in pharmacy at the master's and doctorate levels through its Graduate School. The graduate degrees are concentrated in research and technical areas rather than in the professional area offered in the Doctor of Pharmacy program.

PHARMACY TAKES A NEW DIRECTION

The University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy has a direct pipeline to the State's 1,800 practicing pharmacists.

The college established two years ago an ad hoc Consulting Group composed of 17 practicing professionals from throughout the Commonwealth. It is believed to be one of the first of its type among the nation's schools of pharmacy.

Through this group the college can maintain a liaison with many pharmacists in Kentucky's 120 counties.

The group was formed in June 1968 to carry out a three-fold purpose, according to Dr. Joseph V. Swintosky, dean of the UK college.

One of its objectives has been to identify and discuss pharmacy problems—on national and state, technical and social levels—which are of current relevance to the college.

The second function of this group of registered pharmacists has been to act as a sounding board for the college's formulation of plans and policies, with members giving their views as practitioners, on academic plans and proposals.

The third purpose of the group has been to act as an intermediary body, representing the college to the State's professionals, and the practicing pharmacists to the college.

At each meeting members receive reports on the goals of the college and its progress in various programs. In their response to the faculty report, the practitioners help identify ways in which the college can serve Kentucky in new and useful areas.

The members also suggest how pharmacists can be involved in activities of the college to make such functions more productive and effective for both the college and other organized pharmaceutical groups in the state.

Dean Swintosky said, "The group was formed with the idea of creating a channel for understanding our needs at the college and the needs and expectations of the pharmacists in Kentucky. We wanted a reaction to the things we're proposing and doing from people of experience and professional distinction."

The group has taken an in depth look at the college's revised curriculum and at plans and programs in the area of continuing education. The members' responses and suggestions have guided, in part, the college's plans for adapting educational programs to today's and tomorrow's practice of pharmacy.

Another field in which the group has been working during its first two years has been in suggesting joint activities between the college and the State's pharmacists.

As an example, the Dean said, "The group has been most encouraging in its support of our plans for an alumni association. We needed to know just how pharmacists would react to an active alumni group before we launched a full-scale program, and we found through the Consulting Group that many would be very receptive."

Represented in the group's membership are the five pharmaceutical regions of Kentucky and various State professional groups, including the Kentucky State Board of Pharmacy, the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association, and the Kentucky Council on Pharmaceutical Education.

Members were selected, according to the Dean, to represent the "whole spectrum of experience." As a result, some members are recent pharmacy graduates and others have put in many years of practice since receiving pharmacy degrees.

In addition, the membership includes both UK College of Pharmacy graduates and graduates of other schools of pharmacy. Also, the membership represents different facets of pharmacy practice, such as community, hospital, and other types of institutional practice.

Members of the Consulting Group include Robert L. Barnett, Louisville; Paul Baumgartner, Jr., director of pharmaceutical services for the Appalachian Region Hospitals, Williamson, W. Va.; Joseph T. Elmes, president of the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association, and Coleman Friedman, both of Louisville.

Other Consulting Group members are George Grider, Danville; Vernon B. Hager, Nicholasville; James M. Howze, Beaver Dam, and E. Crawford Meyer, Louisville.

Robert J. Lichtefeld represents the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association in the group and J. H. Voige represents the Kentucky Board of Pharmacy. Both men are from Frankfort.

Other members are Richard B. Lutz, Elizabethtown; William D. Morgan, Pineville; Robert L. Phillips, South Shore; D. H. Robinson and Richard Ross, both of Louisville; Ralph J. Schwartz, Ft. Mitchell, and Joe D. Taylor, Glasgow.



BEAUTY FOR AN IMPROVED ENVIRONMENT

by Horst Schach

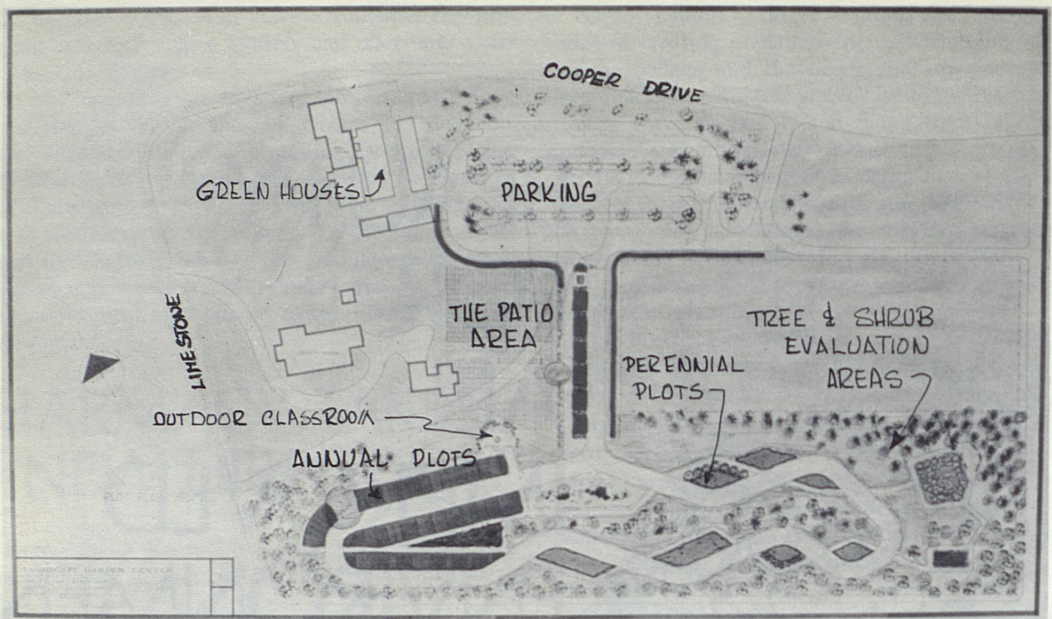
The Horticulture Department in cooperation with the Federated Garden Clubs of Kentucky sponsored the first of a series of four Landscape Design Study courses. These courses are directed at both the general public and garden club members working toward a Landscape Critic Certificate. To earn this certificate a garden club member must attend the entire series of four courses to include a written examination after each course. The general public is invited to take the examination but is not required to do so.

In general these courses are very helpful to anyone who is interested in what good landscape design is and what it means to a community.

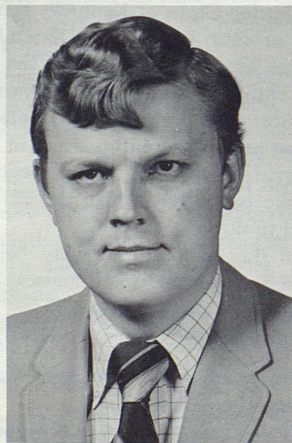
The objectives of the course are clearly stated as:

- 1) To develop an even greater appreciation and love for the natural countryside.
- 2) To develop a greater sense of pride in our home grounds and surroundings.
- 3) To see the whole as well as the details, and to appreciate how the details affect the whole.
- 4) To make changes in our surroundings that will make them more beautiful, more useful, more convenient, and more easily maintained.
- 5) To stimulate interest in the phases of broader planning that affect all of our lives.





Master plan of the landscape garden center, which is located across Cooper Drive from the Agricultural Science Center.

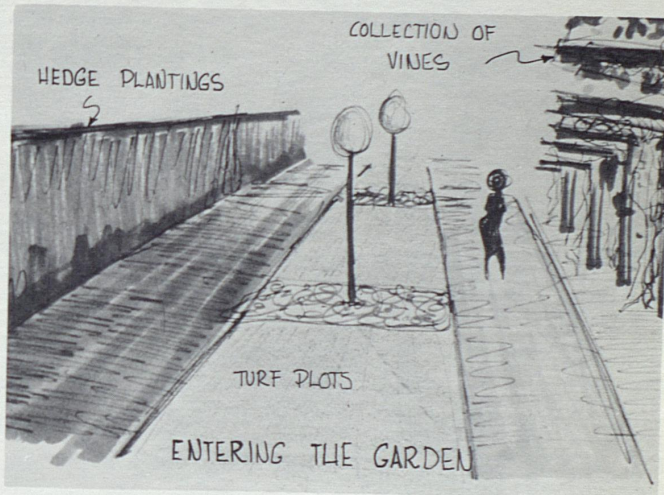
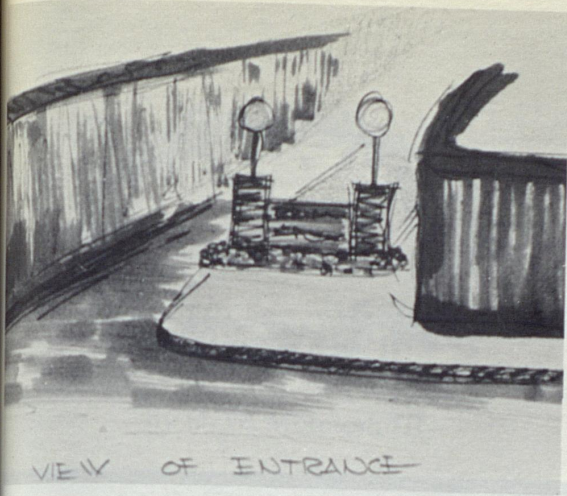


Horst Schach, instructor of Landscape Design in the Horticulture Department, was born in Bochum, Germany. He came to the U. S. in 1952. His undergraduate work was done at Texas Tech University, where he received a B.S. degree in Park Administration. In 1964, he entered the University of California, at Berkeley, to study for his master of Landscape Architecture degree. After graduating from Berkeley, he spent three years with the Army Corps of Engineers in Panama.

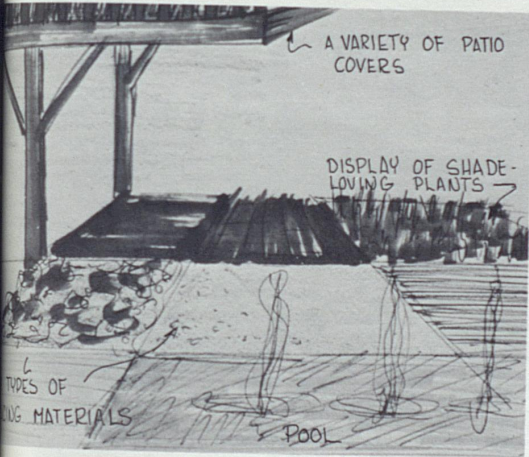
Subjects covered in these courses range from a study of design principles to their application from the residential landscape to the city and regional scale and that there is much more to landscape design than simple ornamental planting. It must be said that the courses are not a "how to" discussion but rather an effort to broaden public understanding of Landscape Design so that we may become better guardians of our overall landscape.

Course II will be held on September 15-16, 1970. The topics will be:

- Development of Landscape Architecture from 1840 to 1930
- Art and Nature Appreciation
- Site Design; Ground Form
- Architecture and Related Arts and Professions
- Elements of Landscape Architectural Design
- The Professional Landscape Architect
- Elements of Landscape Architectural Design
- Plants in Composition
- Urban Design



The patio area will serve to display a great variety of structural elements for use in the landscape.



- (2) An arboretum of trees and shrubs emphasizing the newer cultivars available in the industry.
- (3) Ground cover plots including a variety of turf.
- (4) Landscape Construction materials including patio surfacing and covering material.

All of these elements will be intergrated into compositions to demonstrate how they might be used in the landscape. The area will be open to the public as well as class use.

Within the College of Agriculture there is a keen awareness for the need to become more involved with studies relating to our environment. Such endeavors range from purely scientific research to aesthetic appreciation. Conducting these Landscape Design study courses and construction of the Landscape Garden Center are only two methods we are using to disseminate this information to the public. With the public interest growing more and more toward environmental concern it is most important that all of us familiarize ourselves with these topics since the public will have to vote on legislature needed to maintain and improve the quality of our environment.

- (1) Annual and Perennial trial and demonstration plots,

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ctors for this course will include professors from the Horticulture Department as well as landscape architects from Scruggs and Hammond Inc., Lexington, and Mr. Sandifer, a landscape architect from Memphis, Tennessee. Persons interested in attending this course should address inquiries to: Mrs. Joe F. Morris, Registration Chairman, 1553 Leestown Road, Lexington, Kentucky 40505.

During Course 1, it was also announced that within the College of Agriculture the Horticulture Department is beginning development of a 5-acre Landscape Garden Center. Included in this project will be:



Photograph by Sue Ann Salmon



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Longings of a
Romantic Playboy

By D. W. McIntosh III

A playboy devotes his life to being—
Eternally free.
His mind encounters everything,
That he can see.
His life is a constant search—
for love, and laughter, and harmony.
He loves to marvel at the bark of a birch,
And his heart always sings a symphony.
He searches for tenderness, warmth, and devotion,
And he's never ashamed to show his emotion;
For although his heart's in constant commotion,
His love's deeper than a bottomless ocean.
He appreciates the meaning of a rose;
He's entranced by a woman's wispy hair,
If it happens, whenever the wind blows—
And he forever needs someone to care.
And so, you lovely women,
Who are hopelessly searching for love;
Judge him not by his spontaneous flirting and
friendliness;
Instead, try to find out what's really there.
His concern for all is scoffed at by the masses,
and he's often misinterpreted by the lasses.
His greatest pleasure lies in teaching you to share,
and he wears an invisible sign, which says



Photograph by Mike Catlin

I CARE

Donald W. McIntosh III, a native of Lexington, is a senior, majoring in Public Relations and Business Administration. His writing, which includes fiction and magazine articles, has been described by Professor William M. Moore, as realistic, romantic, poetic philosophy.

The National Scene

Reporting on higher education in trouble
... a tightening job market for new Ph.D.-holders

■ **New Directions?** It was not exactly a year to inspire optimism. At the close of academic 1969-70, perhaps more than at any other time in its history, American higher education was a system in trouble—beset by the gravest uncertainties about its strength, its security, and its purpose. Two broad questions seemed to stand out:

—Could the system, after widespread campus disruption, violence, and political involvement, succeed in its educational mission?

—Would the system have the financial resources it needed in the years ahead?

The questions were not unrelated. Already shaken by inflation and by cutbacks in the growth of federal aid, the colleges now saw evidence of further financial problems as a consequence of campus unrest. The cost of insuring college buildings, for example, was rising sharply. So were the interest rates for dormitory bond issues. The Internal Revenue Service, meanwhile, was investigating whether certain campus political activities violated the basis of institutions' federal tax exemptions.

In Congress, the mood was described by a supporter of higher education as one of "subconscious resistance" to providing additional funds for colleges. And an influential Senate committee suggested that federal appropriations be reduced "proportionately" if an institution closed before the end of the year—as many, in fact, had done.

Some academic leaders themselves questioned whether campus political action, directed mainly against the war in Indochina, was not threatening the intellectual aims of higher education. Speaking at a commencement ceremony, one administrator asserted that, while the university community should "contribute meaningfully to the political process," a college or university had to "remain faithful to its primary purpose" of seeking and transmitting knowledge. Another speaker warned that higher education could end up in "utter shambles" if it strayed from the university's "central mission as an intellectual institution."

■ **Black Frustration:** "We come to express the anger, outrage, and frustration of the black people of this nation. We wish to convey to you the disenchantment of blacks, especially black youth, with our society and with the federal government."

The statement, from the presidents of 15 predominantly black colleges, was delivered personally to President Nixon a few days after police fire killed two black students at Jackson State College

in Mississippi. The meeting was similar to an earlier White House session in which Mr. Nixon conferred with eight university presidents about student unrest that followed the killing of four students by National Guardsmen at Kent State University in Ohio.

President Nixon responded to both of those meetings by naming a member of each administrative delegation as a temporary special adviser. One of them, President James E. Cheek of Howard University, said there would be "disastrous" results if the national Administration did not react with "deeds" to the concerns of black students and colleges. The other adviser, Chancellor G. Alexander Heard of Vanderbilt University, reported that many students and faculty members thought the President could help ease campus unrest only by changing American war policy.

■ **Doctoral Boom?** A few years ago, recalls the dean of one graduate school, a bright young scholar with a Ph.D. could take his choice of several academic job offers. Now a new doctorate-holder "has to do some real hard digging to come up with one." The dean's comment reflects what may prove to be the tightest academic job market of the past decade. Actual unemployment is considered unlikely, but many Ph.D.'s are being forced to accept temporary appointments or less appealing jobs than they had hoped for.

Some observers think the situation will lead to a serious oversupply of Ph.D.'s. Others blame a lack of funds, rather than an excess of Ph.D.'s, as the main reason for fewer job openings. In their view, Ph.D. production continues to lag behind the manpower needs of most public four-year colleges and community colleges.

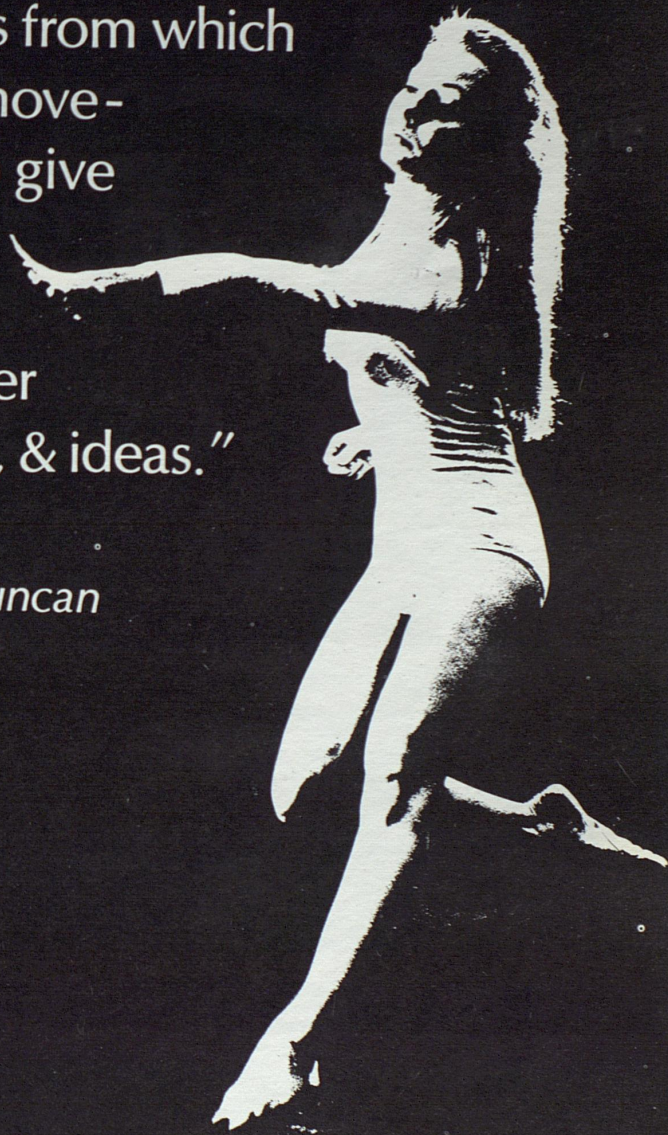
■ **Father Figure:** Harried college presidents may find something of value in a psychiatrist's recent analysis of why they are confronted so often by rebellious students. The heart of the matter, according to Dr. A. M. Nicholi II of Harvard University, is that many campus activists come from homes where their fathers frequently were absent—and they feel rejected by campus administrators who seem to them to be just as unreachable as their fathers used to be.

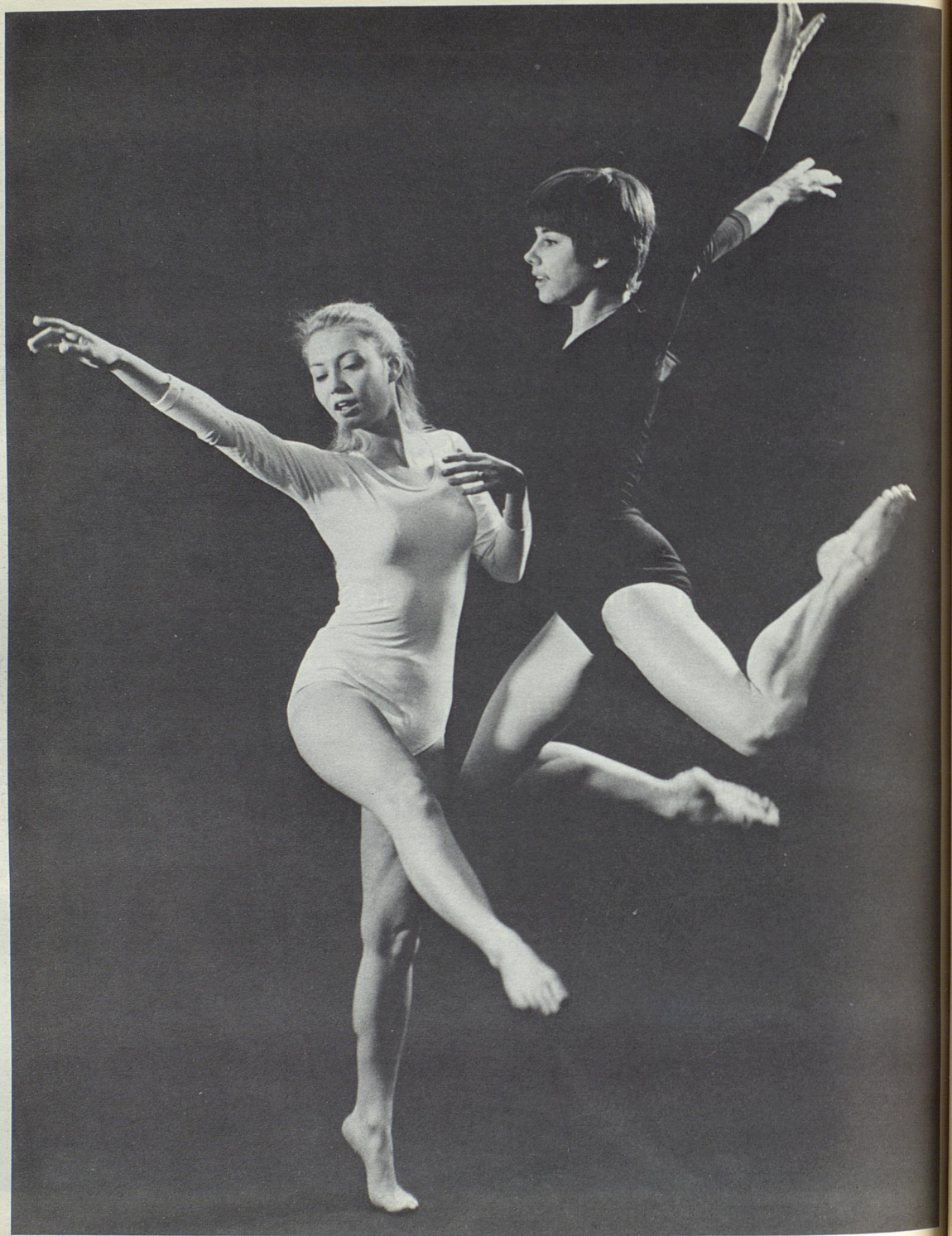
"Rejection invariably gives rise to resentment and anger," says Dr. Nicholi. "Today's youth possess a peculiarly intense sensitivity to remote, invisible, and unresponsive authority." His advice to presidents: be accessible.

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“Fundamental movements.... must have within them the seeds from which will evolve all other movements, each in turn to give birth to others in an unending sequence of still higher expression, thoughts, & ideas.”

Isadora Duncan





Mary Jo Anderson (left) and Leigh Crawford

October 'Cats

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Alumni Activities *Fall 1970*

October 3 Selected As Homecoming; 'Cats To Face Auburn Tigers

Homecoming 1970 has been set for Saturday, October 3, as the Kentucky Wildcats face SEC rival Auburn in an afternoon game on Stoll Field at 1:30 p.m., EDT. The October date is the earliest scheduled Homecoming in recent memory and is possible because of a later Keeneland opening.

The Alumni Homecoming Luncheon will again be served in the Student Center Ballroom from 11:30 a.m. until 1:00 p.m. at a cost of \$3.00 per person. The Dave Copeland combo will entertain the guests at the luncheon.

The Phoenix Hotel's Convention Center will again serve as headquarters for the traditional Alumni Homecoming Dance on Saturday evening, October 3. The dance will begin at 9:00 p.m. with curfew set at 1:00 a.m. Admission charge to the dance will be \$5.00 per couple.

The Helen G. King Alumni House will open to all visitors at 10:00 a.m. Saturday and will remain open until 5:30 p.m.

The third in a series of "Alumni as Artist" exhibitions will be held in the Helen King Alumni House from October 20 through November 2. All alumni artists are invited to enter as many as three items in the show. Awards will be made based upon votes cast by the viewing public.



Mike Casey



Mary Jo Anderson (left) and Leigh Crawford

Calendar of Alumni Events

September 12

Kentucky versus North Carolina—1:50 p.m., Chapel Hill
(Headquarters at University Motel)

September 19

Fall meeting of the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association,
Alumni House, 10:30 a.m.

Buffet Luncheon—12 noon until 1:00 p.m., Alumni House
(Reservations only—\$3.50 per person)

Kentucky versus Kansas State—1:30 p.m., Stoll Field
1945 Class Reunion dinner—5:00 p.m., Alumni House

September 26

Kentucky versus Mississippi—1:30 p.m., Jackson
(Headquarters at Holiday Inn, Southwest)

October 2

K-Men's Annual Banquet and Dance—6:30 p.m., Holiday Inn,
North

October 3

Homecoming Luncheon—11:30-1:00, Student Center Ballroom
(All Alumni and Friends invited—\$3.00 each)

Kentucky versus Auburn—1:30 p.m., Stoll Field

Open House—King Alumni House—10:00 a.m.-5:30 p.m.

Homecoming Dance for alumni, 9-1, Phoenix Hotel

October 9

UK Fellows Recognition Banquet, Spindletop Hall

October 10

Buffet Dinner—6:00 p.m., Alumni House (Reservations only—
\$4.00 per person)

Kentucky versus Utah State—8:00 p.m., Stoll Field

October 17

Kentucky versus Louisiana State—7:30 p.m., Baton Rouge
(Headquarters at Bellemonte Motor Hotel)

October 20 through November 2

"Alumni as Artists" Exhibit, Helen G. King Alumni House

October 24

Buffet Dinner—6:00 p.m., Alumni House (Jefferson County
Alumni Night. (Reservations limited, \$4.00 per person)

Kentucky versus Georgia—8:00 p.m., Stoll Field

October 31

Buffet Luncheon—12:00 noon, Alumni House (Reservations only
—\$3.50 per person)

Kentucky versus North Carolina State—1:30 p.m., Stoll Field
1950 Class Reunion dinner—5:00 p.m., Alumni House

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November 6

Banquet honoring those selected for the Hall of Distinguished Alumni—6:30 p.m., Student Center Ballroom

November 7

Buffet luncheon—12:00 noon, Alumni House (Reservations only —\$3.50 per person)

Kentucky versus Vanderbilt—1:30 p.m., Stoll Field

November 14

Kentucky versus Florida—1:30 p.m., Tampa (Headquarters at International Inn, West)

November 21

Kentucky versus Tennessee—1:30 p.m., Knoxville (Headquarters at Holiday Inn, West)

UK Alumni will again have an opportunity to participate in pre-football luncheons or dinners this Fall. For the fourth consecutive year, these functions will be held in the Alumni House. The luncheons and/or dinners are by reservation only, but are open to all alumni and their guests. Alumni should complete the reservation form below and return it with their check as directed.

The dinner before the Georgia game on October 24 has been designated as Jefferson County night and those alumni living in Jefferson County will have first priority on reservations for that one evening.

BUFFET RESERVATIONS FORM

I wish to reserve the following number of places for the:

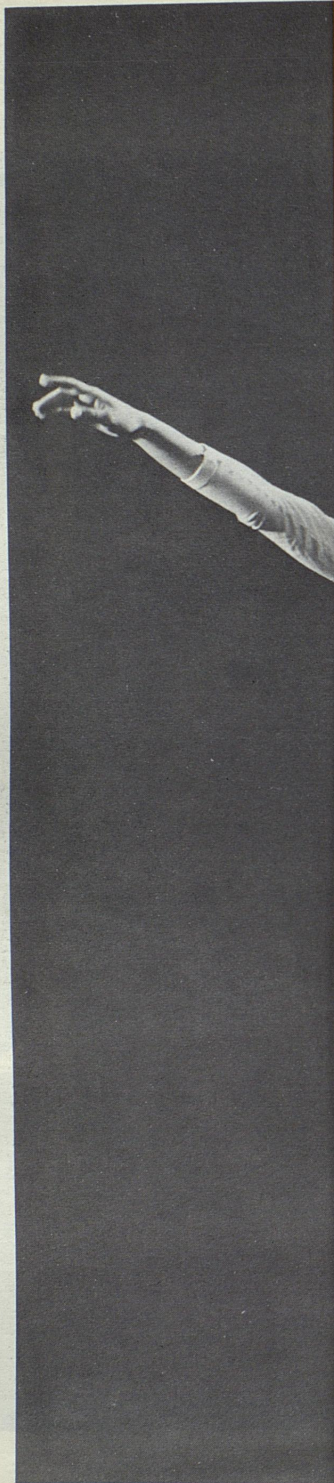
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kansas State luncheon, Sept. 19, (\$3.50 each) | <input type="checkbox"/> Georgia dinner, Oct. 24, (\$4.00 each) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> HOMECOMING luncheon, Oct. 3, Auburn (\$3.00 each) | <input type="checkbox"/> No. Car. St. luncheon Oct. 31, (\$3.50 each) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Utah St., dinner, Oct. 10, (\$4.00 each) | <input type="checkbox"/> Vanderbilt luncheon Nov. 7, (\$3.50 each) |

Enclosed is my check in the amount of \$_____

Make your check payable to the UK Alumni Association and mail promptly to Mrs. Patty Bair, Alumni Association, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky 40506.



Mike Casey



Mary Jo Anderson (left) and Leigh C.

1970-71 Basketball Schedule

Dec. 2—Northwestern	Away
Dec. 5—Michigan	Home
Dec. 7—W. Virginia	Away
Dec. 12—Indiana	Away
Dec. 18-19—UKIT (Duke, Kansas State, DePaul)	Home
Dec. 22—Oregon State	Home
Dec. 29—Notre Dame	Louisville
Jan. 2—Ole Miss	Away
Jan. 4—Miss. State	Away
Jan. 9—Florida	Home
Jan. 11—Georgia	Home
Jan. 16—Tennessee*	Away
Jan. 23—L. S. U.	Away
Jan. 25—Alabama	Away
Jan. 30—Vanderbilt	Home
Feb. 1—Auburn	Home
Feb. 6—Ole Miss	Home
Feb. 8—Miss. State	Home
Feb. 13—Florida	Away
Feb. 15—Georgia	Away
Feb. 20—L. S. U.*	Home
Feb. 22—Alabama	Home
Feb. 27—Vanderbilt*	Away
Mar. 1—Auburn	Away
Mar. 6—Tennessee*	Home

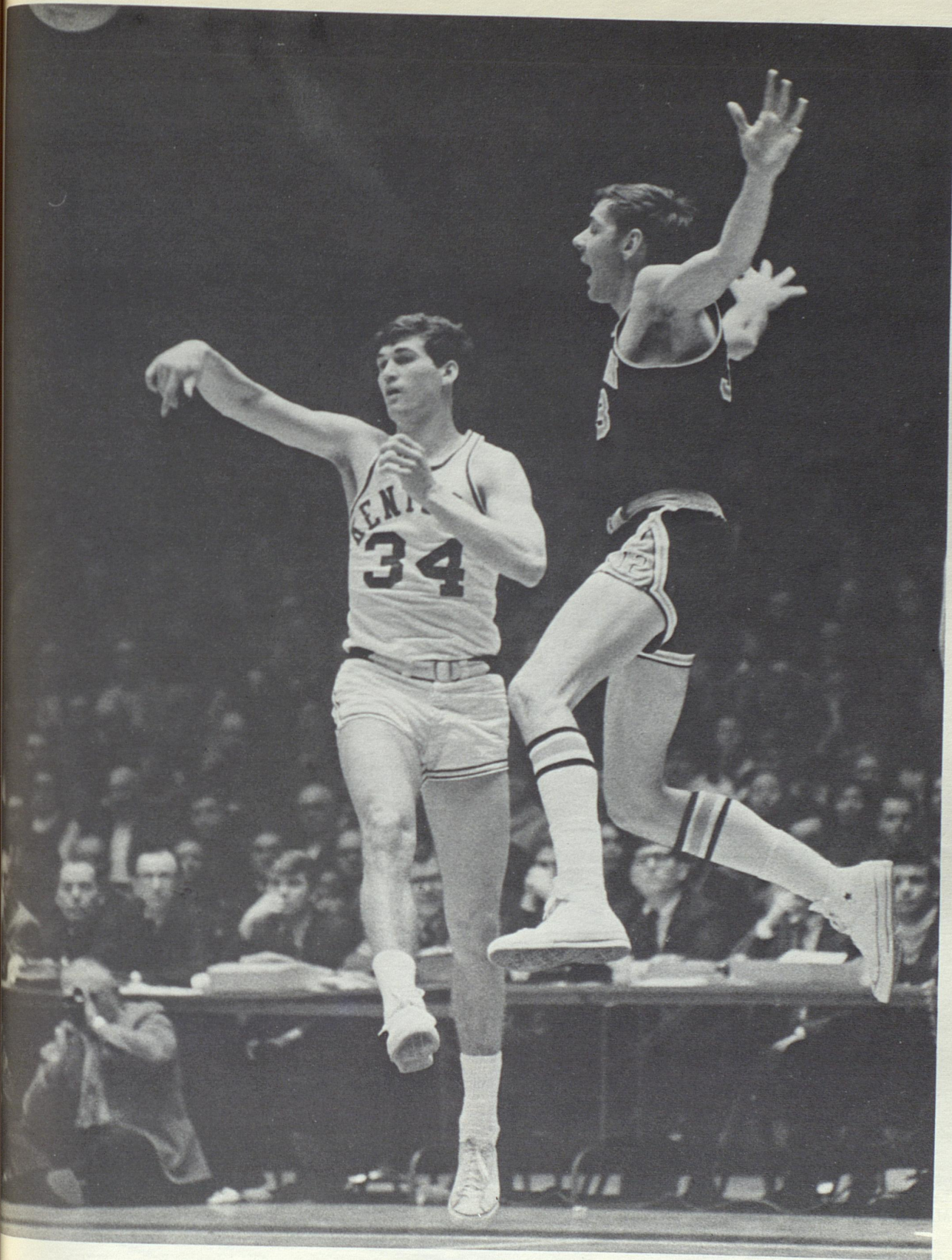
* SEC-TV game.

Class Reunions

Two class reunions will be held this fall in connection with regularly scheduled football games. Immediately following the Kentucky-Kansas State game on September 19, the Class of 1945 will hold a 25th anniversary reunion party and dinner at the Helen King Alumni House. The new reunion date was selected following a postponement of the class reunion activity in early May.

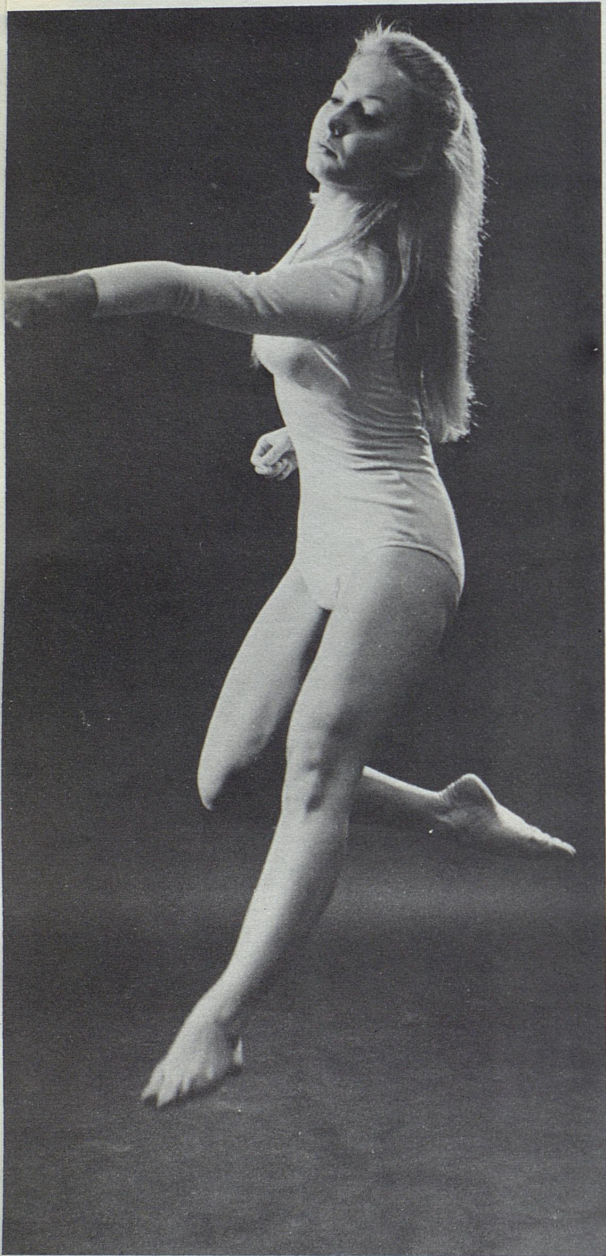
A 20th anniversary reunion party and dinner for the Class of 1950 will also be held at the Helen King Alumni House on October 31. The reunion activity will follow the football game between UK-North Carolina State. Reservation forms for each of the reunions will be mailed separately to the members of the class.

Reunions for the Classes of 1911, 1916, 1921, 1926, 1931, 1936, and 1946 will be held in May, 1971 during the Commencement weekend.

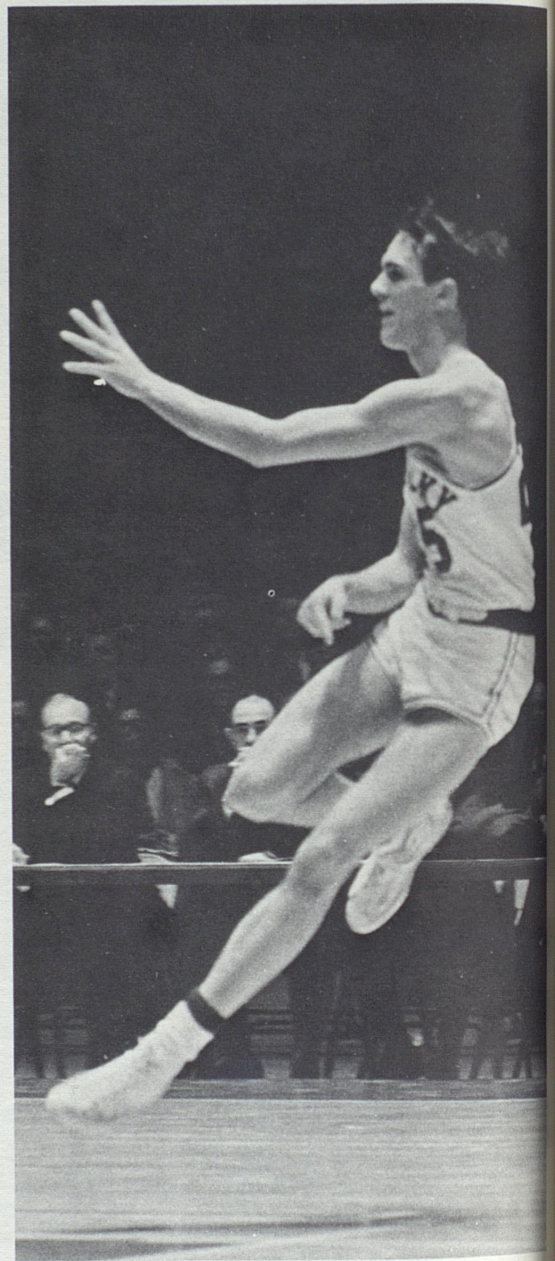


Mike Casey

Photograph by Dick Wang



Mary Jo Anderson



Larry Steele

UK
GYM

UK TROUPERS & GYMNASTIC CLUB



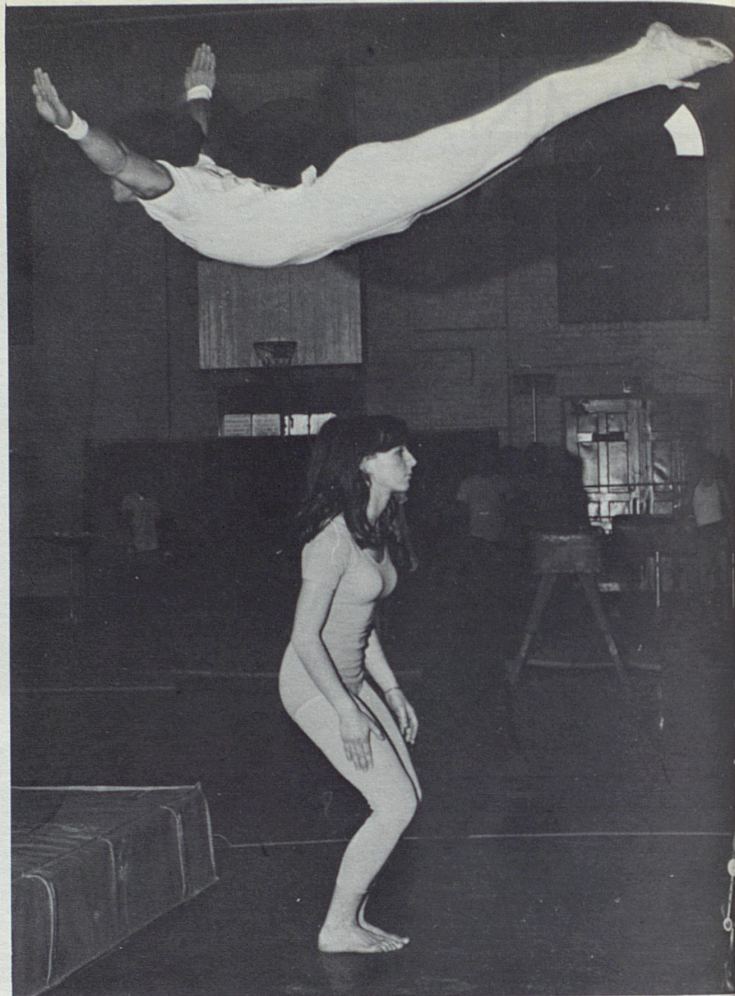
The UK Troupers, a student talent organization, is sponsored by the Department of Campus Recreation. Its purpose is to further physical education in the schools of Kentucky, to familiarize the people of the state with the types of extra-curricular activities fostered by the University of Kentucky, to offer students an opportunity to develop and express their talents, and to stimulate a close relationship between the community and the University of Kentucky.

The organization has approximately fifty (50) members representing all colleges in the University. The Troupers make about twenty performances each year, most of which are benefit shows for schools, hospitals, and civic organizations. They present a spring show each year for students and the people in the community which finances their programs. This year's show, "What It's All About," featured singing, dancing, and gymnastics, an attempt to express through music and movement "What it's all about."

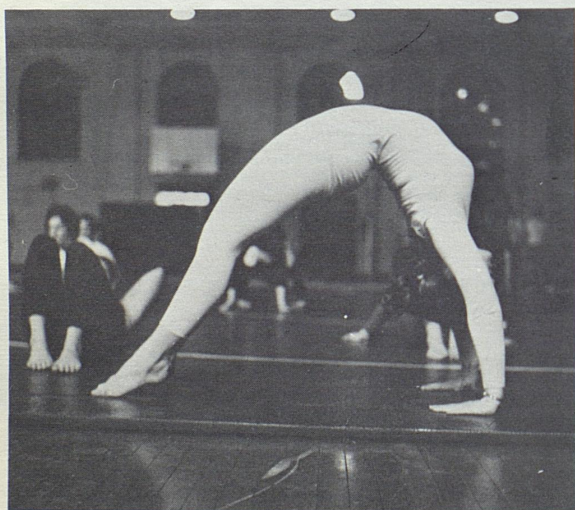
Competitive gymnastics at the University is under the Campus Recreation Department. The men's group had three extra mural competitive events this year, two dual meets and the state inter-collegiate championships. The women had one competitive experience this year—between UK, Eastern Kentucky University, and University of Louisville.

Cheryl Arnold was flying high for the capacity crowd at Memorial Coliseum February 28 as the number one ranked Wildcats revenged their only regular season loss against the Vanderbilt Commodores, defeating them 90 to 86. Terry Brewer is in the foreground, and Ron Robinson in the background.

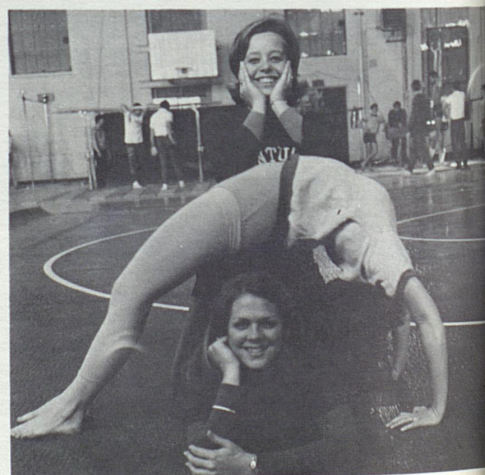
Photograph by Dick Ware



Karen Harman and Terry Brewer



Nancy Baughman



Time-out for fun is Terry Shuck, lying on the floor; Karen Harman, performing a backbend; and Janet Pitchford.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

I would appreciate three additional copies of "The Kentucky Alumnus winter 1970 issue (Vol. 41, No. 1) for circulation to some individuals and offices at the University of Illinois, if extra copies are available for this type of use. Since the magazine is probably not on general sale but distributed primarily to the Alumni Association members, I am enclosing a \$10.00 check for the three copies. If extra copies are not available, may I be granted permission to duplicate some of the articles? If there is no charge or expense involved in complying with my request, please contribute the full amount to the support of "Scholarships for Deserving Students," or any unused portion of the \$10.00 may be contributed to this fund.

I wish to comment, in particular, on Mr. Futrell's article, "Decision-Making by Consensus." I am greatly impressed with Mr. Futrell's common logic and his sensitivity for responsibility regarding university affairs relating to the students and faculty. He clearly states that the alumni group is outside of student domain. He does not advocate a student-majority role in university affairs. His arguments are relative to "a piece of the pie" in decision-making procedures. "A piece of the pie" for the students and also one for the faculty makes good sense in my judgment. I believe that the University of Kentucky was among the first educational institutions to authorize a student and a faculty representative on the Board of Trustees. I suspect that Mr. Futrell's capabilities in decision-making procedures have not been developed via formal courses. I have much to discuss on the matter of student decision-making within formal courses, but this subject is beyond the scope of this letter.

Sincerely yours,
H. H. Thornberry (class '25)
Professor of Plant Pathology

Mr. Jay Brumfield
Director of Alumni Affairs
University of Kentucky Alumni Association
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Brumfield:

I am writing to tell you how much I appreciated the article about me appearing in the Profile section of the Spring *Alumnus*. I feel that I have benefitted tremen-

dously from my activities with the N. O. W. organization and hope that perhaps reading of my experience with it might encourage other alumni to try to initiate similar programs. Many young mother alumni are like me, I'm sure, concerned about using their training and abilities to help further good relationships within their communities, but often they're unsure, as I was, as to just what they can do with limited time and responsibilities to families. An organization similar to N. O. W. provides many opportunities for such women to give of themselves.

In addition to my personal thanks regarding the spring issue, I would also like to mention my feelings concerning the winter issue. At a time when controversy flares, emotions are heated, and misunderstandings occur continuously, I was more than impressed to see a magazine present all sides of the various current issues confronting not just our university but campuses across the country. Everything else I've read—without exception—has tended to push a certain philosophy, however subtly. By presenting individual views of such a cross section of the university community, the *Alumnus* has really contributed to the cause of furthering understanding and improving communications between individuals and groups with varying ideas. It is my feeling that such openness is the key to bridging all the various "gaps" so prevalent today. It's so easy for each of us to stand on our own individual soap boxes promoting our own views but making no attempt to realize that there *are* others, and that respect for human dignity demands that we recognize and try to understand each other's views no matter how diverse. I cannot tell you how much I appreciate the opportunity the *Alumnus* gave me to read, feel, and think for myself. Finally, someone respected me enough to say, "You have the right to know what other *individuals* are thinking—make-up your own mind!" My deepest thanks to the Alumni organization for this beautifully unbiased piece of journalism! My older generation (58 years) mother, who is also a University of Kentucky graduate, concurs!

Sincerely yours,
Judy Burris, Class of '63

To the Editor:

Cheers for an alumni magazine that is a living reflection of the true worth of a university; that is, a university that is a dynamic, interchanging and inter-relating body of individuals seeking to learn—not an institution set up to perpetuate itself and crusty verbiage, thinking and promoting these as "wisdom."

Many thanks—

Sincerely,
Eugenia Powell '65

Editor's Note: Miss Powell is a reporter in the Features Department of the CINCINNATI ENQUIRER.

from the kentucky alumnus

49'

compiled by nancy conger



Lexington Herald-Leader Photograph

Kentucky's Capt. Alex Groza '58 was on a scoring rampage when this picture was taken during the Wildcat-Georgia game February 21, 1949. Big Al, an all-American pivotman, dropped the ball through the hoop to add to his total, which reached 38, and a new scoring mark before he left the battle with seven minutes of playing time remaining.

From *THE KENTUCKY ALUMNUS*
May 1949

Groza Named "Most Valuable"

"Big Al" Groza's own teammates, for the second consecutive year, designated him the most valuable player of the squad, and thereby won for him the Jerome Lederer trophy, presented annually by the Lexington businessmen to the outstanding senior athlete, as selected by team members. The presentation was made by Coach Rupp at the Alumni Association's annual banquet, honoring the team.

On the day of the banquet, April 4, Groza was notified by the Helms Foundation that he had been chosen the 1948-49 player for the Helms Hall of Fame, and that the Kentucky team had been selected the official No. 1 team in the nation for the year.

Nancy Conger is editorial assistant and receptionist at the Alumni House. She is married to Fred Conger, lineman freshman coach at UK this fall, who played first-string linebacker and guard for UK in 1966, '67, and '69.



Washington Herald-Leader Photograph

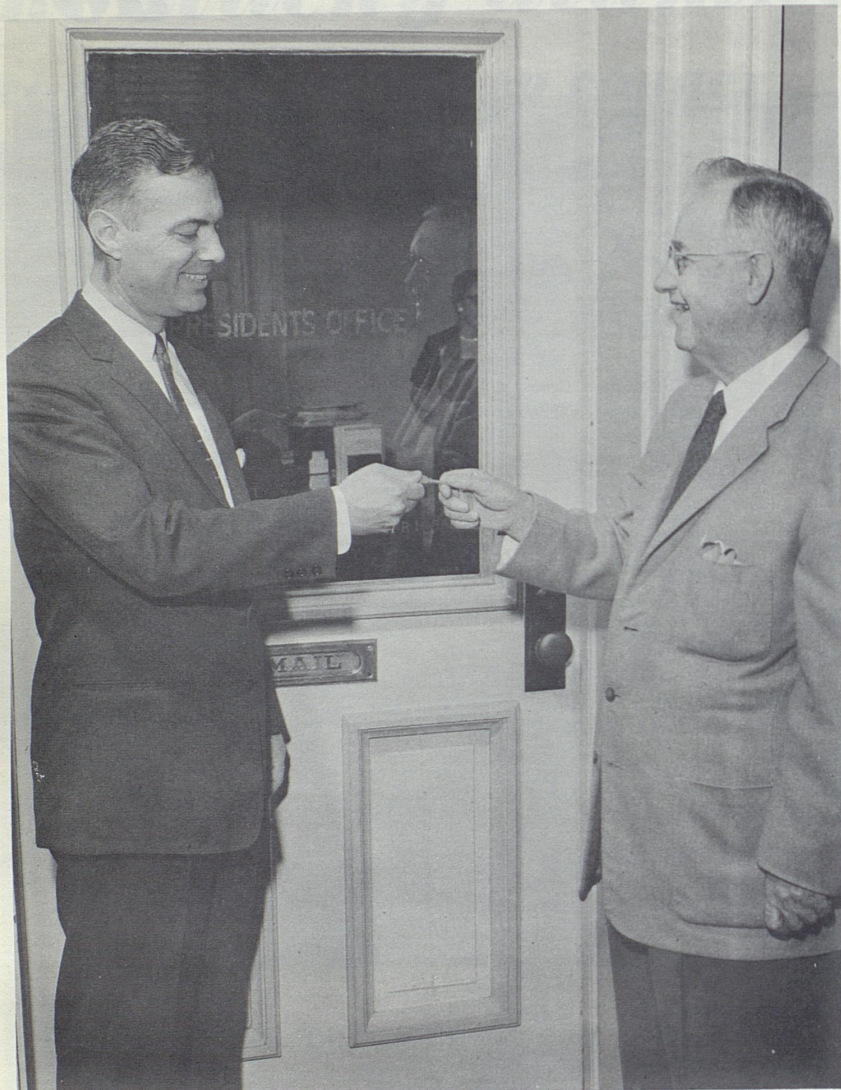
Waiting at the airport to depart for the Orange Bowl Game in December, 1949, were (left to right): Bill Shaffnit and Mrs. Shaffnit '49 with their son Billy, who reside in Illinois; the late Lloyd McDermott '50 and Mrs. McDermott, of Covington; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ulinski '50 who live in Louisville; the late Bernie Shively, former Athletic Director at UK; and Mrs. Bill "Moon Conde" '51 from Lynchburg, Va.; and Mr. and Mrs. Donald "Dopey" Phelps of Frankfort.

From *THE KENTUCKY ALUMNUS*
February 1950

Grid 'Cats Complete Best Season in '49

It is well to remember that Kentucky's bid to the Orange Bowl, one of the very top post-season extravaganzas in the nation, climaxed the most successful football season in the history of athletic competition at the Bluegrass School. True, the Wildcats had won as many as nine games in seasons past—they did it back in the days of turtleneck sweaters in 1904 and 1909—but never had a Kentucky team received a major bowl offer.

Among the bowl-bound Wildcats were the Lucky 13, senior Wildcats. This group had such players as Charlie Bradshaw, Don "Dopey" Phelps, and Jerry Claiborne.



Lexington Herald-Leader Photograph

From *THE KENTUCKY ALUMNUS*
November 1956

Dr. Dickey Quietly Becomes President of University

Without any ceremony, Dr. Frank G. Dickey quietly moved his office across the campus August 30 and became the fifth president of the University of Kentucky.

Dr. Dickey, who was dean of the College of Education, accepted the keys to the president's office in the ad-

Dr. Frank Dickey, left, receiving the keys to the University of Kentucky's president's office from the retiring president, Dr. H. L. Donovan, who expressed the wish that "these keys will be instruments that will bring truth and learning to all those served by UK." Families of the two educators and the university's administrative staff attended the brief ceremony.

ministration building from Dr. Herman L. Donovan, the retiring president. No arrangements were made for a formal inauguration.

Dr. Dickey expressed his preference against such a ceremony and said he strove to talk everybody out of it.

Dr. Donovan's retirement will not mean seclusion from university life. He will be the president emeritus and professor of history of education. He plans to write a report of his administration and to travel abroad with Mrs. Donovan.

alumni '6' news



Story Musgrave

UK's astronaut Dr. Story Musgrave asserted that life exists in outer space when he was on campus this spring for a week of lectures and research at the Medical Center.

In his speaking engagements, which are among his many assignments at the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston, he gratifies his audience by talking about flying saucers, life on other planets, and interplanetary space travel.

In an interview with reporters, he maintained that "with a basic biology and a basic astronomy book, plus some probability theory, anybody could come up with the same conclusion that life elsewhere is a certainty, considering the billions of stars and suns in the Milky Way alone, and the length of time they have been there. In fact, he insists, it's likely there is interstellar travel going on, but it is just as likely that the earth is going to go undiscovered by some super-group for a long time to come. People once thought the earth was the center of the universe. We're not only not at the center but we're way out in the woods.

"Before the turn of the century a man will land on Mars," Musgrave predicted, and he expects to be on that flight. Now 34, he should be flight-eligible until about age 55.

He was selected as a scientist-astronaut in 1967 and brings an unusual background of skills to the space program. He holds a medical degree from Columbia University (1964), master degrees in operations analysis and computer programming from the University of California and in physiology and biophysics from UK (1966), and expects to earn his doctorate in physiology from UK this year.

He is a licensed pilot, having logged more than 3,000 hours flying time. He has made over 200 free-fall parachute jumps, including 70 experimental free-fall descents to study human aerodynamics. He flies about 40 hours a month in supersonic jets.

In his first-year residency at Denver General Hospital, he practices surgery five days a month "just to stay proficient." He is in Lexington once every three months for researching facts about aerospace medicine and physiology.

His diversity of activities is put to use as a primary monitor on about a dozen NASA projects, most involving the development of space stations and in-flight medical support stations

Dr. Musgrave, his wife, Marguerite Patricia, and their five children lived in Lexington for three years before they moved to Texas. Their large yellow brick farm house was located a few miles outside the city and was surrounded by a corn field. "I used to practice sky-diving in those fields until the owner decided to plant corn," he said.

Born on a dairy farm near Stockbridge, Mass., Dr. Musgrave's entire life—however unintentional—has been spent in preparation for his appointment with NASA. "This is the one vocation in which I can use my entire educational background," the physician-scientist mused.

After graduating from St. Marks School in Southboro, Mass., Dr. Musgrave enlisted in the Marine Corps. As a 17-year old he was trained as an aviation electrician and instrument technician, eventually serving as crew chief aboard the carrier U.S.S. Wasp.

"I had no thought of entering college when I became a Marine," Dr. Musgrave said. "But the pilots I worked with painted such a good picture of education that I decided to give it a try."

In 1956 he entered Syracuse University, and two years later was awarded the bachelor of science degree in business administration. Dr. Musgrave then was hired as an in-

dustrial engineer with Eastman Kodak at Rochester, N. Y. They made it possible for him to attend graduate business school at University of California at Los Angeles, majoring in operation research and computer programming.

"While studying computers, I became interested in neurophysiology—or how biological organisms accomplish the feats of memory, learning, and thought that electronic machines do."

This question returned Dr. Musgrave to college and the study of biological systems and medicine. "My undergraduate training did not prepare me for medical school. I enrolled in Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio, for work in chemistry and biology courses in comparative anatomy, and basic physics and languages."

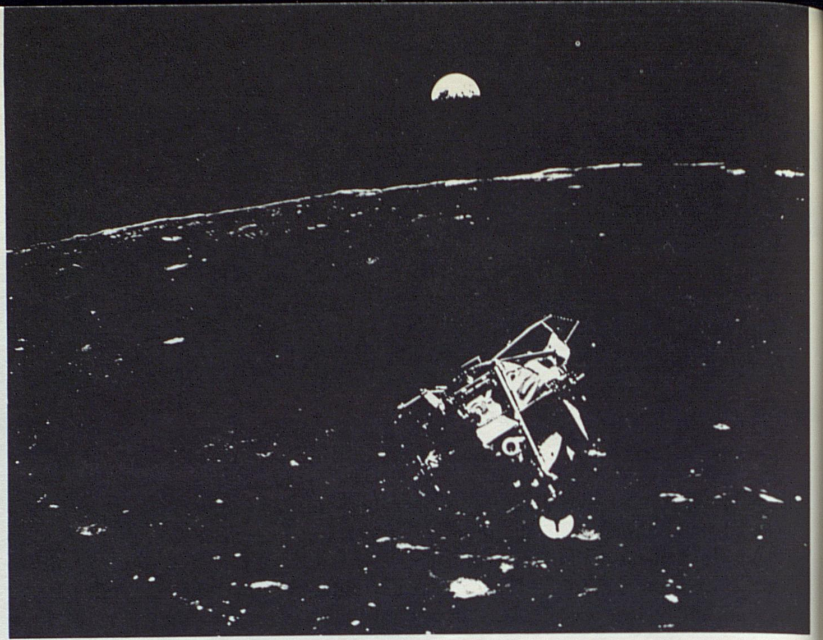
In 1960 Dr. Musgrave graduated from Marietta with a bachelor of arts degree in chemistry. On September 1, 1960, he married Marguerite Patricia Van Kirk of Patterson, N. J., and two days later entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University.

While in medical school, he pursued his interest in neurophysiology as a research assistant. This work, coupled with a new interest in parachute jumping, was the beginning of a desire to combine medicine with some form of aeronautics.

"In 1963 NASA lifted the requirement that astronauts must have 1,000 hours of flight time in high-speed aircraft," he said. "Later, they decided that 20-20 vision need not be a selection factor. With each announcement my desire to become a part of the space program became greater."

Following graduation from Columbia, Dr. Musgrave took a surgical internship under the guidance of Dr. Ben Eisenman at the UK Medical Center. A year later, he joined Dr. Loren Carlson and Dr. Fred Zechman in the UK Department of Physiology and Biophysics to study and do research in aerospace medicine and physiology. He received the master of science degree in physiology and biophysics from UK in December 1966, and currently lacks only writing a dissertation to complete his work for the doctor's degree in physiology.

Dr. Musgrave's first application to become an astronaut was in December 1966. Nine months and 14 IQ tests later, he was named a member of the space program. "I'll probably never get to the moon," he said, "because there is no need for me there. My assignment will be in long-range flight to Mars or in an orbiting space station around the earth. In any event, it will be three and a half or four years before I will be ready for outer space."



Lucy Alexander Winchester

Lucy Alexander Winchester's ('60) world has always been one of gracious elegance. Born a Kentucky blue-blood, she grew up in an atmosphere similar to that of the White House, where she is social secretary to President and Mrs. Nixon.

Even the guests for the events she plans for the White House, oftentimes have attended parties at her home at Westover in the Blue Grass country.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Clay (he is chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank in Cleveland and a member of UK's Board of Trustees), were at the White House in January and at a Valentine party that Lucy and her mother, Mrs. James Alexander, gave this year. Other guests at the Valentine party were the V. (Sonny) Whitneys, Rep. Bill Cowger of Louisville, and Horatio Mason, whose father, Silas, once owned Westover, which takes its name from the fabulous Westover house of the Byrds of Virginia, who are Alexander relatives.

But to Lucy Winchester, a petite, 40-year-old, blue-eyed blond, who managed the 1,500-acre Winchester farms before accepting her job with the Nixons, planning parties for the White House demands that she follow a grueling schedule. At home, she concentrated on one party at a time, but at the White House, there may be dinners, breakfasts, luncheons, teas, receptions, and special events, such as the recently inaugurated series called "An Evening at the White House," that may occur on the same



White House Photograph

date. The Nixons set a record for White House entertainment in 1969, receiving 44,000 guests and more state visitors than any other president in a year's time.

For most state visits, a briefing by members of the White House staff is held in the "awesome situation room" in the basement of the White House. Members of the National Security Council, officials from the protocol department, the State Department, key White House aides, and Mrs. Winchester attend the briefings to discuss the political purpose of the visit, the tone that should be set, and the visitors' personal likes and dislikes.

Ambassador Emil Mosbacher, Jr., chief of protocol, explains that the whole purpose of his office and the social side of the White House is to provide a setting for substantial negotiations that are to be carried on.

Mrs. Winchester's first action, when notified of an upcoming social event, is to send out a "general alarm" for a guest list. Suggestions come from the State Department, a congressional liaison, White House aides and, most frequently, from the President himself. Mr. Nixon's secretary says the President is constantly jotting down names of friends he has not seen in years, or "someone who was nice to us when

we first came to Washington," or a particularly memorable farm couple he met while campaigning in Iowa.

From a list of about 400 suggestions, 113 will attend the dinner and 100 will be invited to come at 10 p.m. for the after-dinner entertainment, champagne, and dancing.

"Everyone, who is on the list is there for a reason—because of a contribution they can make, but never just for a whim," Mrs. Winchester says.

The invitation is at first issued by someone outside the White House, who asks if the person could attend. "The President is never turned down," explained Lucy.

The White House makes hotel reservations and arranges for limousines for entertainers. However, none of a performer's expenses are paid and the performance is gratis. The prestige of performing at the White House is considered payment enough.

Described by one of her co-workers as "the most popular person on the staff," Mrs. Winchester probably feels more at home in the White House than anyone who works there. The White House has many reminders of and similarities to Westover.

Hanging in the Alexander dining room, whose dimensions are slightly less than the State Dining Room, is a Matthew Jouett copy of Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Thomas Jefferson. A replica of Jouett's Jefferson hangs in the family quarters at the White House.

In the Alexander drawing room are miniature portraits of Lucy's ancestors, who commissioned David Martin to do the Benjamin Franklin portrait, which hangs above the mantel in the Green Room at the White House.

Tracing the history of the White House portrait of Franklin, Lucy said that Mary Alexander (who married Henry Deedes) took the portrait to Chichester, England; where it was found by one of the Biddles, ("also related to us" pointed out Mrs. Winchester), who returned the portrait to the United States, where it was purchased for the White House during

the Kennedy Administration by Walter Annenberg, who is now ambassador to Great Britain.

Just as the White House state rooms are furnished with historic antiques, so are the spacious rooms at Westover. The red and gold brocade draperies in the drawing room are two centuries old and originally hung in Airdrie, the Scottish castle of Robert Alexander's older brother, Sir William. Robert Alexander was the first of the Alexanders to come to Kentucky from their native Scotland. The dining room furniture came from Aaron Burr's father's home in New York.

A Troye portrait of the horse, Lexington, hangs over the fireplace in the den. Robert Alexander's son, Robert Atchison, purchased Lexington for \$15,000 in 1856 when he began to assemble his thoroughbred stud farm. The horse became the most successful sire in American turf history. He led the sire list 16 times, according to family records.

Mrs. Winchester, a skilled horsewoman, keeps a retired gray hunter named "Blue Jay" to ride around the 36-acre Westover estate and a fat gray pony for her six-year-old daughter, Lucy.

At University High School, Mrs. Winchester was a top honor student who achieved superior rank for dramatic readings at a regional speech festival. She went to Sweet Briar College, but after a semester transferred to Finch College. Her last two years were spent at UK where she graduated in 1960 as an art major.

After college, she joined the Junior League, went to Italy to study art at the Villa Torre di Bellosguardo, ("I was to have painted portraits for a living," she said.), and returned to New York to work in the protocol office at the United Nations. She planned parties there also.

After the death of her father, and her divorce from a New York stockbroker, whom she had married during her New York sojourn, she returned to Lexington to become manager of the family farms.

Although she had registered as a

Republican on her 18th birthday and persuaded her Democratic parents to become Republicans also, her formal debut into politics came in the summer of 1968. After collecting money from local Democrats for Richard Nixon's campaign, she went to New York to present the money to him. "I had quite a long talk with him, and asked him what I could do to help," she said. His answer was an invitation to be hostess in his suite at the Republican Convention in Miami.

Mr. Nixon, whom she had met at the Governor's Derby Party in May of that year and for whom her parents had worked during the 1960 presidential campaign, made a decision about Lucy following that talk in New York. Mrs. Nixon told her later that he had said if he won the presidency, he wanted Lucy to be their social secretary.

During the campaign, she worked at the Willard Hotel with United Citizens for Nixon-Agnew in "the Chairman's War Room" where campaign plans were made.

In Washington, Mrs. Winchester lives in a hotel and usually walks to work instead of using the limousine at her call. Despite the many enticing invitations to dinners and top-drawer parties that flow across her desk daily, she misses her life in Lexington. "Some people think I'm mad to miss it so. I rode every day when I was there. I'd like to come home every week for the fox hunts." She talks of bringing her red and white spotted hunter, Nipper, to the area so she can ride on weekends. He is now at the Iroquois Hunt Club in Lexington.

But with hand over heart, she says "I'm in Washington to serve my president and my country. I care about the Nixons. To have something come off well for them, please them—that's the joy in being social secretary at the White House."

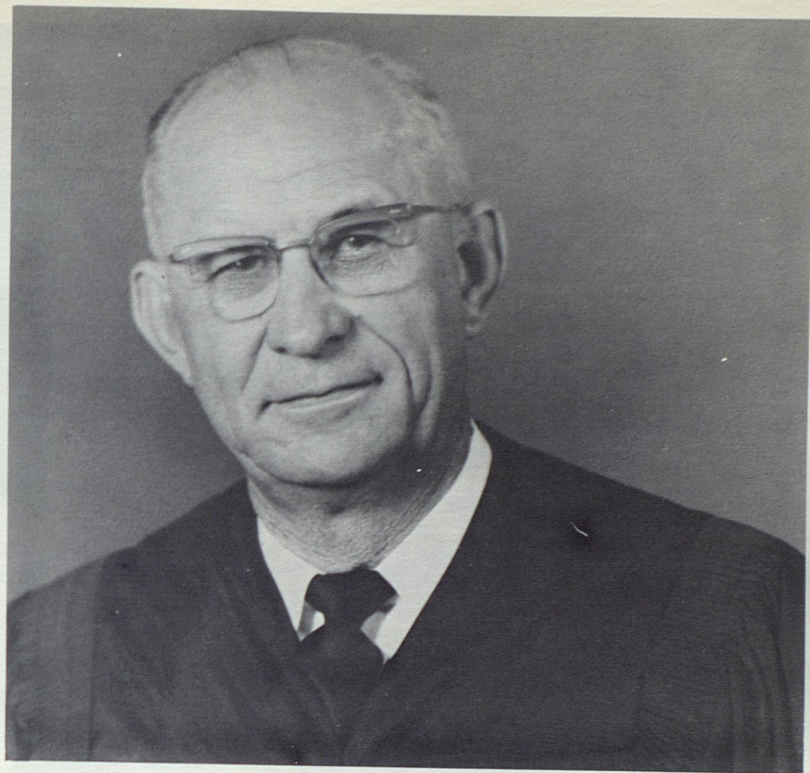


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Harlan Hobart Grooms



one of the most distinguished United States District Court Judges is Harlan Hobart Grooms '26.

As a Southern Judge, his experience has encompassed most of the areas of civil rights, beginning with the well-known case of Autherine Lucy at The University of Alabama (134 F.2d 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000).

For the past six years, he has been sitting as a member of a Three-Judge Court which directed and is now administering the desegregation of 99 school systems in the State of Alabama. He has just concluded the *Belcher* [Charles Donald Belcher v. Birmingham Trust National Bank, et al. Civil Action No. 64-168 S (N.D. Ala.)] litigation which is generally considered the most voluminous and extensive litigation ever instituted in court in Alabama. He spoke for the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit affirming the federal conviction of Sol Estes (335 F. 2d 609).

Although he has been a Senior Judge since February 3, 1969, he continues active on the bench. Born November 7, 1900, in Mont-

gomery County, Kentucky, he is the son of John F. and Ida Pearl Alfrey Grooms. He was educated in a rural elementary school, the Montgomery County High School, and the University of Kentucky, where he graduated with the LL.B. degree.

While at the University, he was a member of the Student Speakers Bureau, Scabbard and Blade, Phi Alpha Delta, Omicron Delta Kappa, and Pi Kappa Alpha. He was Associate Editor and Editor-in-Chief of the Kentucky Law Journal, the official publication of the Kentucky Bar Association.

Judge Grooms began the practice of law in Birmingham, Alabama, in June 1926, with the firm of Coleman, Coleman, Spain and Stewart, and continued in the practice of law until August 1953, at which time he was a member of the firm of Spain, Gillon, Grooms and Young. By appointment of President Eisenhower, he became United States District Judge for the Northern District of Alabama on August 17, 1953.

He married Angeline McCroclin, of Louisville, Kentucky, on May 3, 1930. They have four children—Harlan Hobart Grooms, Jr., a graduate of the University of Alabama and a lawyer of Birmingham; Ellen Elizabeth Grooms, a graduate of the University of Alabama and a medical illustrator, of Washington, D.C.; John Franklin Grooms, a graduate of the University of Alabama Engineering School, a resident of Birmingham; and Angeline M. Proctor, a graduate of Auburn University in Interior Design, Miss Alabama of 1966, and a resident of Granby, Connecticut.

A member of the First Baptist Church of Birmingham, he is a past chairman of its Deacons, and has served on most of the important committees of that Church. He has taught a men's Bible Class since 1930.

He is a trustee of Samford University, formerly Howard College, Birmingham, and chairman of its Executive Committee, a trustee of the Baptist Hospitals of Birmingham, and a member of their Executive Com-



Courier-Journal and Louisville Times Photograph

mittee. He is a former member of the Executive Committee of the Southern Baptist Convention and of its Finance Committee.

Judge Grooms is a Civitan and has served on its Board of Directors. For several years he served on the Executive Committee of the Birmingham Bar Association, and has served on the Board of Jefferson County Blind Association.

He has written many articles for legal journals, and for a number of years was chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Judicial Conference for the Fifth Circuit. He is a member of the Advisory Committee of the Cumberland Law School of Samford University, and through the years has taken an active part in the civic, religious, and political affairs of Birmingham and the State of Alabama.

Stanley White

Despite the nationwide strike threat and a financial strain that endangers the operation of some larger lines, the Cadiz Railroad Co., just keeps rolling along.

Admittedly, the short line keeps on schedule sometimes only because Stanley White '40, president, willingly climbs into the driver's seat of one of the firm's two bright yellow diesel engines.

It happens that White would rather be engineering a train than sitting cramped up in his new office, located right behind the W. C. White Lumber Co.

After a run along the line's ten miles of track last week, President White confirmed that, following the rocky period, the little railroad is at a new peak of prosperity.

White, a graduate in business administration from the University of Kentucky, started out as a fireman on a steam engine at age 16, when his cousin, W. C. White, was running both the lumber company and the railroad. The elder White retired from business about three years ago; after some 40 years as president and general manager of the 69-year-old railroad.

NEW LEASE ON LIFE

"Up until Hoover and several other new industries came, we were in pretty bad shape. But we have a new lease on life now," said the new president.

Hoover Ball and Bearing Co., owners of the new Cadiz Spring Co., bought 51 percent of the railroad's stock, White noted.

The Hoover shipments to auto manufacturers, plus increased business from new and expanding lumber, feed, gasoline, and fertilizer busi-

trains, has about quadrupled the railroad's traffic, White said.

"Four years ago we shipped 300 carloads and now we are averaging 1,200 a year," he said.

The number of short line railroads in the United States has dropped by about a third in the last 15 years but most of the ones remaining are prospering, said White, an avid member of the National Short Line Association.

The national association claims 212 members but there are only four bona-fide short lines still in operation in Kentucky, White said.

One of the Kentucky companies, the Frankfort and Cincinnati that formerly connected Frankfort and Paris, has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission to cease all operations after ending the Georgetown-Paris line two years ago, White said.

The other Kentucky lines are the Kentucky and Tennessee at Stearns, an 11-miler, and the Morehead-Northfork, four miles of track that lead to clay mines.

The railroad at Stearns is looking forward to increased operations because of new fast loading conveyor belts that are being constructed at times along the Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee border, White said.

Although changing times brought renewed financial vigor to the Cadiz railroad, White retains nostalgia for the time when three passenger trips a day were made to Gracey.

White's interest in railroading started early. "When I was 10 or 11, a kindly engineer took a liking to me and let me ride with him," recalled White.

Because of insurance rules and legal problems, "you can't do a thing like that today," White said with regret. Young boys still love trains and the president of the little railroad gets lots of requests for rides which he has to turn down," he said.

Reprinted, with permission, from the Courier-Journal, March 15, 1970. The article was written by Don Walker, Courier-Journal staff writer.

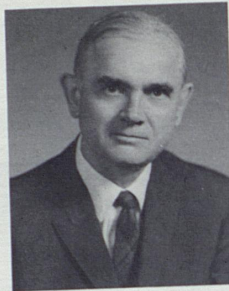


Alumni who attended the 1965 class reunion at the Medical Center, left to right, first row : Raymond Wells, M.D., Inez, Kentucky; Alyce Sullivan, (Med. Alumni Secretary), Lexington; Shirley Moore, M.D., Dallas, Texas; Sidney Steinberg, M.D., Denver, Colorado. Second row: William Wagner, M.D., Glendale, Missouri; Harold Markesbery, M.D., Covington, Kentucky; Gerald Lee Points, M.D., Wilmington, North Carolina; Gerald Sturgeon, M.D., Ft. Knox, Kentucky.

1950-1968

class notes

GEORGE E. PARKS '19, an ophthalmologist in Chicago for over 50 years, founded the Dyslexia Memorial Institute, a unique service organization, which is a part-time multi-disciplinary clinic for boys and girls, with no brain damage, who have a reading difficulty.



Willoughby

FRANK W. TUTTLE '20, Gainesville, Fla., is the principal author of Tuttle-Perry's *AN ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES*. He is now Emeritus Professor of Economics at the University of Florida where he has taught since 1935.

MARSHALL BARNES '24, president of Beaver Dam Deposit Bank, in Beaver Dam, Ky., and senior vice president of the Owensboro National Bank, has begun the second year of a two-year term as Independent Bankers Association of America (IBAA) treasurer.

DANA M. TAYLOR '25, Pottsdam, Pa., consultant to manager of operations, Eastern district, of Bethlehem Steel Corporation's fabricated steel construction department, retired in April.

EDGAR T. HIGGINS '27 was elected vice chairman of the Board of Beneficial Finance Co., of Wilmington, Del., and chairman of the Board of Beneficial Management Corp., of Morristown, N. J. He continues as general counsel of the latter corporation.

GILBERT W. KINGSBURY '33 has become an associate with the W. B. Ardery Associates. He is well known throughout Kentucky for his outstanding work in the public relations and government relations fields.

RICHARD M. BOYD '36, Pittsburgh, Pa., was elected president of the

North American Car Corporation at the Annual Meeting of its Board of Directors in April, effective in June. DR. W. R. WILLOUGHBY '36, acting head of the economics and political science department at the University of New Brunswick, has been appointed research visiting professor in the Center of Canadian Studies, School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University, Washington, D. C. The appointment is for the 1970-71 academic year.

JAMES I. STEPHENS '37, Louisville, has been named the new Jefferson County extension service agent. With 33 years of horticulture experience, his job will deal with work involving homeowners, nurserymen, and park managers.

L.L. RATLIFF '38, chief of the Federal Highway Projects Division in the Office of Engineering and Operations of the Bureau of Public Roads, Washington, D. C., is project manager for the new C&O Railroad Bridge under construction at Covington. He was project manager for the Bureau of Public Roads which constructed the Silver Memorial Bridge across the Ohio River between Gallipolis, O., and Point Pleasant, W. Va., which was completed in just two years, to replace the Silver Bridge that collapsed into the river with a horrifying loss of life in December 1967.

FRANCIS J. HALCOMB '39, Scottsville, has been chosen citizen-doctor of the year by the Kentucky Academy of General Practice. He was selected for his planning of the new Allen County High School as a member of the Scottsville School board.

JOE CREASON '40, president of the Alumni Association, a former member of its Board of Directors, and a long-time staff member of the Courier-Journal, was initiated into UK's Circle of Omicron Delta Kappa, a national honorary leadership society, at ceremonies this spring. Mr. and Mrs. Creason live in Louisville, Ky.

Col. ALVIN C. ISAACS '41 has been promoted to Brigadier General this spring. He is stationed in Michigan.

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WILLIAM C. PENICK '42 has been named head for the tax division of the Arthur Andersen and Co. in Chicago, Ill.
EMMITT DOZIER '42, a dairy plant manager in Richmond, Va., has been named to the 1970 Board of Directors of the National Dairy Council.

RICHARD L. EUBANKS '47, President of Gibson Greeting Cards, Inc. Cincinnati, O., was conferred the Doctor of Commercial Science Degree at the Union College commencement program on June 1. He is a member of Union College's Board of Trustees.

FRANKLIN L. TAUL '48, Houston, was recently promoted as special assistant to the vice president for Foreign Exploration and Production for Ashland Oil Co.

JACK S. LEWIS '48 is the immediate past chairman of the committee on Chromatography of the American Society for Testing and Materials at Tennessee Eastman Co., Bristol, Va.—Tenn., where he is senior research physicist. He is also a member of the American Chemical Society.

H. PHILLIPS '48, Lexington, was named assistant director of Cooperative Extension Service for Agriculture by the UK's Board of Trustees in March.

JOHN P. MALONE '50 has been named sales manager for the Fosbrink Machine Co., Connellsville, Pa.



SHEPARD CHERRY LOWMAN '52 has been nominated by President Nixon for promotion to Class 3 in the Foreign Service of the United States. Since entering the Foreign Service in 1957, he has been stationed in various places, including South Vietnam, where he is now serving as Senior



Clarke



King



Schmidt

Advisor to the Mayor of Da Nang, South Vietnam.

U. S. Air Force Major WILLIAM D. TURPIN '53 has received the Air Medal at Ching Chuan Kang AB in Taiwan. He was cited for his outstanding airmanship and courage on successful and important missions.

Captain CLENET R. ELLIS, JR. '54 has received the U. S. Air Force Commendation Medal at Ramey AFB, Puerto Rico.

HOWARD G. BREWER '55, Port Washington, N. Y., has been named national sales manager, Dow Jones News Service. He will direct and coordinate all sales of the Dow Jones News Service and its related equipment in the United States.

JACK D. BUTLER '55, Minneapolis, has been named area sales manager

for Supersweet Feeds in Monmouth. His sales cover western Illinois and northeastern Missouri.

WALTER H. CLARKE '55, Cincinnati, has been named director of the Government Programs Division at Blue Cross of Southwest Ohio.

ROBERT B. HORINE, JR. '56 is rector of the St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Covington, Ky.

DR. ALFRED L. BARR '57, Morgantown, W. Va., has been named director of the new Division of Animal and Veterinary Sciences in West Virginia University's College of Agriculture and Forestry.

CHARLES H. KING, JR. '57 has accepted the position of chief engineer with GAC Properties, Inc., Miami, Fla. Mr. King was formerly the director of facilities planning at the University of Kentucky.

JAMES GRESHAM '57 recently announced the forming of an architectural corporation, Gresham & Kerr, located in Paducah.

BRADLEY D. HAMBLIN '58 of Frankfort, joined the firm of Donald B. Shelton, Architects, Engineers, and Associates.

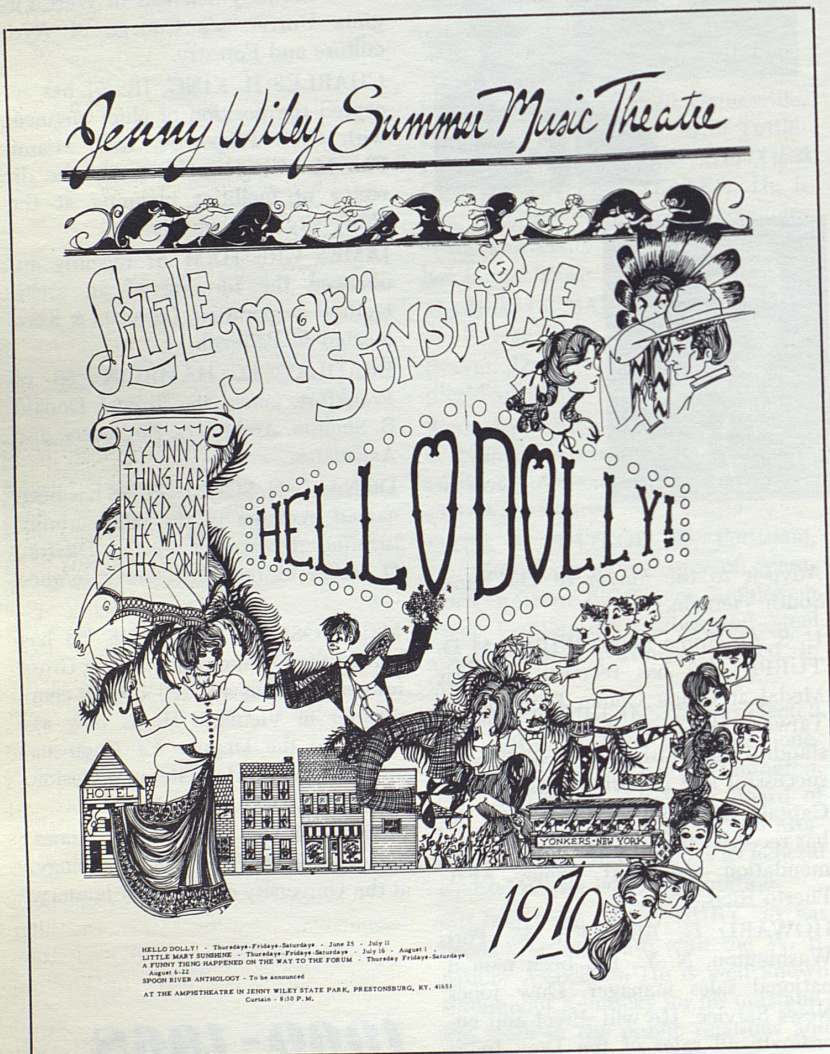
DONALD H. SCHMIDT '58 has been named manager of the office administration department at the Dayton, O., office of the Travelers Insurance Co.

Major JOSEPH K. JARBOE '58 has earned the Distinguished Flying Cross for aerial skill as a C-123 aircraft commander in Vietnam. He is now assigned to the Deputy for Engineering, Aeronautical Systems Division, Wright-Patterson AFB, O.

MARJORIE A. BAYES '59, Miami, Fla., received her Ph.D. in Psychology, at the University of Miami in January.

1960-1968

TED WOOD '60, Indianapolis, Ind., who has been Cleveland district manager for Rx Pharmaceuticals, has



Graphic design by Ronald G. Paolillo of the Jenny Wiley Summer Music Theatre's 1970 season, which is sponsored by the Kentucky Department of Parks and Prestonsburg Community College.



MITCH DOUGLAS '66, managing director of the Jenny Wiley Summer Music Theatre, starred this summer in the role of Cornelius Hackal in *Hello Dolly*. The theatre, near Prestonsburg, is sponsored by the Kentucky Department of Parks and Prestonsburg Community College, and is the first Kentucky stock company to produce Broadway's longest-running hit.



been promoted to product manager, Pharmaceutical Products.

CHARLES H. SWITZER '60, Cincinnati, was elected vice-president of the Kentucky Auctioneer's Association at their annual meeting held in Louisville, Ky., on April 5 and 6.

JOSEPH C. THOMAS '61 was elected director of District V of the National Science Teachers Association. He assumes his new post in July. He is chairman of the Department of Science at Florence State University, Florence, Ala.

THOMAS F. McHENRY '61 has been appointed an account executive in the Louisville, Ky. office of Walston & Co., Inc., a nationwide investment firm. Mr. McHenry resides in Louisville where he is also a member of the Jefferson County Alumni Association and the Honorable Order of Kentucky Colonels.

ROGER C. MASTIN '61 has been promoted to chief of the quality Assurance Engineering Division of the San Francisco Defense Contract Administration Services Region in Burlingame, Cal.

MRS. LOIS RUNDEN '61, Montclair, N. J., has been promoted editor and sales promotion consultant by the Prudential Insurance Co.

U. S. Air Force Doctor (Captain) JAMES R. RAMEY '62 is on duty at Da Nang AB in Vietnam.

JAMES P. WALKER '62 has been appointed vice-president-secretary of the Glenmore Distilleries Company in Louisville.

MARGARET HAWKINS '63, feature editor for the Ruston Daily Leader, won four awards for writing in the contests sponsored by the Louisiana Press Women's Association.

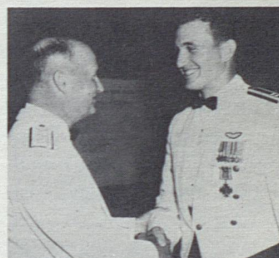
ROBERT L. HOWARD '63 has been appointed resident manager of the office administration department at the Des Moines, Iowa, office of the Travelers Insurance Co.

TED R. MORFORD '63 is presently dean of Admissions and Financial Aid at Midway Junior College in Midway, Ky.

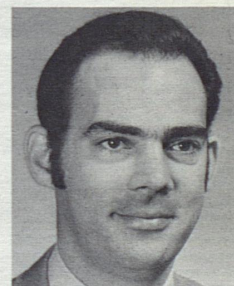
JAMES B. FITZPATRICK III '63 has joined Keller-Crescent Co., Evansville, Ind., as an account executive. While at UK, he was the sports editor of the college newspaper for three years, the ROTC newspaper for two years, and was correspondent for a number of local newspapers in Lexington and Louisville. He resides in Booneville, Ind.



Lively



Dolwick



Eskew

RONALD LIVELY '64 has completed his initial training at Delta Air Line's training school at the Atlanta Airport and is now assigned to the airline's Atlanta pilot base as a second officer.

THOMAS H. ESKEW '65 has been named head of the blends and filter processing section of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company., in Winston-Salem, N. C.

U. S. Air Force Captain CARLTON L. DOLWICK '65 has been decorated with his second award of the Distinguished Flying Cross for action in Southeast Asia.

Mastin



Hawkins



Howard



Walker



Fitzpatrick

Captain ROBERT A. CROSSEN '65 has received the U. S. Air Force Commendation Medal at Westover AFB in Mass. He is assigned with a unit which provides global communications and air traffic control for the USAF.

RALPH DEITEMEYER '65 has recently accepted the position as pharmacist at Lee Drugs in Cynthiana, Ky.

Dr. STORY MUSGRAVE '65, Houston, visited the UK campus for a lecture series in March; he was honored by the Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge. Some of his accomplishments include multiple authorships of seven professional works with nine additional such publications in progress. He was elected as a scientist-astronaut by NASA in August 1967. He has completed the academic and flight training and is currently involved in further training for future manned space flights. (See profile on Dr. Musgrave in this issue.)

Captain DONALD L. WAGONER '66 received the Air Force Commendation Medal for meritorious service in Southeast Asia. He holds the Bronze Star medal and the Outstanding Unit Ribbon.

ROBERT WINDSOR '66, a San Francisco 49ers football player has become the program director of the Boys Clubs of Greater Washington, Inc. He, his wife, and daughter reside in Laurel, Md.

CAPT. DEAN J. DANOS '66 has been decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross and his second through 12th awards of the Air Medal for action in Southeast Asia. He now serves in Balboa, C. Z. at the Howard AFB as a transport pilot with the 24th Special Operations Wing.

JAMES CLAYTON DEAN '67 has been promoted to evaluation officer in the Foreign Service of the United States. He is now in Santiago, Chile, USAID Mission.

ROBERT C. TAPP '67 has advanced from production chemical engineer to assistant superintendent in Cyclic

Products with the Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.

ANNE BINKLEY '67 is presently teaching trainable mentally retarded children and adults in Northbrook, Ill.

CATHY BINKLEY '67 taught school in a Junior High School in Danville, Ill., before moving to the Chicago area where she is teaching Home Economics in High School in North Chicago, Ill.

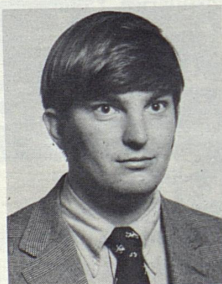
KENNETH L. HICKS '68 was commissioned a second lieutenant upon graduation from the Officer Candidate School at the U. S. Army Field Artillery Center, Fort Sills, Okla.

CAROLINE ANGELA FARAGO '68, Lexington, received her appointment as County Extension Agent for the 4-H for Fayette County last November.

VALERIE CATRON '68 recently completed her basic training at Pan Am's International Stewardess College in Miami, Florida. Her base is in New York City.



Catron



Boxley

LINDA WHITE '69 has accepted a job with RCA working with computers, in the sales section of the Information Systems Division in Dayton, Ohio.

ROBERT BOXLEY '69 has been employed with the recreation program in Francistown, Botswana. He is presently with the Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board, which is sponsoring his trip.

JAMES E. MORRISON '70 has been named public accountant with Touche Ross and Co., Atlanta.



DEATHS

JOHN H. L. VOGT '03, San Diego County, California, in April. He is survived by his widow, two sons, three daughters, and 14 grandchildren.

SUNSHINE SWEENEY '08, Versailles, in March. She was a member of various clubs, including the Lexington Garden Club and the Lexington League of Women Voters. She was known in Lexington and by UK students for her Green Tree Tea Room here. She is survived by two nephews.

WILLIAM MARION MAGRUDER '14, Lexington, in March.

ARCHIE X. PEFFER '15, Chattanooga, in January. He is survived by his wife.

JAMES W. FLORA '27, Lexington, in April. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Louise Settle Flora, and one sister, Mrs. William Ribble of Roanoke, Va.

RODNEY T. CLARK '37, Lexington, in April, after a brief illness. He was superintendent of the Powell County schools. He is survived by a sister and his stepmother.

DR. SCOTT COMPTON OSBORN '40, an English professor at Mississippi State College, Miss., in April. He is survived by his wife, Pauline Wiley Osborn.

JAMES E. LACY '52, Lexington, in April, after an extended illness. He is survived by his wife, Peggy Magill Lacy, two sons, and two daughters.

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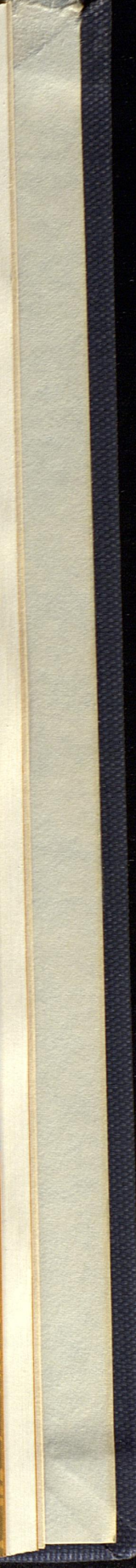
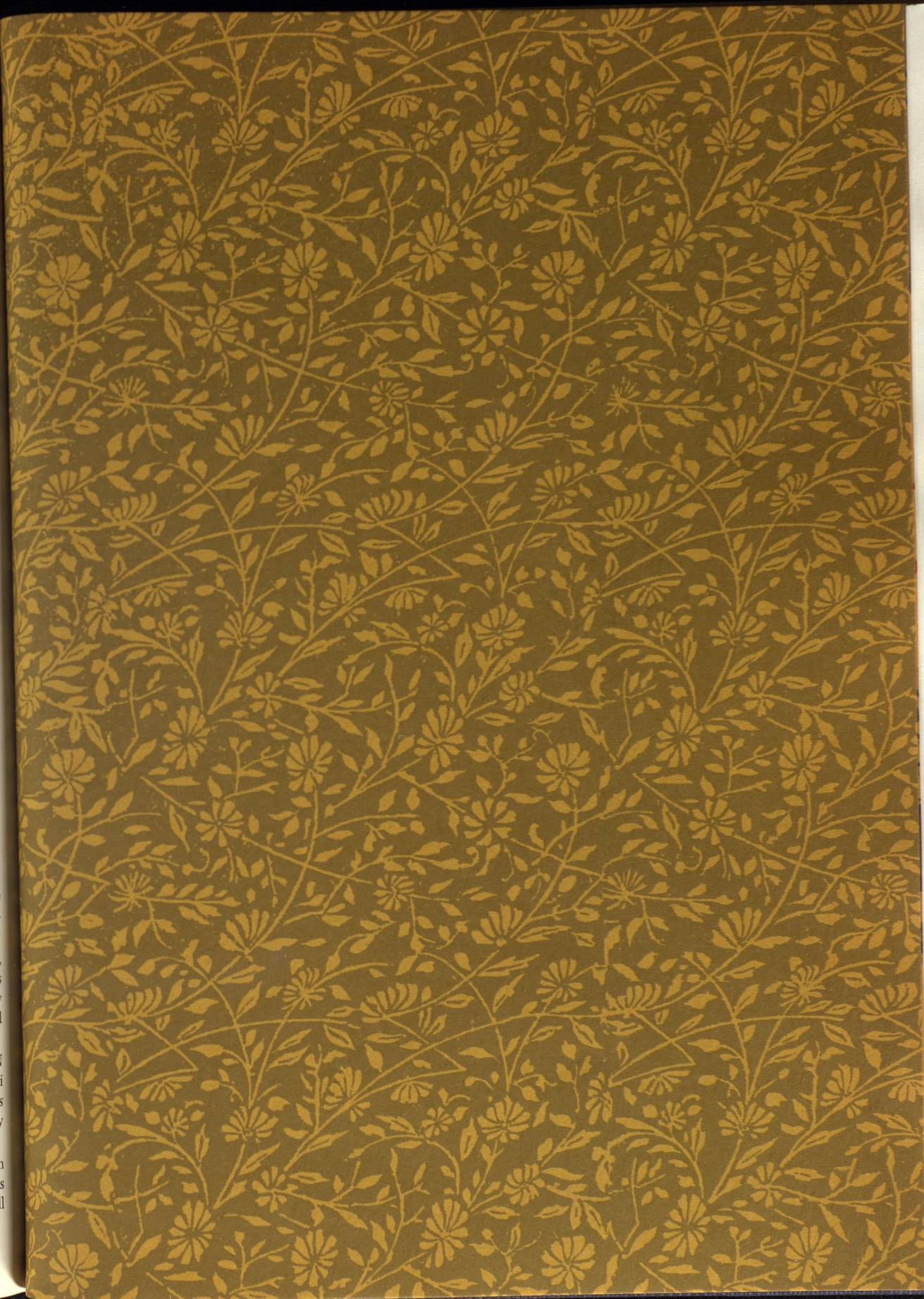
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*The Kentucky
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