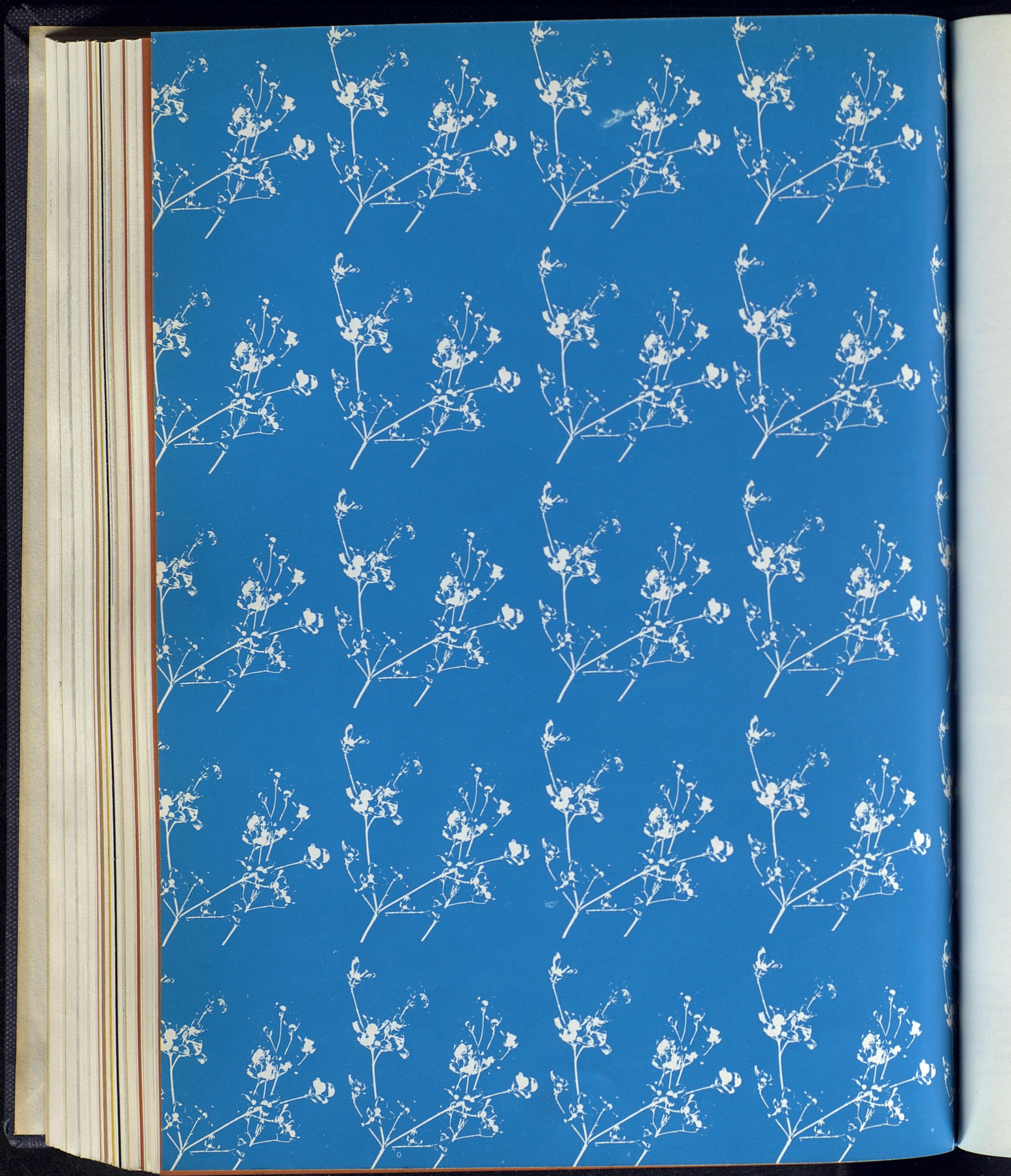


*The Kentucky Alumnus*  
Spring 1970









# The Kentucky Alumnus

Volume 41, Number 2

Spring 1970

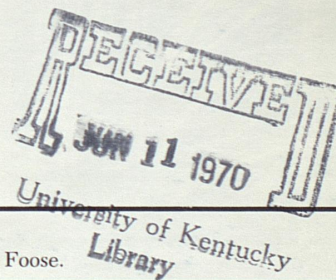
Editor: Joyce Todd

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Cover: Photograph by Frank R. Brown;  
Graphic design by Robert James Foose.



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## State of the University

Norma Eckdahl



Carved redwood panel on door of the Office-Tower-Classroom Building

"The true past departs not . . ." says a new plaque behind the statue of James Kennedy Patterson. And that quotation from Thomas Carlyle might be taken as a kind of theme for what has been happening at the University the past year or so.

It's true there are more students, students of a different ilk, more buildings, bigger buildings, new programs and new ideas, a whole different atmosphere from the University of the thirties, or the forties, or even the early sixties. Yet there is something in the air now as subtle as the soft scent of bridal wreath that used to mist the little old campus museum each spring.

That subtle something whispers that here old realities—boxed up for a while in the inevitable hustle and bustle of rapid growth, rapid change, rapid construction—are being brought out, polished up and set upon pedestals for all to see and to understand that instead of departing, the true past forms the cornerstone of the true future.

The reappearance of the Patterson statue is symbolic of it all.

In 1967, it was hidden away—placed in a rather undignified little crate with its face pressed against the back wall of the Administration Building—while the heart of the old campus was cut out for a massive transplant of concrete and glass. And through two years of physical ugliness dominated by a wall that kaleidoscopically clashed colors and clanging messages, the past seemed perhaps to have left UK.

And then, there it was again.

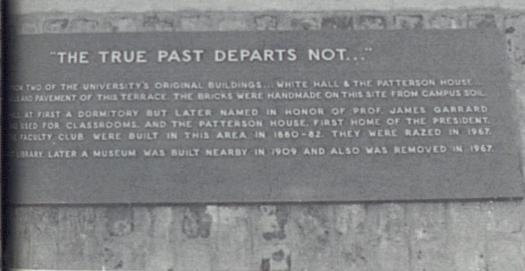
The statue by Augustus Lukeman was uncrated and placed on a new base in front of the modern 18-story Office Tower, near the efficient new Classroom Building. It is now the central figure in a central terrace that leafed and bloomed for the first time this spring.

The terrace itself is walled and partly paved with bricks saved from two of the University's original buildings.

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*Norma W. Eckdahl '44, program specialist in University Relations, has been on the University staff since November 1968. She formerly was a part-time instructor in the School of Journalism and a member of the news staff of the Lexington Leader, 1944-54, and the Lexington Herald, 1957-66. She specialized in court reporting, county government, and politics.*





*Ties with a proud past: Dr. Sarah G. Blanding, '23, below, alumna, former dean of women at UK, retired president of Vassar, honored along with Dr. A. D. Kirwan '26, UK's seventh president, in naming of the dormitory complex. Dr. Thomas D. Clark '29, above, now retired, given the Great Teacher Award by the Alumni Association; the Patterson statue in front of the new office tower.*







Biology 101

ings, White Hall and the Patterson House, bricks hand-made on the site from campus soil, returned now to that earth.

And those touches of the past, out in the open once more, seem not at all incongruous with the new fountain—concrete blocks stacked by some giant child—and the formal array of trees replacing those uprooted by the construction.

There have been other recent recognitions of ties with a proud past. The vast dormitory complex—with its twin towers poking above Lexington's skyline—was named in honor of Dr. A. D. Kirwan and Dr. Sarah Gibson Blanding, two whose concerns for the University stretch back through the years. Dr. Thomas D. Clark, retiring after teaching Kentucky's history to uncounted students, was officially designated a Great Teacher by the Alumni Association in a formal echo of student opinion.

Dr. Otis A. Singletary, who became UK's eighth president last August, in his first official report to the

governor and General Assembly, described the past two years as "a time of readjustment—of sifting the old from that which still has value and of examining the new for that which can provide true progress."

Through the change of presidents from Dr. John W. Oswald to Dr. Kirwan to Dr. Singletary, this biennial report explains, "the University found itself in a period of administrative transition, slowed somewhat from the headlong rush that seemed necessary for its very survival just a few years ago. And with the waiting came chances for meditation and study, careful consideration of future directions, and revived respect for existing strengths."

Read a bit more:

"The University already had initiated many of the new programs and patterns necessitated by giant increases in enrollment and by changing expectations and needs of society. It had taken some measures that seemed almost stopgap in nature. And suddenly there was time not only for implementing new ideas but for strengthening that which had been begun, for changing

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some of the projects that had proved unworkable or unwise, and for gaining renewed awareness that, after all, educating young Kentuckians really is the prime purpose of the University.

"Because of this renewed awareness of purpose, the University has increased the percentage of Kentuckians in its student body and has put new emphasis on its undergraduate programs.

"Certainly, the University recognizes the importance of out-of-state students and has no desire to make the academic atmosphere either static or provincial. However, as a tax-supported institution, it must place its priorities on educating the young men and women of the Commonwealth, and, it will, of course, abide by the decision of the Kentucky Council on Public Higher Education to limit out-of-state students to 15 per cent of the total undergraduate enrollment in Kentucky colleges and universities by 1973.

"Similarly, the University assumes its statutory responsibilities as the principal graduate school in the Commonwealth and constantly upgrades and increases the programs offered in graduate education. At the same time, however, it does not intend to develop the graduate program at the expense of its undergraduates. Instead, the past biennium has brought new and improved courses of undergraduate instruction, new schools and new degrees, increased concern for good teaching as well as for sound scholarship."

And, without becoming bogged down in specifics, take some other views expressed through the report:

"Although the University has become complex, it continues to recognize that it essentially has three major functions—teaching, service, and research—and that if any of these could be considered the primary role, it would be teaching.

"And at the heart of the teaching function lies the student, not just the student body but the individual student, each with separate needs and separate goals.

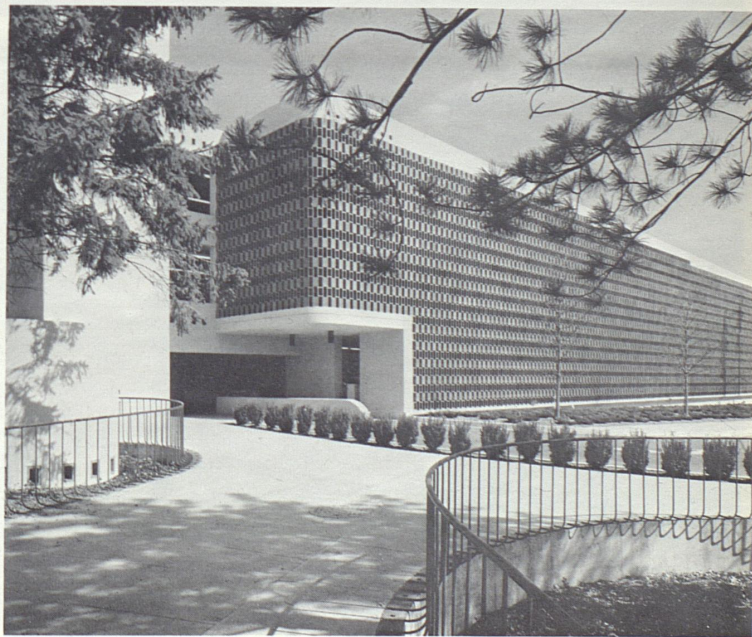
"This separateness may sometimes seem obscured as the University must think and plan for physical facilities as well as educational content for ever-increasing numbers of students with ever-widening interests. But . . . through University planning, the awareness of individuality remains even when it is not being spotlighted.

"During the past two years, new programs have been developed and new courses started to give UK students education that is relevant to today's needs and reflective of new information.

"Although scholarly research goes hand in hand with effective teaching, the primary responsibility of the University's faculty—as of the University itself—is to teach and to teach well.

"An ever-enlarging part of the responsibility for educating young Kentuckians has been borne by UK's Community College System. . . .

"The two-year colleges permit some students to begin



Parking Structure #2, on Rose Street, opened in November and will accommodate 712 cars. It is open to the public during basketball and football games.



degree work while living at home and others to complete preparation in some fields during only two years of study. They also serve as centers for continuing education, community activities, and UK service to people out in the state."

Dr. Singletary's report outlined many things—the service given to Kentuckians by the University, the way research at the University is tied to both teaching and service, expansion of physical facilities, growth of the Development Program.

Then, it turned to the phase of college experience most often recalled by alumni and most often discussed by parents of students, the phase that might generally be labeled student life.

"Since much of a student's time is spent outside the classroom, the University hopes that all activities that make up student life can become a part of the learning process, that students can be learning to live together and in the world while acquiring a formal education.

"To accomplish this, many contacts must be established between student and faculty member and between student and administrator.

"Efforts to improve teaching, for example, have led most units of the University to allow students to participate in formal evaluation of teachers. Several devices, including questionnaires, are used for this, and the evaluation generally has proved effective.

"Increasingly, students are being placed on committees concerned with University organization and operation. . . .

"Communication between the administration and the students has been strengthened by the presence of a non-voting student on the Board of Trustees. During the biennium, the precedent-setting Kentucky statute,



putting students on the governing boards of state colleges and universities, became effective. . . . A survey of trustees and administrators indicated that they were pleased that Kentucky had led the way nationally in the passage of this law and were satisfied with the exchange of information and ideas that it created.

"Certainly, the administration and the faculty will always keep open lines of communication with the students and to maintain a climate in which ideas can be exchanged freely and openly so long as the discussion takes place in a framework appropriate for an academic community.

"The University is proud not only of the efforts our students have made to maintain an atmosphere in which all can work and learn effectively but also of the ways in which their youthful idealism and enthusiasm are being used to help others."

That pride since has been reinforced by the visit of Mrs. Richard M. Nixon to projects in which UK students serve as volunteers.

After citing student participation in other varied activities such as Student Government, student publications, intramural and intercollegiate athletics, and cultural pursuits, the president's report added:

"And, even though students engage in these and many other worthwhile projects that carry no academic credit, most continue to do well scholastically. . . .

"With such examples before it, the University—keeping in mind that those who might act irresponsibly form only a very small part of its enrollment—strives to consider the views of those who would speak responsibly, while fulfilling the obligation of maintaining an institution in which the rights of all to pursue an education will not be impeded.

"Although occasional differences of opinion between groups on the campus may have been headlined, routine activities do not make news. Attention seldom is directed to the fact that more than a thousand men and women at UK are engaged in teaching thousands of students in classes meeting at appointed hours on appointed days."

But that, as it was in the true past, is what the University is all about.

*Mrs. Richard Nixon with University students during her visit to Lexington in March. "The University's continuing pride in its students received confirmation when the First Lady announced that she had selected UK as one of the five university volunteer programs she would visit to highlight the volunteer work being done by American college students," stated Dr. Otis A. Singletary, president of UK.*



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# Survival? A Question for the 70's

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*Will beauty pass like a dream?*



Photographs by Mike Catlin



It should now be quite clear to anyone who will take the time to examine the increasing and ever persuasive evidence that man, the creator of the modern technological society, in his rapacious exploitation of every conceivable natural resource has come dangerously close to establishing a world situation that may at its best lead to a degradation of the quality of human life, and at its worst may lead to the extinction of that life.

The realization of the magnitude of the gross insult to the environment in the name of progress has developed slowly from the early warnings of a few perceptive men, unfortunately prophets in their own time, to the recent ground swell of outrage from the general public. In spite of the ever larger volume of literature in the popular and technical press on the subject there is considerable evidence to suggest that the enormity of the problem is

even yet neither understood nor comprehended.

Some seek, and others propose remedy in the arena of science and technology, and perhaps there is some hope in such an approach; however, practitioners of science and technology are unable to rescue ecological systems that have been abused to the state of irreversibility. The ultimate remedy is attainable only through change and complete commitment to a life style that permits man to live in continuous harmony with his environment. That such changes in life style and the concomitant commitment to the effort will require at the very minimum a reordering of personal and national goals and priorities is understood. The challenge is the greatest ever to confront mankind. The alternative is oblivion.

—Robert M. Drake, Jr.  
Dean, College of Engineering  
University of Kentucky



## An Interview with Wayne Davis

Wayne Todd

QUESTION: Many universities across the country are offering courses and seminars that deal directly with subjects such as pollution, overpopulation, ecology, and conservation, and the ramifications of those things for the individual and society; these subjects are also cropping up in a variety of academic areas. What is the University of Kentucky doing in this area?

ANSWER: Several students have asked me to develop a course in human ecology but I don't see any prospects for its being included in the budget. We have a substantial chunk of human ecology in Biology 100, of which I am in charge. The College of Pharmacy offers an undergraduate course, "Environmental Toxicology," and a graduate course, "Environmental Toxicology and Occupational Hygiene"; the Institute for Environmental Studies has been combined with the Institute for Public Administration, with the new unit to be known as the Institute for Planning and Administration, effective with the appointment of a director. (This decision was accepted by the Board of Trustees at their February 17 meeting.) The change of name reflected the concern of the Institute with problems of physical environment, the recommendation stated.

We have a very active group of students on campus who have organized an Environmental Awareness Society. In cooperation with students across the nation, they participated in Earth Day, April 22, which was primarily a day of education through environmental teach-ins. We also have an active chapter of Zero Population Growth, a group that is interested in environmental quality.

QUESTION: When viewed from an ecological standpoint, many of the environmental problems that appear as separate problems—air pollution, water pollution, overcrowded cities, and decreases in the quantity and quality of agricultural lands, for instance—are revealed as interrelated effects of a single cause: population. Is population definitely the basic problem we face? If so, what are we to do about it?

ANSWER: Our problem is a combination of population and affluence. Our choice is this: lower the number of people or their level of affluence or both. An affluent industrial society is a destructive society. We are de-

stroying the ability of the land to support human life far more rapidly than any other nation.

Although there are many things we must do, such as halt pollution and land destruction, all other efforts are futile if we do not stop population growth, which can be done most painlessly by simple economic manipulation: Reward those who produce the least children and tax those who produce more. Pay subsidies for sterilization to those who could not pay taxes on excess children, if they were to produce them.

QUESTION: It seems that one great problem is the fact that the majority of people in the United States live in an urban society that is generally out of touch with the ecological foundations of that society. If our elected representatives to the legislatures and Congress are not aware of the broad picture of environmental problems and their social, economic, and political implication, they are certain to mismanage and mistreat the very foundation on which society exists. This is also true of the men who manage our industries, whose livelihood depends on making a profit. How can ecology be introduced to the people?

ANSWER: I should hope we can do it by normal educational processes. People in the cities think they are independent if they have money, but every individual is dependent upon about 2.5 acres of cropland some-

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*Wayne Davis joined UK's zoology staff eight years ago after earning his doctorate from the University of Illinois. He demonstrates his concern for the world in his teaching, his writing, and speaking engagements over the county. Since the appearance of one of his articles on population in The New Republic, he has had suggestions from five publishers that he expand it into a book.*

*He has expressed his views on human population and ecology on network television and radio. His views have been the subject of editorials on WCBS and in the Wall Street Journal, in news columns of the San Francisco Chronicle, and in radio's "Paul Harvey Comments". He writes a column, "Man and Environment," which appears in the Kentucky Kernel and is distributed to other college and university newspapers by Collegiate Press Service. Dr. Davis is in heavy demand as a speaker on college campuses and elsewhere.*



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where, and he had better begin to be concerned about that land. Air pollution has now reached levels in this country where it is affecting weather patterns, and our crops in the midwest are threatened. California, which produces 25% of our table food, is going under the asphalt and into subdivisions at the rate of 375 acres per day. If this continues to accelerate at the rate it has in the past 20 years, 80% of their present cropland will be under by the end of the century. It is the race of the bulldozers versus the salt to destroy the croplands in California. Salt deposits from irrigation waters are increasing every year and thousands of acres have already been abandoned in the Imperial Valley for this reason.

As our technological society gets more complex, it gets more vulnerable. The only independent people are the people on the farms. They can be cut off from the world for two weeks and suffer little hardship, but with a power, water, communication, or transportation failure in the big city, there'd be a panic situation brewing.

Fortunately, people are beginning to become aware of our real problems. The question is survival and the economic well-being of people; there is no other subject that could possibly attract more interest. Within five years there will not be a newspaper in which the headlines are not about death, war, famine, human population, ecocatastrophes, or other interrelated problems.

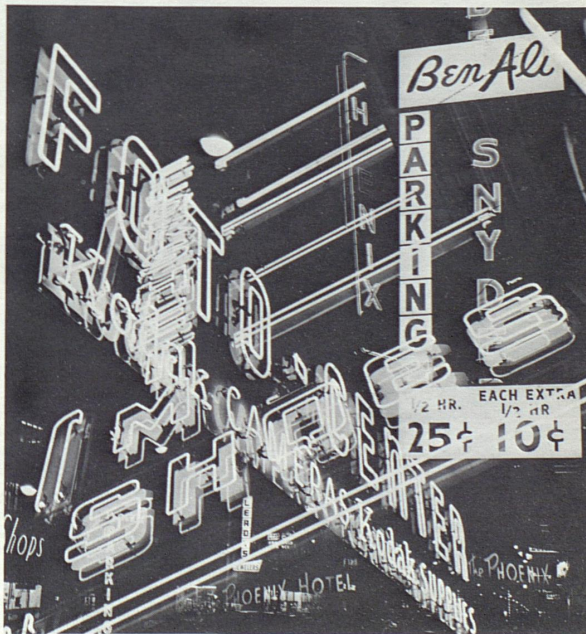
QUESTION: It has been illegal since 1899 to put refuse into navigable waters, yet industries do it every day. Lake Erie is already dead, and many rivers have lost their self-purification capabilities. It seems that the strength of the people's demands will determine whether our national commitment will be directed toward the balanced cycle of nature in which nothing is wasted and everything counts. How can the 'silent majority' be aroused to speak up, so that once again *The Earth is a grand oasis in the vastness of space?*

ANSWER: I think the American people deserve exactly what they get. I think our system of government, with our guarantees of free speech, is wonderful. We get shafted because of apathy. Our government and corporations will respond to public pressure. I never let a day go by without writing a letter in support of the public interest to Washington or Frankfort or a

newspaper, etc. If one percent of the people did this, I think we would see changes fast. I think every citizen owes ten minutes a day, devoted to making the system work, to his country.

While I have the chance, I would like to correct the popular misconception that Lake Erie is dead. *Life* said so and nearly everybody seems to repeat it. The 1968 figures just in from the commercial fisheries show that Lake Erie is leading the other lakes with a harvest of 51.3 million pounds. Great Lakes' harvest fell about 10% below 1967's figures and the value of the Lake Erie catch keeps falling as pollution-resistant-trash fish make up an ever greater proportion of the catch, but Lake Erie is not dead yet.

QUESTION: Two University of California researchers, Dr. John W. Gofman and Arthur R. Tamplin of



*"Beauty diminishes and tastelessness and flatness abide in neon lights and urban sprawl"—Lewis Mumford.*



Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, contend that all forms of cancer are caused by radiation, and that 16,000 additional Americans would die of cancer every year, if everyone received the maximum radiation exposure now permitted by federal standards. This may be a frightening health hazard when the nuclear age comes to full bloom in the 1980s. Please comment.

ANSWER: I don't think we will live long enough to have to worry about the nuclear age coming into full bloom. After one year's operation, a million kilowatt nuclear reactor would create more radioactive strontium, cesium, and iodine than all that has even been released as fall-out from nuclear weapons tests. The problems of disposing of these wastes aren't solvable. Dumping them in the ocean is irresponsible. Burying them has not been successful. The AEC has recently found that among containers of radioactive wastes, with a 600-year-half-life,\* that have been buried for 20 years, five percent were leaking. Extensive peaceful use of nuclear energy is a popular myth.

But in talking about health hazards you open a whole new area. We release thousands of toxic substances into the environment. With our system of innocent until proven guilty, industry can poison the environment, and the public cannot seek relief until substantial damage has been done. Since technology moves faster than the speed of thought, the entire ecosystem can be poisoned before people realize what is happening. With hundreds of new chemicals being released each year, and the burden of proof resting on the public, it seems inevitable that we will poison the ecosystem. Banning DDT and 2, 4, 5, T is a futile gesture.

Remember if it is not a food or drug, a manufacturer can put anything into his product. Lead is a deadly poison that remains in the environment forever, and from one source alone—the automobile—350 million pounds are released each year in the United States, even though lead is not a required ingredient of gasoline.

QUESTION: Health scientists have warned that too much noise is taking a heavy toll of human health. The

\* Half-life is the time required for half the radioactive material to decay into harmless products.

health costs may well include heart attacks, high blood pressure, damage to unborn babies, disorders to nerves and glands, irritability, tensions, not to mention hearing losses, specialists told a symposium of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. What is being done to combat this threat?

ANSWER: I don't know of much that is being done to alleviate the problem.

QUESTION: Some of the goals that must be reached by the 1980s have been summed up by Barry Commoner, director of the Center for the Biology of Natural Systems at Washington University in St. Louis. He says:

"We will need to put into operation essentially emissionless versions of automotive vehicles, power plants, refineries, steel mills, and chemical plants. Agricultural technology will need to find ways of sustaining productivity without breaking down the natural soil cycle, or disrupting the natural control of destructive insects.

"Sewage and garbage treatment plants will need to be designed to return organic waste to the soil where, in nature, it belongs. Vegetation will need to be massively reintroduced into urban areas. Housing and urban sanitary facilities will need to be drastically improved. Will the fulfillment of these goals prevent the universe's return to its original state—*And the earth was without form, and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep*—by man's lack of stewardship toward the world he lives in?"

ANSWER: Of course I agree with Dr. Commoner, but do not be misled by these statements. Technology can only buy time for us. When we squander the time with another rise in population we are worse off than before.

Any automobile will emit some waste products, if only carbon dioxide and water. The carbon dioxide content of the air is rising and is causing weather changes around the world now. It threatens to melt the polar icecaps and put New York City under water. We must face the fact that neither the number of people, the number of automobiles, power consumption, the gross national product, nor anything else can continue to rise indefinitely in a finite world.



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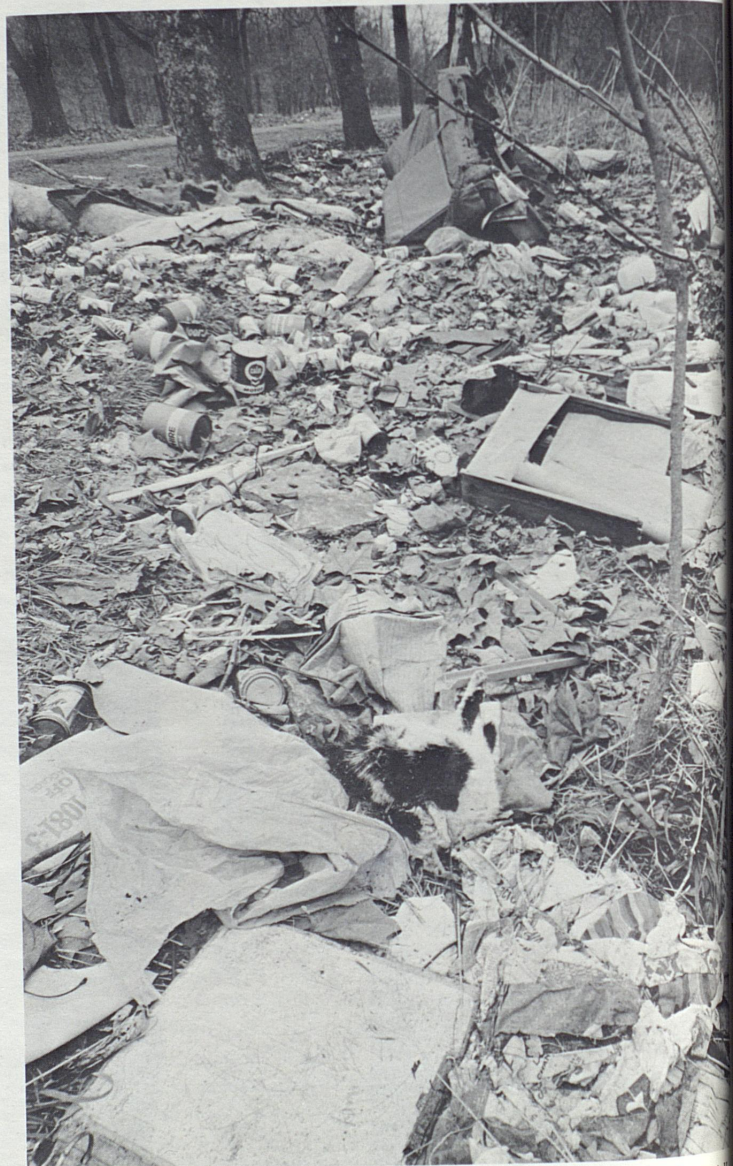
## THE ENVIRONMENTAL CRISIS: *We have the solution now*

Mark M. Luckens

We hear much talk these days of our plundered planet... of an earth which may all too soon become uninhabitable not only for man but for many other life forms as well. This pessimistic outcry is angry and often hysterical. Altogether, too many of us shrug this off as the outcry of a few misguided individuals crying "wolf". The truth is, however, that man and civilization have reached a point where both are faced with a series of simultaneous crises, each approaching an explosion level within a matter of a few years. Of these, the overriding one is the state of the environment upon which all living things are ultimately dependent. An effective solution to this problem must be found now. It can no longer be put off.

The diagnosis is not simply a matter of too many people per acre of available earth, or of a product rather than a people-oriented society, or an amoral, socially irresponsible science creating wonders without regard to the ultimate effect of these wonders on man and the environment, or a technology and an agriculture gone berserk.

We cannot point an accusing finger, as many have done, and blame it all on the Judeo-Christian-Islamic tradition. Man has always polluted and still is polluting the air, soil, and water upon which he is ultimately dependent. No matter his culture, society, or religion, he has knowingly and unknowingly contributed to the despoliation of this planet and many of the life-forms sharing it with him. As long as man was a hunter and food



*Fayette County, Kentucky is justly touted as having some of the most beautiful countryside in the world, yet areas have been despoiled by people who feel no obligation not to plunder and destroy.*



gatherer, he could do little, other than any other predator, to affect the ecosystem. After all, man is but one of many life-forms living together in a highly interrelated and interdependent ecologic system. Like all other creatures, the products of his metabolism, his societal groupings, and the very substance of his body, contribute not only to the contamination of the air, soil, and water but play a role in the recycling of matter and energy in the earth's life-support systems.

With the invention of agriculture and the establishment of cities, the situation changed. As long as human populations were small, man could move on when he exhausted the area he had settled. When populations and their associated activities increased beyond the ability of the inhabitant to support them, they died. The "lost" cities of the jungles and deserts of this earth stand as mute evidence that man cannot ignore the inexorable laws of ecology and environmental thermodynamics. The prognosis, however, need not be doom for man, civilization, and many of the other living creatures sharing this planet. We have the knowledge, skills, and tools to reverse, what seems to many, an irreversible trend. What we need are not words but action!

We desperately need more than a mere desire to create a better world for our children. What is required is a real will to use our technology and science and pay the price in treasure and effort to reverse current practices in industry, agriculture, and daily life, which

contaminate and disrupt the environment and the life-support systems which make life on earth possible. We need the close cooperation of the engineer and the physical, the biological, the medical, and the social scientist to create the quality environment necessary

for the continued advancement of man.

Given the funds and the manpower, the scientist, and the engineer can *as of now* design, build, and operate our factories and farms so that their wastes and by-products, which now pollute our planet



Consumption that abridges existence



and disrupt its life-support systems, will be recycled into the ecosystem; and at the same time provide electrical or mechanical power, heat, and much needed raw materials.

As of this moment, we have the scientific knowledge and technology to convert sewage to drinking water as pure as we wish and produce power and raw materials from water-borne wastes, to boot. Many of our solid wastes, such as junk cars and other metallic materials, can be used as a source of iron, steel, aluminum, etc.; packaging materials, such as wood, paper, and paper board, are a potential source of paper and related materials. We can, if we but will, utilize our fossil fuels not only as a source of energy but also to provide us with needed raw materials for industry and agriculture as well. We know enough about crop control methods and land management to do away with the wide dispersal of non-specific, highly bioactive pesticidal chemicals and still harvest the food and fibre we need to maintain our population. We have enough biomedical and physical scientific data and expertise for the control of infectious diseases and their vectors. The same can be said about the diseases of civilization; those arising out of the industrial, agricultural, urban, and domestic environments. We have the scientific data and technical ability to design and build cities and towns so that overcrowding, and its attendant problems, will be eliminated.

We cannot afford short-term solutions. Man must be the master of science and technology, not the other way around.

*Dr. Mark M. Luckens, associate professor of Materia Medica (Toxicology and Pharmacology) at the College of Pharmacy, is a member of the Graduate School's committee to implement and further develop the University's Interdisciplinary Graduate Program in Toxicology. He was actively involved in the University's program in toxicology from its inception and is at present an active member of its faculty. In addition to his teaching duties, he is actively engaged in a number of toxicologic research programs, particularly at the environmental level, and is writing a book entitled Environmental Toxicology. He serves as consultant in toxicology to the Division of Maternal and Child Health of the State of Kentucky Department of Health and to several of the department's divisions.*

*He is a member of the Lexington-Fayette County Task Force on Water Pollution and related problems. Before coming to Kentucky, he was state toxicologist for the State of Connecticut. He took his undergraduate training at Columbia University. He received his master's degree at the College of Engineering of New York University in both toxicology and the Environmental Sciences, and spent an additional year at the Institute of Environmental Medicine of New York University studying industrial and environmental toxicology. He received his doctorate at the University of Connecticut in Pharmacology and toxicology. He is active and holds officer-ships in several professional and scientific societies in toxicology.*



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## Guignol As Theatre Arts Laboratory

Photographs, on pages 18-22 of Raymond Smith's article "The University Theatre at the Crossroads," are from Guignol's outstanding production of *Measure for Measure*, courtesy of Dick Ware.

*Measure for Measure*, produced by UK's Department of Theatre Arts in February, broke all attendance records at the Guignol Theatre since the Department of Theatre Arts began in 1966. The play, about "A man of hypocrisy, young lovers caught in a compromising situation, a wise and patient ruler, a cold, one-eyed zealot, a young girl ready to sacrifice everything for the man she loves, a witty clown, and a friar ready to offer whatever help he can give to the citizens of 16th century Vienna," was not a textbook one.

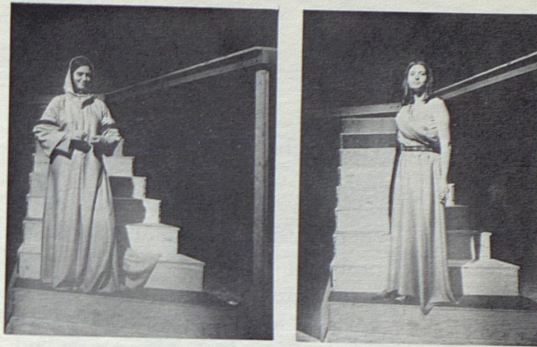
Directed by Charles Dickens, the production utilized a unique stage setting by Barry T. Baughman, which was thrust into the Guignol Theatre and provided an infinite variety of playing levels and combinations. Mr. Dickens is an assistant professor in Theatre Arts and Mr. Baughman is technical director and set designer.

Contemporary forms of music and dance contributed to the "now" experience of the play. Shirlee Mooney, instructor in dance, choreographed several variations of the play. Paul Moore, instructor of percussion, wrote the music.

In order to incorporate the basic struggles that man deals with during his lifetime—justice, mercy, prestige, forgiveness, virtue, virginity, sex, death, and love—Miss Mooney used two different forms of rhythmic dance: eurythmics, in which the body movements are very distinct with hard, angular lines, and Tai Chi, an oriental form of movement evolving from meditation, in which the body lines are soft, fluid, and flowing.

Mr. Moore captured the same themes musically. He did not use any traditional musical pattern, nor was there any continuity in the score. In the prelude, for instance, the music portrayed the chorus' docility, their rising level of philosophical awareness, and their violence and destruction which occurred when the symbol is desecrated. The finale was primarily "a song building toward a poignant plea for love," which so suffuses the entire script of *Measure for Measure*.

*The many faces of a single costume*



*The entire cast of Measure for Measure wore one basic costume design, which Mary Stephenson, assistant professor of Theatre Arts and costume designer for Guignol Theatre, created. She varied each of the principals' costume slightly according to their personality, i.e., Angelo (Bill Hayes) had narrow sleeves, not flowing, which were symbolic of his narrow, restrictive, pent-up, rigid personality. Photographs by Mike Catlin.*



*Barry T. Baughman, left, technical director of Guignol Theatre and instructor in Theatre Arts, and Charles Dickens, assistant professor in Theatre Arts, who directed Measure for Measure.*



## *The University Theatre at the Crossroads*

Raymond Smith

The theatre today, in its attempt to make a contribution to the contemporary life of man, finds itself confronted with a number of basic problems. One of these is economic. In a society whose needs are met by mass-produced goods, the theatre, which relies for its end product on the energies of individual artists, artisans, and craftsmen, finds its cost accelerating at an alarming rate. In a sense the art of the theatre is medieval in nature, at the same time existing and attempting to flourish in an economy geared just the opposite. This dilemma reflects itself in the rising cost of theatre tickets, increasing deficits between income and expenditure, and a mounting cry for endowment and subsidization.

Another and perhaps more basic question revolves around society's view of the value and potency of the contribution the theatre is capable of making to the needs of that society within which it operates. In a world which tends to give primary importance to the material and to security, the life of the spirit and its quest for the new truths seems oftentimes to get short shrift. The search for new truths entails a revolutionary process for it involves the examination and questioning of conventional, accepted ideas of morality and conduct. The theatre at its best becomes a place where the age-old problems of man are examined. Hence morality is a constant theme of drama. One of man's problems always has been: good and evil—justice and mercy—law and order—law, order, and duty as opposed to right. Certainly today our culture

continues to face these problems.

Any viable art form is revolutionary in the sense that it destroys the old and dares create the new. Certainly the contemporaneous use of nudity on the stage violates convention. The question is whether or not this device legitimately seeks to discover new forms or whether it is the last sensational cry of a decadent art form gasping: "We have a contribution to make. Let us in. Attention must be paid." Or, is it an attempt to make a livelihood



Raymond Smith, center, with glasses, directing *Billy Budd*

*Raymond Smith, a native of Cleveland, O. received his M. A. and M. F. A. from Case Western Reserve University. A director, designer, actor, he has taught at Case Western Reserve University, Kent State University, and the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. He came to Kentucky in 1961. He is an associate professor in Theatre Arts and acting chairman of the Department of Theatre Arts since July, 1969.*

*He has been associated in various capacities as a director-actor-designer at the Cleveland Playhouse, the Lost Colony Theatre in North Carolina, Centennial Theatre, the Cleveland Institute of Music, and the Cain Park Summer Music Theatre in Cleveland Heights, O.*



in a culture that will pay for such things?

*Time Magazine* sees the struggle of the contemporary theatre to rediscover its pre-verbal origins as a crisis of identity and survival: in one direction a search for the sacred—stripping to the soul: *The Concept*; in the direction of the profane, a recall of the Dionysian revels as exemplified by *Hair* and *Oh! Calcutta*—stripping to the body. The Grotowski Polish Laboratory Theatre involves itself with the

profanation of the soul and the sacredness of the human body. The new movement, sometimes dubbed “participatory” theatre, breaks down the barrier between the actor and the audience and explores new relationships. It asks, “Who is the audience and who is the actor?”; or, put another way: “Who is real and who is unreal?”

This “participatory” theatre or “new” theatre basically attempts to bridge the gap (the traditional empathic relationship) between the audience and the actor. It manifests itself by breaking down the barrier of the proscenium arch or picture frame theatre in which an audience sits and watches the actor on stage, by thrusting the actor out into the audience, and, sometimes, the audience onto the stage. It often involves the touching and smelling of the actor’s body and vice versa. In essence it is a revolt against the form of the three-act play which involves an aesthetic uninvolved distance between the actor and the audience.

The key word is “connection”—at every sense level. Oftentimes these plays are powerful commentaries on the social, economic, and political structure of society and many of them are sheer, unadulterated, shocking protests against the status quo.

The theatre examines every aspect of human activity and it constantly questions the rationale of such activity. Its consuming interest is man. Man contacts his environment through the five senses and some assert that the primary function of education is to develop these five senses. The fine arts in all their aspects are engaged in



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this function, and in particular, the theatre, using as its agent of communication, the living body of man himself, finds itself involved in the stimulation of seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, and touching. Our contemporary society, following the historic patterns of institutionalization, would numb these sensations. The social critic, Marya Mannes, writes, "I believe that no human being can be called civilized, let alone educated and cultured, unless his senses are developed to their highest capacity: to hear, see, taste, smell, and touch with knowledge and judgment." Indeed, Dr. Harold Taylor, former president of Sarah Lawrence College, advocates that courses in the fine arts be *required* in the curriculum

and that all other curricular offerings be *elective*. A program in Theatre Arts, existing as a component of a University community, it is to be hoped, should be based on these premises.

Often we are asked why we select the plays that we produce here at the University of Kentucky. Usually implied in this question is a suggestion that we do more of the "popular" variety. We employ a number of criteria.

First, each director of a production is free to select the work that he thinks is of value and which he can produce at a certain high standard of excellence.

Secondly, a university theatre is in many ways a subsidized theatre. The university in our society is to

a great extent the patron of the arts, and I think that almost everyone recognizes this fact. We function primarily to produce works of dramatic merit that, first of all, fulfill the educational mission of the university. That mission is not to "put on plays" as a diversion and to prepare students for professional careers in the theatre, but to present dramas that have significance and value to the university community of students and faculty. We do not produce plays unworthy of being read and studied in a dramatic literature course. We must do plays we can cast and bring to life on the stage. It is one thing to read a play and another to produce it. There are many fine dramas available and they are constantly



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being suggested to us as worthy of presentation; but we simply don't have the talent required to act some roles in certain plays. The very people, who suggest that a particular work be done, would come as members of the audience and say, "My, that's dreadful." It seems to me our value to society within an academic framework is basically the same as that of any other department in the university which is engaged in the search for truth and new knowledge. Our service to the community is to it as an audience. We are not in the business primarily to entertain, although entertainment is certainly one of the basic functions of the theatre. We exist as a theatre art form to "hold the mirror up to nature." The current attendance and income of the theatre here at the University has increased over the last several years. Most of this increase can be attributed to new audience sources, mainly high school and university students. Our old established audience of adults, sad to say, continues to decline. This confirms somewhat the theory that our audiences over thirty continue increasingly to use the theatre completely as a means of escape from the reality of today's world.

Thirdly, we have a primary duty to our students who are here to learn something about directing, design, and acting. It is these students who must be given the opportunity as part of their education and involvement to participate in and, in fact, increasingly to create stage productions completely on their own with some guidance and counsel from the faculty.

In this day of change, of re-examination and re-evaluation of old, established values at every level of human activity, the theatre then is also in a ferment. The emergence of the "new wave" theatre in opposition to the "traditional" theatre challenges much of what



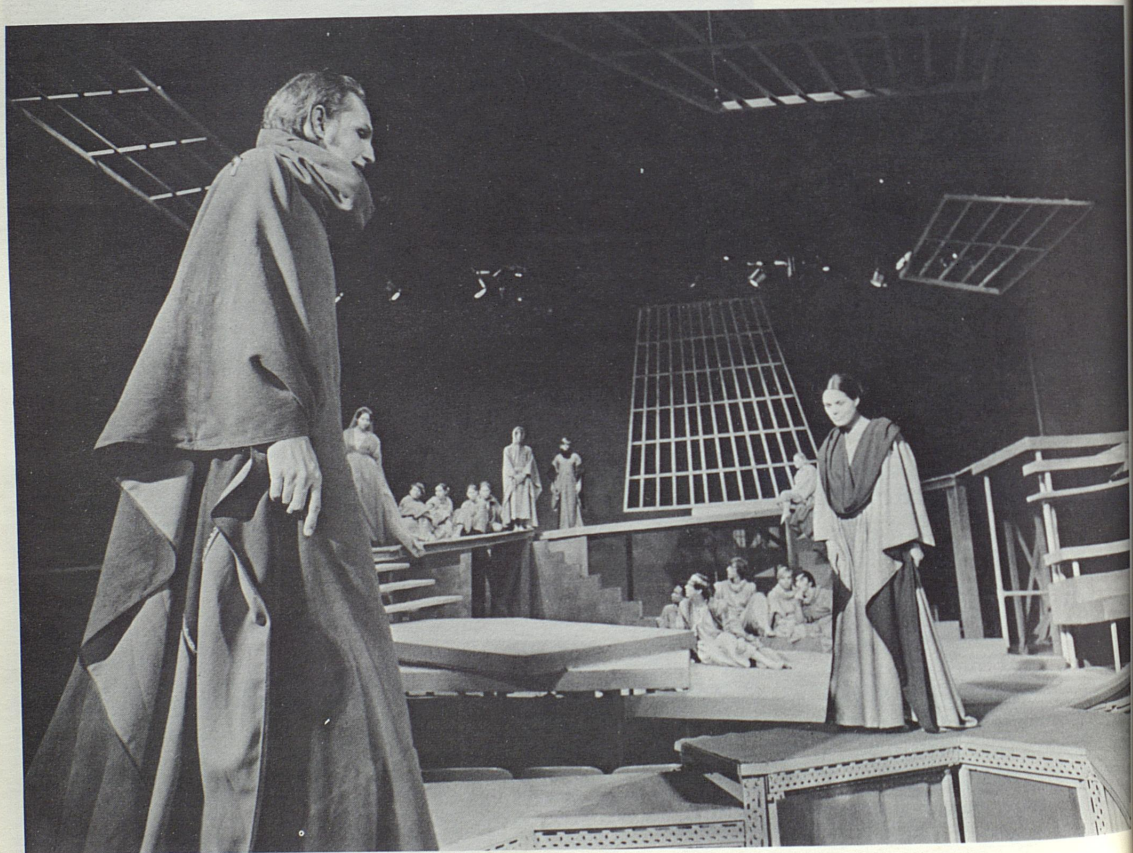


we have learned to accept as the good and the true. The life or death of traditional theatre may be at stake in this struggle. Not much of this struggle has reached the ivy-covered walls of the universities. It is apparent, however, on off-off-Broadway and certain small regional theatres scattered around the nation. It involves nudity on the stage, the breakdown of the barrier between the actor and the audience, and the public examination of heretofore taboo human experiences. In this case it seems to some that "sex has reared its ugly head." Actually, mankind has reared its head. At this time it is debatable whether or not "new" theatre is a form that is here to stay, and might

eventually topple the conventional form, or whether it exists as some kind of passing fad that is only symptomatic of unrest. It may die as an independent form but it will surely leave its mark.

Institutionalized as it is, the university theatre cannot continue to remain aloof from this struggle. Concurrently, if the university theatre is forced into the situation existing in commercial or commodity theatre, i.e., if income must equal expenditures, the kind and quality of play that we may produce and our basic *raison d'être* may be at stake. Does the chemistry department have to invent a new toothpaste and sell it in order to sustain and maintain its pro-

gram? The answer is obviously no. As the source of funds, in terms of foundation endowments and tax money, continues to dry up and becomes tight, the university theatre faces a choice. It may emerge as one of the leaders in the "new" theatre, performing its function as a creative art form, and risk incurring the wrath of the establishment; or it may, for the sake of survival, blind itself to the turmoil in its midst, and continue along the path of the "tried and true." In any case the university theatre, as part of the larger profession of the art of the theatre, cannot completely ignore the problems which face that profession in today's society.







Round about midnight

## 1970 Wildcat Football Schedule

HOME GAMES			AWAY GAMES		
Date	Opponent	Time	Date	Opponent	Time
Sept. 19	Kansas State	1:30 p.m.	Sept. 12	North Carolina	1:50 p.m.
Oct. 3	Auburn (HC)*	1:30 p.m.	Sept. 26	Mississippi	1:30 p.m.
Oct. 10	Utah State	8:00 p.m.	Oct. 17	L.S.U.	7:30 p.m.
Oct. 24	Georgia	8:00 p.m.	Nov. 14	Florida	1:30 p.m.
Oct. 31	North Carolina St.	1:30 p.m.	Nov. 21	Tennessee	1:30 p.m.
Nov. 7	Vanderbilt	1:30 p.m.			

\* Homecoming



# The National Scene

## Introducing the "Newspage": designed to help readers keep up in an eventful decade

■ **Quiet Spring?** In marked contrast to the wave of student unrest they experienced last spring, the nation's colleges and universities were fairly quiet last semester. Observers wonder: Will the calm continue in 1970 and beyond? There are signs that it may not. Ideological disputes have splintered the radical Students for a Democratic Society, but other groups of radicals are forming. Much of the anti-war movement has drifted off the campuses, but student activists are turning to new issues—such as problems of the environment and blue-collar workers. A nationwide survey of this year's freshmen, by the way, shows them to be more inclined than their predecessors to engage in protests.

■ **Enter, Environment:** Air and water pollution, the "population explosion," ecology—those are some of the things students talk about these days. The environment has become the focus of widespread student concern. "Politicization can come out of it," says a former staff member of the National Student Association who helped plan a student-faculty conference on the subject. "People may be getting a little tired of race and war as issues." Throughout the country, students have begun campaigns, protests, even lawsuits, to combat environmental decay. Milepost ahead: April 22, the date of a "teach-in" on the environment that is scheduled to be held on many campuses.

■ **Catching Up:** Publicly supported Negro colleges, said to enroll about a third of all Negroes in college today, are pressing for "catch-up" funds from private sources—corporations, foundations, alumni. Their presidents are telling prospective donors: "If you don't invest in these colleges and make it possible for Negroes to get an education, you will be supporting them on the welfare rolls with your taxes." Coordinating the fundraising effort is the Office for the Advancement of Public Negro Colleges, Atlanta, Ga.

■ **Nonresident Tuition:** An Ohio woman married a resident of California and moved with him to that state. When she enrolled in the state university there, it charged her \$324 more per quarter than it charged California residents. Unfair? The woman said it was, and asked the courts to declare the higher fee unconstitutional. State courts dismissed her challenge and now their judgment

has been left standing by the U.S. Supreme Court. The decision suggests that an earlier ruling of that court, which overturned state residence requirements for relief applicants, does not apply to higher education. Nearly 800,000 students are thought to be enrolled in colleges outside their home states.

■ **Money Trouble:** Many members of Congress favor more federal funds for higher education, but President Nixon balks at the notion. He vetoed the 1970 appropriations bill for labor, health, and education on grounds it was inflationary, and the lawmakers failed to override him. Further austerity is signaled by the President's budget for 1971. He wants to phase out several programs of aid to colleges and universities, hold back on new spending for academic research, rely more on private funds. In the states, meanwhile, the pace of public support for major state colleges and universities may be slowing, according to reports from 19 capitals. Overall, state appropriations for higher education continue to grow, with much of the new money going to junior colleges.

■ **Foundation Tax:** Exempted for decades from federal taxation, the nation's private foundations must now pay the government 4 per cent of their net investment income each year. Congress requires the payment in its Tax Reform Act of 1969, which also restricts a number of foundation activities. One initial effect could be a proportionate cut in foundation grants to colleges and universities. Foundation leaders also warn that private institutions generally—including those in higher education—are threatened by federal hostility. The new act, says one foundation executive, reflects an attitude of "vast indifference" in Washington toward the private sector.

■ **Double Jeopardy:** Should a college's accreditation be called into question if it experiences student disruption over an extended period of time? In some cases, yes, says the agency that accredits higher education institutions in the mid-Atlantic states. Although it won't summarily revoke a college's accreditation because of disruption by "forces beyond its control," the agency does plan to review cases in which an institution suffers "prolonged inability to conduct its academic programs."



## Alumni News



**Denzil Barker**

There are many among us who are tired of coping with an insistent world that grows more complex everyday, but the optimist refutes the lapel pin that tells us "God is not dead, he just doesn't want to get involved."

Dr. Denzil Barker '38, a general practitioner in Hindman, is an optimist.

In the days when some critics of the youth on campus are withdrawing financial support of their Alma Mater to show "their involvement," Dr. Barker writes a check each and every month to the UK Alumni Association for \$10. He has been making a monthly contribution since 1950. But his involvement extends beyond check writing.

A man who lives as if he had nine lives each day, he is active in professional, civic, religious, and educational affairs.

Named "Citizen Doctor of the Year" in 1962 by the Kentucky chapter of the American Academy of General Practice, he participates in six professional associations, including the presidency of the Knott County Medical Society.

A deacon in the Baptist Church, he serves as chairman of the deacon board and teaches Sunday school. While he was vice president of the Knott County Evangelistic Associa-

tion, the organization sponsored a county-wide revival effort.

Dr. Barker was instrumental in getting a Health Center in Hindman while he was chairman of the Knott County Board of Health.

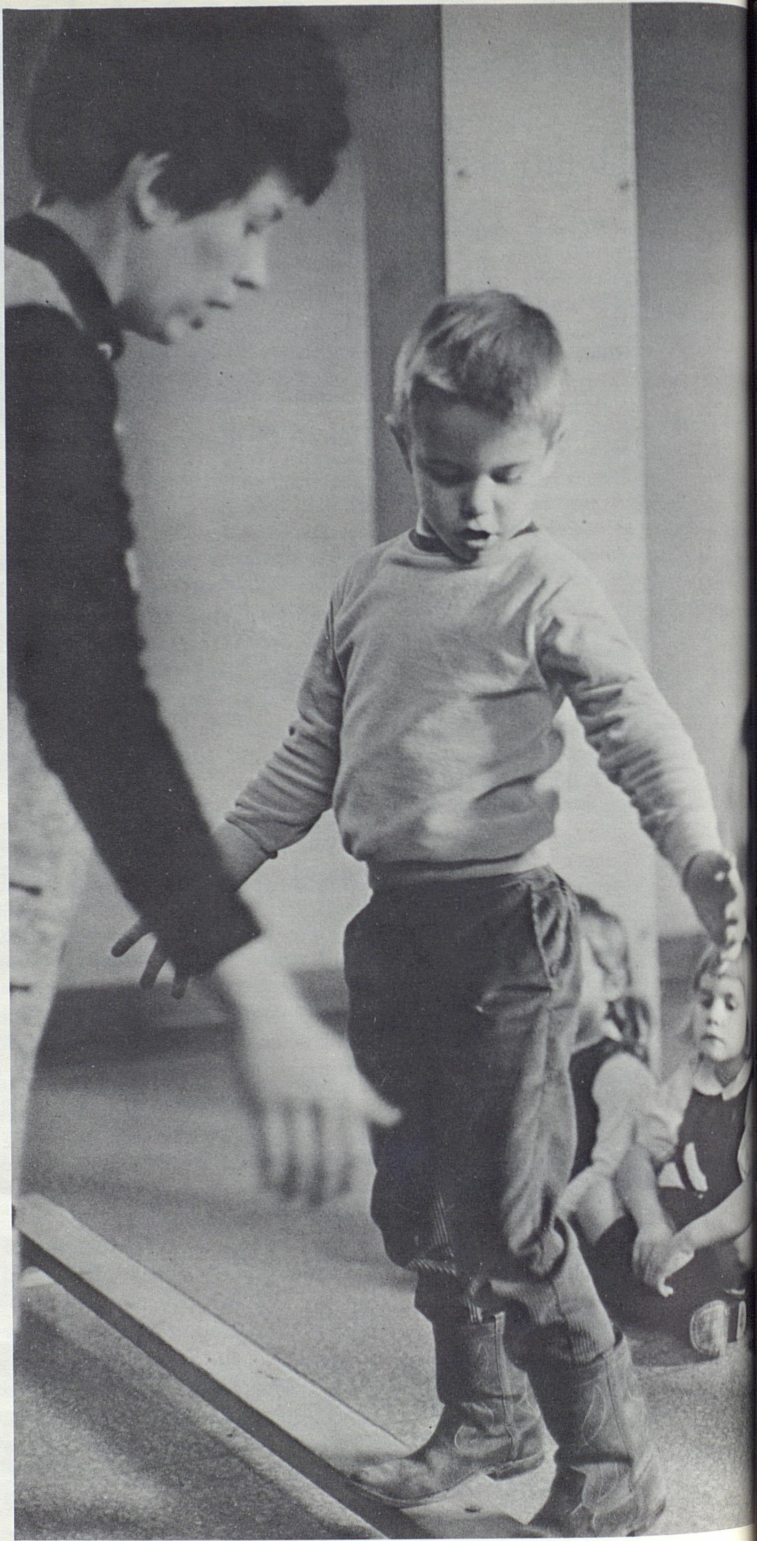
He was mayor of Hindman from 1962 to 1968.

A member of the Board of Trustees at Alice Lloyd College, Calvary College, the Caney Creek Community Center, and the Open Door Children's Home in Perry County, he is also a teacher on the field faculty of the University of Kentucky School of Medicine, with three senior medical students serving their clerkships with him.

Dr. Barker was born in Lykins. After graduating from Hazard High School as valedictorian, he attended Transylvania College, Caney Jr. College (now Alice Lloyd College), UK, and Tulane University School of Medicine.

He began his career as an Army Medical officer in 1943 in California (San Francisco and Santa Ana). After serving in the Pacific with the 13th Airborne Squadron as the squadron surgeon, he was discharged in 1946 with the rank of captain. Soon after becoming a civilian, he went into practice with the late Dr. Melvin Wicker in Wayland. In 1947 he opened his office in Hindman.





Judy Burris

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*The destiny of the world depends on our children*

## Judy Burris

The American dream for females—a husband, children, and home in suburbia—just isn't enough for many women, which is fortunate, more often than not, for our country. In Lexington, children too prosperous for Head Start and too poor to attend private kindergarten are the winners. A group of civic-minded women organized in 1967 to become the Neighborhood Organization of Women, an inter-racial, inter-faith group that is doing something about poverty.

Judy Burris '63 is a member of N.O.W. She teaches motor skills and body awareness in a volunteer kindergarten program that operates entirely on donations of money and labor. The classes are free except for those who can afford to pay \$10 a year.

Probably out of a sense of religious obligation or duty, I have always had a compulsion to do volunteer work with the poor," she says. "After I was married and had children and was busy every day, I worried considerably about not doing something to improve things, but that is all I did. I just worry. The problems of poverty, lack of communication between the sexes, and environmental pollution seemed insurmountable. I didn't know where to begin.

"But when I donated some toys to N.O.W., I saw the way. Here was a group of women who got together and did something.

Although still hesitant, for I had

two small children and no car, I volunteered in February 1969 to teach two days a month. It was done from a sense of duty. However as soon as I got involved with the kindergarten, I began to receive as much as I was giving. My entire conception of helping others began to change. I discovered how much people from inner city and suburbia have in common. We are all working together for the same goals, and in the process, are learning to communicate, understand, and develop respect for one another.

"In the fall of 1969 I volunteered to teach one day a week. I was still hung up on baby sitting-transportation problems but I had discovered how easy it is to arrange things when you really want to. It is often just a matter of putting worry-energy into action.

"At the kindergarten I particularly enjoy the innovations in our curriculum. The schedule can be altered at any time to accommodate the needs of the children, who benefit from having three teachers and many different helpers each week. The children learn to respond to varied approaches and different personalities. The teachers can not be bound by their own notion of what school is, for we are constantly exposed to each other's ideas as well as to those of the children.

"My four-year-old, who goes with me, profits as much as I from the experience. She accepts other chil-

dren for what they are: their color, their economic status, their cultural background—each a part of them but never overriding factors. These children will never see other human beings through prejudice-colored glasses.

"My concept of doing for others is no longer just one of a more fortunate person helping out a less fortunate one; it is more than that. I am giving of myself in a free and equal way, always getting back as much as I am giving in terms of self-awareness—a new way of understanding, of seeing, and of comprehending—and a feeling of being a more valuable person in the scheme of things. I have a very different sense of responsibility which involves me, my family, our attitudes as we do for others. I wish other alumnae would start similar programs in their communities. I would be glad to give them the benefit of our experience in getting started."

Mrs. Burris was born in Lexington. She has lived in Alamo, Texas and Grand Blanc, Michigan. Her teaching experience began before graduation with the Blue Grass School for the Mentally Retarded. After graduating with a double major in elementary education and special education with the mentally retarded, she taught at the Grand Blanc Public Schools. She serves on the board of the Lexington Association for Parent Education and is registrar for their childbirth education classes.





### Chloe Gifford

Chloe Gifford '23 will retire in July as director of special activities at UK. She joined the University staff in 1940 as head of club and community service activities in University Extension, and directed the State Speech Festival for many years. She joined the Public Relations staff last year.

A native of Mt. Olivet, Dr. Gifford was awarded the bachelor of laws, bachelor of arts, and master of arts degrees at UK, and received the honorary doctor of humanities degree from Centro Escolar University in Manila, Philippines, in 1959. Prior to her association with UK, Dr. Gifford was a teacher and principal at Carlisle High School, an English and speech teacher at Falmouth High School, and dean of girls at Sayre School in Lexington.

She is a past president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, Inc., and has traveled extensively throughout the world visiting various branches of the organization.

Dr. Gifford also was president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Lexington branch, and of the Kentucky division of the American Association of University Women and the Woman's Club of Central Kentucky.

She has held membership on the board of directors of the American Society for the Control of Cancer and the Committee for a new State Constitution.

Dr. Gifford was appointed by Gov. Edward T. Breathitt as chairman of

the Commission on the Status of Women for Kentucky, in November, 1964.

The Woman's Auxiliary to the Kentucky Medical Association presented its Community Service Award to Dr. Gifford on Sept. 27, 1967, for her "active interest and engagement in health education."

She also has been active in many other national, state, and local organizations.

In a career filled with honors, probably the one dearest to her heart was receiving the first distinguished volunteer service award from the American Heart Association in 1965, conferred by Mrs. Lyndon Johnson at the White House. She has served as chairman of the Board of Directors of the Kentucky Heart Association and is a former member of the Board of Directors of the American Heart Association. She received the Merit Award from the American Heart Association in January, 1968.

In March, 1968 Dr. Gifford was honored by the Association of Women Students at the University of Kentucky during their "Wonderful Women of Women" week. She was sweethearts of Omicron Delta Kappa. She is a member of the Board of Directors of the Lexington-Fayette County division of the American Cancer Society, a sponsor for the Easter Seal Society, a member of the University of Kentucky Council on Aging and the Executive Committee of the Friends of Kentucky Libraries.





Robert T. McCowan

Marketing Association's annual convention in Florida, an audience he described as "some of the most brilliant salesmen in the world."

His speech was in defense of American industry. He pointed out that the United States has "created an economic system that is the marvel of the world. There was once even a time when we were proud of this accomplishment. Today, it seems to me that many of our citizens are no longer aware of its extent, and its effect in their lives.

"If the entire 3 billion population of the world could be magically reduced to a town of 1,000 persons, perhaps the comparison could be more plainly shown. In such a town 6% of the population—60 people—would represent the population of the United States. The balance of the people—940 of them—would represent the balance of mankind. Our 60 people would enjoy, however, half the entire income of the town. The other 940 persons would divide the rest. The poorest people in our 60 would be better off, economically, than the average person with the other 940. Our 60 Americans would have an individual life expectancy of 70, while the other 940 would have a life expectancy of 40. Our 60 persons would consume 15% of the town's food, while the other 940 would share the rest. The 60 Americans would enjoy 12 times as much electricity, 22 times as much coal, 21 times as much oil, and 50 times as much steel as all the other 940 persons.

"This comparison could, of course, be extended. I could discuss the number and variety of our schools, our level of national education, our hospitals, our symphonies, our television and radio sets, and all the other results of the most creative and fruitful economic system the long history of mankind has ever seen."

Mr. McCowan has been with Ashland Oil since his graduation from UK. He joined the company as a salesman, based in Cincinnati. His steps up the industrial ladder include Chicago division manager in the Refinery Sales Dept., special representative for that department in the home office in Ashland, assistant manager of refinery sales, executive assistant, vice-president, administrative vice president, and senior vice president.

He is also a graduate of the Executive Development Center Program at the University of Illinois.

A director of the Asphalt Institute and an American Petroleum Institute member, he previously held memberships in the Cincinnati Oil Men's Club and the Chicago Oil Men's Club. He is a director of the Ashland Area Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Ashland Rotary Club and the Young Men's Christian Association in Ashland and Lexington, and a member of the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce. He attends the First Christian Church in Ashland.

While at UK he served as president of Lances, as vice president of the Keys organization, Lamp & Cross, and Delta Tau Delta. He was a Delta



Sigma Pi, and was awarded membership in Omicron Delta Kappa, a leadership honorary, and Beta Gamma Sigma, a commerce scholastic honorary, and elected to a seat at the Director's Table of Beta Gamma Sigma.

Under Mr. McCowan's leadership, the alumni club in Ashland has sparked support of UK's community college there, which will complete a new building to be dedicated this spring.

"An alumni club offers a good nucleus to sponsor events involving the University and its role in the community," Mr. McCowan believes. He suggests that anyone wishing to initiate a new alumni association should "enlist the help of our top officials in Lexington." "Receptions for the president and vice presidents, as well as important members of the faculty, create better lines of communications concerning current events in Lexington," he pointed out. "I feel sure that most alumni are very interested, especially during these times, concerning student activities and their influence on the campus," he said. "Last year, we had a panel discussion, led by Dr. Glenwood Creech, vice president of University Relations, which was a very successful program that has stimulated much interest in our community concerning the University. Sports are always a good vehicle to spur loyalty. Of course, Adolph Rupp is recognized as one of the most attractive after-dinner speakers anywhere today. His influence would help any alumni organization. Activities for the various clubs vary but in my opinion, most alumni activities must be built around special occasions such as visiting dignitaries and dedications, as regular activities could possibly suffer from lack of enthusiasm unless associated with special events. Being active in a club provides me with the opportunity to continue to feel a part of the University and make some contributions toward its progress."

A native of Carlisle, he is married to the former Nyle Eleanor Yates. They have two children.



Roy Newton '26 looking at his oldest dictionary, the 1573 Thomas Cooper Thesaurus Lingual Romanae & Britannicae; another copy was used by William Shakespeare. Dr. Newton has a collection of more than 1,000 volumes of old dictionaries. With two associates he is writing the History of the English Dictionary 1604-1970.

Dr. Newton retired last spring after years of teaching at Ferris State College, a school founded in 1884 on a revolutionary philosophy that still applies: one may go to Ferris—minority race, people too poor to pay fees in the normal way, and those whose educational background is such that they can not enter other colleges—but these students have performed satisfactorily after enrollment. Dr. Newton served Ferris State in many capacities, in addition to his teaching. During his career he served as dean of the School of General Education, director of teacher education, registrar, debate coach, director of a series of radio programs, director of admissions, alumni secretary, publications advisor, and campus photographer.



Thomas Volney Munson '73, a plant scientist little known today, yet in his time, 1843-1913, he was internationally honored. His life and contributions are being researched by a Texas newspaper-

man, Frank X. Tolbert, of the Daily Morning News.

Mr. Munson created magnificent vineyards near Denison, Texas, and there are over 300 varieties of grapes as a result of his work. Munson "early" grapes and Munson "late" grapes are considered by many to be the best of all grapes. He devoted his life to improving American Grapes.

He was also credited by the French government for saving the French vineyards from total destruction by the grape phylloxera, a kind of plant louse. Recognizing his genius, a French government delegation came to Denison to give him the Legion of Honor.

"Plant a vine on my grave and so clasp its hands with joy," were said to have been among Munson's last words to his family when he was dying of pneumonia.



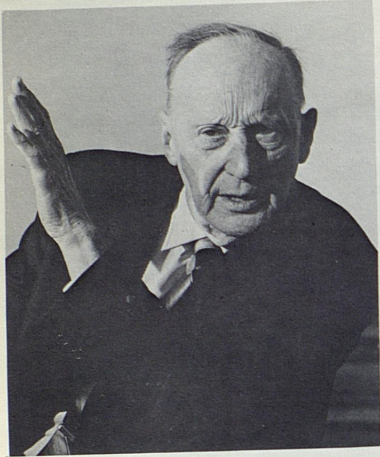


The 25th Anniversary Reunion Class of 1945 held a party after the banquet, May 9. F. Selby Hurst, Lexington, served as chairman of the local committee. Some members of the class who assisted in arrangements were, left to right: Mrs. Richard S. Webb (PATTY RIMMER), Mrs. Richard T. Stofer, Jr. (JOSEPHINE M. GLASSCOCK), Mrs. George E. McIntyre (Margaret Stokes), Norman Chrisman, and Mrs. Jack Wilkinson (MARTHA DAVIS), all of Lexington. Other members of the committee are Mrs. Robert Courtney (EVELYN THOMPSON), Mrs. Charles Landrum, Jr. (RUTH BRADFORD), Mrs. Robert Gillig (ANN STEPHENSON), and Mrs. Scott Yellman (LOUISE MILWARD).



The 60th Anniversary Reunion Class of 1910 held a luncheon on Saturday, May 9, at Spindletop Hall. Members of the local committee who made arrangements for the reunion are, left to right: J. Henry Hall, George P. Mills, J. Frank Grimes, and D. V. Terrell, all of Lexington.





John T. Scopes

John T. Scopes '24, the only living principal from the famous "monkey trial" of 1925 at Dayton, Tennessee, visited his Alma Mater in February as guest of the Pre-Law Club, *Societas Pro Legibus*. He spoke to an overflow crowd at the Student Center ballroom as part of Law Day ceremonies.

Mr. Scopes startled his audience with the information that he didn't remember if he taught the theory of evolution, as history has recorded, although the evolution theory was in the biology textbooks that were used in the Dayton schools, and had been for many years. He agreed to stand trial to test the two-month-old Tennessee law that outlawed teaching "man descended from a lower form of animals" because he considered it a violation of his right of academic freedom. The American Civil Liberties Union paid all his legal fees.

He was teaching math and physics at the Dayton High School, but while substituting for a biology teacher, who was ill, he and a friend decided to test the anti-evolution law that the fundamentalists had lobbied into existence because they believed it "denied the story of the divine creation of man as taught by the Bible."

A native of Paducah, Scopes became nationally known as "the monkey man" during the historic trial in which he was convicted and fined \$100.

In 1927, Scopes appealed his conviction to the Tennessee Supreme Court, which reversed the lower court's verdict on a technicality and granted him a new trial. But since he was no longer teaching, the case was never pursued and a decision was never reached. The anti-evolution law was not repealed until two years ago, leaving Mississippi the only state with such a law on the books.

William Jennings Bryan, a three-time candidate for the presidency of the United States and a former Secretary of State, headed the team of lawyers prosecuting Scopes. Clarence Darrow, a famous Chicago lawyer of the day, headed the defense team. Scopes told how a cushioned rocker was brought into the courtroom each day for Bryan, who would sit waving a palm leaf fan and watch the proceedings as if he were a privileged spectator. He died shortly after the trial—Scopes believes from overeating the monumental meals prepared for him by Dayton cooks who were specialists in Southern cooking.

Bryan volunteered his services to the State of Tennessee because of his strong personal beliefs in fundamental religion. The famous orator had made a speech before the Tennessee legislature months before and was largely responsible for the anti-evolution law being passed in the first place.

Scopes said that "after Bryan was in the case, we had to get someone of his stature, so we got Darrow. Scopes described Darrow as the "complete man, a great philosopher who knew less law but won more cases than any attorney of his time on the strength of his logical thinking and persuasive compassion for his fellow man. He saw what the law could be made to mean for humanity and the good of society."

Scopes, now 69, said he has never been able to escape the shadow of Dayton for any length of time. "I would do the same thing all over again. If you believe something is wrong, you've got to stand up and test it."

After the trial he was such a controversial figure that he could not get a teaching job. He had planned to return to UK and study law as soon as he saved enough money from teaching



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ing, but after knowing Darrow, he could no longer see himself as a lawyer. He felt he might spend a lifetime trying to attain the greatness of Darrow and never succeed. This possibility was too painful, so he chose another career. Scopes jokingly said that Darrow has no equal "outside of Perry Mason."

He enrolled for graduate work at the University of Chicago where he stayed a year until his money ran out. He had no alternative but to return to Paducah "to live off his father." In 1932 he ran for Congress from Kentucky's First District on the Socialist ticket and received about nine votes, he remembers. However, he insisted he was never bitter about the price he paid for being "the monkey man." The educated person, he says, understands why people hold the opinions they do; it takes a change in environment to change a person's viewpoint. And of course he was rewarded by knowing Darrow, who introduced him to many people in Chicago whom he otherwise would not have known.

Scopes finally got a job with the Gulf Oil Company from the knowledge of geology that he had acquired as a student at UK. The job took him to South America where he

stayed four years to escape his notoriety. He later worked as an oilfield geologist in Texas until he moved to Shreveport, La., in 1940, where he continued to live after retirement in 1965.

A period of relative anonymity came after his return from South America until the early 60s when the Broadway play and movie "Inherit the Wind" renewed interest in the case. The movie was based on the play, which was centered on the dramatic courthouse confrontation between Bryan and Darrow. Scopes was not consulted about either. "They followed their own fancy," he said, "but they were very accurate as far as the transcript of the trial went." His own character was dramatized, he pointed out, to make the story more interesting. "There was no preacher persecuting me, no parades, no violence, and no blond, as portrayed in their story."

Scopes has written his own account of the trial, a book entitled *Center of the Storm*, published in 1966. It is now in its third edition.

Scopes said that he still does not believe in "dogmatic" religion and that, politically, he is an "idealistic" Socialist.





## Leland Waldron

What does the hospital chaplain do with a young teenager who has attempted suicide?

What does he do when an elderly person wants to talk but the chaplain knows instinctively that he's not the person to whom a confidence will be revealed?

What does the chaplain do with a patient who fears that he will be a financial burden on his family for days, months or years?

Brigadier Leland Waldron, chaplain at the William Booth Memorial Hospital in Covington, sits in his office and contemplates the questions.

He has returned to his duties at the Salvation Army institution in Covington after a year in clerical pastoral counseling programs at the University of Kentucky where he studied and worked in the School of Allied Health Professions. And he promptly admitted that the UK program provides no pat answers.

"Each patient is an individual," he explains. "Each comes from a varying background. Each has his own set of values and emotional problems."

Some, he admitted, don't want to talk.

Faculty members, he recalls, tell of a young mother who had lost her child. For two hours a student-pastor sat in her room. The silence was a burden, broken only by an occasional

sob. When that student-pastor took his leave, the mother thanked him, and told him what a help his presence had been.

"You don't attempt to force a conversation, you don't attempt to counsel unless such solace is needed. You have to sense the situation," Brigadier Waldron explains.

He adds, too, that you might bring in others to help but, here too, you have to know that such assistance is wanted and needed.

Nor is the patient the only one to be treated. The hospital setting is a strange one and no one is there by choice. To be of maximum aid, the Covington chaplain says, you must take into account the environment, the various members of the family, and all the fears and hope they may have.

The fears vary according to the individual and his background. There is fear of death, fear of pain, fear even of life and what it might hold once the hospital stay is over.

Brigadier Waldron came to the Covington hospital in 1963 and has been there since, except for the 1968-69 school year at the University of Kentucky's vast Medical Center.

Dr. Ralph Carpenter, chairman of the UK program, remembers well Brigadier Waldron's residency at the Medical Center. Since the program was inaugurated in 1965 more than 100 ministers and theological students have enrolled in the program.

Of that number approximately 70 came from Kentucky towns and communities and hospitals. But the outreach is nation-wide with one pastor coming from California and another, a student, enrolling after attending Princeton. Although Kentucky sends the majority of students, others come from Ohio, Indiana, and West Virginia.

Plans are now in the making to offer a master's degree in the field. The present program has been accredited through the Association for Clinical Pastoral Education.

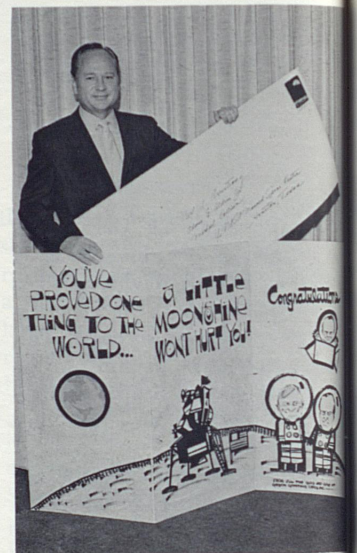
Dr. Carpenter is a graduate of Princeton University and Princeton Theological Seminary. He also holds

a graduate degree from Union Theological Seminary.

Prior to his arrival at the University of Kentucky in 1965, he was chaplain of the Richmond (Va.) Memorial Hospital.

Brigadier Waldron is a career officer in the Salvation Army and came to Covington's Booth Hospital after duty in New York, New England, and Pennsylvania.

## Correction . . .



Richard L. Eubanks '47 is president of Gibson Greeting Cards, Inc., Cincinnati, and **not** Gibson Greeting Cards, Inc., as was erroneously stated in the winter issue of the *Alumni* because of a typographical error. We are sorry for the error, Mr. Eubanks. Shown above is Mr. Eubanks, with the spectacular greeting card that was created by hand by Gibson's 2,000 associates to show their admiration for the exploits of Apollo 11 astronauts.

The illustration shows the Eagle lunar module on the moon's surface with Astronauts Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin in their space suits, as well as the Columbia command ship with Michael Collins, circling overhead.



## Class Notes

### 1920-1929

MAURICE R. BLACK '25, Ashland, has retired after 45 years with the Lexington and Nashville Railroad Co. A portrait of Dr. A. D. KIRWAN '26, Lexington, was presented to the Board of Trustees in January. Dr. Kirwan was UK's seventh president.

### 1930-1939

J. PAUL NICKELL '32, Lexington, has been reappointed vice president of Graves-Cox Company. The firm was recently purchased by Genesco Corporation, Nashville. Mr. Nickell is vice-president of the UK Alumni Association and is serving as National Chairman of the 1970 UK ALUMNI FUND drive.



Nickell



Willoughby

JOHN F. HALL '32 has been honored by the Air Force for 30 years of Government service—all with the Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory at Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio.

JOSEPH D. MARTIN '32, marketing official of Ashland Oil and Refining Co., Lexington, since 1952 and a 38-year oil industry veteran, has retired.

DR. WILLIAM R. WILLOUGHBY '36, acting head of the department of economics and political science at the University of New Brunswick, is one of 135 successful candidates in

the annual competition for Canada Council Leave Fellowships in the social sciences and humanities.

PAUL E. BRAMMER '37 is the general manager of the Chicago Terminals of the C & O/B & O Railroads.

LABAN P. HACKSON '37 began his second three-year term on the Louisville District Farm Credit Board.

Mrs. C. C. CALVERT (Jean Weis '37) is a recipient of the Distinguished Alumni award of Maysville High School. Mrs. Calvert was named Maysville's Woman of the Year in 1965. She is serving her second term as chairman of the advisory board of UK's Community College in Maysville. She was the first woman to be named a member of the board of the Maysville Public Library and is past president of the Mason County Historical Society.

CHARLES A. BAREIL '37 has been awarded the U. S. Joint Service Commendation Medal at the Pentagon. He is an Air Force Colonel stationed at Homestead AFB, Florida.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL THOMAS B. PARRY '38 received his third award of the Distinguished Flying Cross during his retirement ceremony at Dyess AFB in Abilene, Texas.

### 1940-1949

HARRY C. DENHAM '41 is a recipient of Maysville High School's Distinguished Alumni Award to be presented at the June commencement program. Dr. Denham recently retired after 12 years of service on UK's Board of Trustees. He is a past president of the UK Alumni Association, a long-time member and past president of the Maysville board of education, and serves on the executive committee of the Kentucky School Boards Association. He assisted in establishing UK's Community College in Maysville.

MARVIN M. TINCHER '41 has been named regional attorney for the U.S. Department of Labor Solicitor's Office in Nashville.



CHARLES LANDRUM '42, Lexington, was inducted into the International Academy of Trial Attorneys at ceremonies in Nassau. The academy is an organization of trial lawyers who have distinguished themselves in trial practices in North and South America and England.

HOMER NEIKIRK '42, Frankfort, has been named to the Kentucky Court of Appeals.

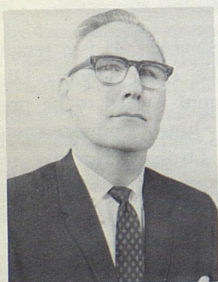
JAMES B. WILLIAMS '42 opened a management consulting office in St. Petersburg last November, which serves the electronics and other high technology industries.

ALBERT J. CROSS '46 has been elected chairman of the Board of Agriculture Advisors of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, Springfield, Ill.

WILLIAM O. GILBREATH '47 recently joined the law firm, White, Gilbreath & Burch in Lexington.



Cross



Stewart

HOWARD G. STEWART '47 has been appointed division vice president of marketing with the RCA's Missile and Surface Radar Division in Moorestown, N. J.

JOHN W. KIGER '48 has been appointed to the position of staff manufacturing engineer for the Headquarters manufacturing staff of Sher-

wood Medical Industries Inc. in St. Louis, Mo.

ROBERT C. ROGERS '48 has been named a public relations representative for the B. F. Goodrich Company in Akron, O.



Kiger



Cundiff

ROBERT H. CUNDIFF '48 has been promoted to manager of the tobacco products development division in R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.'s product development department in Winston-Salem, N. C.

JOHN W. MINOR '49 was named head of the Advanced Strapdown Guidance Engineering Group at Honeywell's Aerospace Division in Fla.

WILLIAM T. DEWITT '49 is eastern division manager for General Telephone of Kentucky. Mr. DeWitt will be responsible for all phases of operations in the Company's Ashland and Morehead Districts. He lives in Ashland.



Muntz

JAMES H. MUNTZ '49, a research chemist, has been named "Materials Man-of-the-Month" by the Air Force Materials Laboratory at Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio.

## 1950-1959

WILLIAM P. SAUNDERS, JR. has become executive vice president of Pinehurst Properties Inc., a newly formed subsidiary of Pinehurst, Inc., a resort in North Carolina.

ROBERT E. GUFFY '51 has been appointed chief pharmacist and pointed director of marketing for the hospital in Fort Worth. GEORGE HASTINGS has been promoted to chief pharmacist and pointed director of marketing for the hospital in Fort Worth.



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ETTY S. GRIFFIN '51 opened a private law practice in Lexington last

recent publications of JOSEPH C. LEVITA '51, principal at Brien McMahon High School in Norwalk, Conn., include *Working With Your Teacher*, *Your New Career As a Teacher*, and *The Effective Middle School*.

ROBERT W. TEATER '51 is serving as associate dean in the College of Agriculture and Home Economics at Ohio State University. He is also the assistant director of the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center in Columbus.

DOLAN C. ALLEN '52, CPA, of Louisville, was elected to a three-year term on the governing Council of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

DONALD McEVOY '52 has become chief pharmacist at St. Joseph's hospital in Fort Wayne, Ind.

GEORGE R. HEALY '52 has been promoted to associate professor of medicine at Emory University's Woodruff Medical Center in Atlanta.

C. HASTINGS '53, a native of Winchester, has been appointed chief engineer for South Central Bell in Mississippi.

EARL T. NEWWEY '53 has been named operations supervisor of the Adler Planetarium in Chicago. He formerly was a park supervisor for the Chicago Park District, and was honored by the Park District with an award for outstanding leadership of youth, both in character and sports. He is the only individual to receive such an honor.

ROBERT W. CRABTREE, JR. '54 has been named superintendent of the

16 inch-14 inch bar mill at the Youngstown steel plant of Republic Steel Corporation's Mahoning Valley District in Cleveland.



Morse

JOYCE MORSE (ALLEY) '55 has been appointed assistant to Mary Louise Foust, auditor of Public Accounts, in Frankfort.

MAJOR JOHN THOMAS WALTON '55 is stationed at Grand Forks Air Force missile base in North Dakota. He is working on a Master's degree in Business Administration.

LEE W. TUNEY, JR. '55 has been named sales manager of the newly-formed real estate department of the Central Bank and Trust Company in Lexington.

BERNARD M. SMITH '56 has been promoted to full professor at the Lake Superior State College Social Sciences Division in Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Mrs. Case Thomasson (GRACE HALEY '56) is well and active in Fort Myers, Fla. Formerly Lee County's (Fla.) first librarian, an immediate past president of the Art League, she is on the board of the Art League, is chairman of the advisory board of the Learning Resources Center at Edison Junior College, and is writing a children's book, tentatively titled *Grandma Bought the Fireworks*.

ROGER M. SCOTT '56 has been named manager of the aircraft and missiles market with Reynolds Metal Company in Richmond, Va.

EARL F. LOCKWOOD '56 has been recently appointed manager, Command and Control Programs, for RCA's Aerospace Systems Divisions, Mass.

BOB G. ROGERS '56, a native of Lexington, has been named editor of the

*Journal of Water Pollution, Control Federation*, a monthly technical publication of the Water Pollution Control Federation, Washington, D.C.

LARRY CHUNG '56 has been named Alumnus-of-the-Month by the Department of Civil Engineering at UK. Mr. Chung is the first foreign student to receive this award.

DAVID L. WALKER '57 has entered the Air Force Institute of Technology at Wright-Patterson AFB in Dayton, Ohio, to study for an M.S. degree in systems logistics.

W. E. RUBARTS '57 has been promoted to professional geologist with the Humble Oil and Refining Company's Southwestern Exploration Division in Midland, Texas.

WILLIAM H. KELLER '58, Frankfort, has been installed as a Fellow of The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists at a meeting in New York City this spring.

HERMAN H. RIEKE III '59 has been employed as a research scientist in Continental Oil Company's research and developmental department, production research division, in Ponca City, Okla.

DONALD D. BENNETT '59 has joined the Data Operations department of the Horace Mann Educators in Springfield, Ill.

## 1960-1969



Dawson

T. L. DAWSON '60, South Charleston, W. Va., has been promoted to research scientist with Union Carbide Company. Dr. Dawson was recognized for his work in the area of dispersion vinyl resins.

JU-HSI CHOU '60 was awarded an

Crabtree



M.A. degree from Princeton University.

MARGARET MORGAN '60 recently assumed the position of assistant director of Admissions (Operations) at the University of Kentucky.

CAPT. HARRY M. CHILDRESS '61 is on duty at Anderson AFB, Guam.

Dr. THOMAS L. GRIMES '61 has joined the A. H. Robins Co. in Richmond, Va. as a senior research chemist in the research division.

CHARLES R. KELLUM '61 has become principal at the Gorton School in Lake Bluff, Ill.

JEROME A. STRICKER '61 has become a general partner in the firm, W. D. Gradison and Company, Cincinnati, O.

BRAD WALDEN '62 recently became a minister at the Tates Creek Christian Church in Lexington. He came to Lexington from Chapel Rock Christian Church in Indianapolis.

ALLEN FELDHAUS '63, a UK basketball star, who was a moderate-scoring defensive specialist with intimidating rebounding strength, is coaching the Lakers of Russell County High School, Russell Springs, after giving up a career in professional baseball with the Washington Senators. Since coming to Russell County, his teams have compiled an 89-39 won-lost record (as of February 17, 1970).



Waldrep



Kennoy

THOMAS W. WALDREP '63 has joined Eli Lilly and Co. as a senior plant physiologist at the company's Greenfield Laboratories in Ind.

JONELLE SIMMONS '63 received a Master of Religious Education degree from The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in January.

J. H. PARRISH '63 has been appointed field claim representative in the Farmville, Va., office of the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.

Dr. WILLIAM TAYLOR MAXSON II '64 has established practice of internal medicine and cardiology in Lexington.

BARBARA C. BROOKHART '64 is a teacher in the Volusia County Public school system, at Daytona Beach.

MARGARET HANSON '64 joined the library staff at Denison University in Ohio as an assistant reference librarian.

LLOYD A. BEASEY '64 has been promoted to merchandise manager for Sears, Roebuck and Company, Marion, Ind.

WILLIAM M. KENNOY '64 has been assigned to Delta's New Orleans pilot base as a second officer.

DR. KEITH EDWIN DAVIS '65, a faculty member at Georgia Southwestern, Americus, Ga. is the author of a book *Researching and Reporting for Term Paper Writers*. He is also listed as one of 4,000 Southerners in the 1970 edition of *Personalities of the South*.

WILLIAM LEE ELLIOTT '65 has been appointed organist-choirmaster of the Mayflower Congregational Church, Grand Rapids, Mich.

ANNE GABBARD ALLEY '65 is a candidate for the Ph.D. degree at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.

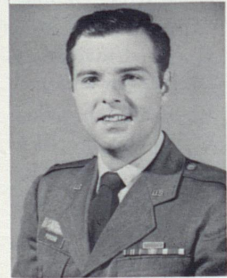
MOLLY P. RUCKER '65 is treasurer of the Indianapolis Law School Student Bar Association and a member of its board of directors.

CARL W. LAY '66 has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the Air Force. He is stationed at Mather AFB, Calif. as a navigator.

JAMES F. PURDON '66 recently became a missile combat crew commander in the Minuteman missile system of the Strategic Air Command, the United States Air Force. He is stationed at Malinstrom AFB, Mo.



Lay



Purdon

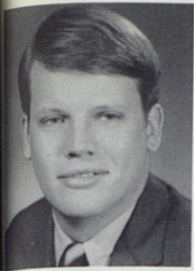


Irion

WILLIAM MATT IRION III '65 has been awarded the silver wings of an American Airlines flight officer after completing training at Fort Worth, Texas. His home base will be in Chicago, Ill.

JOSEPH D. MARTIN '66 has been promoted to account manager in the





*Martin*

R. COLEMAN ENDICOTT '66, Lexington, has been appointed deputy master commissioner for Fayette County.

ROBERT EDWARD RICH '66 received his graduate degree from Harvard University in June 1969.

PIRIE SUBLETT '66 has received a fellowship and assistantship in history at the University of Cincinnati.

PATRICK H. MOLLOY '67 has resigned as assistant United States attorney to enter private practice of law in Lexington.

JAMES G. SCHWORER '67, Taylor Mill, Ky., has been appointed director of Neighborhood Youth Corps of Northern Kentucky.

ROSANNE M. MANDIA '67 is enrolled in the traineeship program for the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration in Cincinnati, O.

ROBERT A. PRITCHETT '68 received his silver wings as an Air Force navigator. He was assigned to Loring AFB, Maine.

ALAN C. TAYLOR '68 has been awarded the Air Force silver pilot wings. He was assigned to Bien Hoa AB, Vietnam.

JACK E. WOLF '68 has joined the Dow Chemical Company in the Plant Engineering Department, Midland, Mich.

ARTHUR ELLIOTT JACOBS '69 has been accepted at Washington University School of Medicine. He was among 99 accepted from 2,050 applicants.

CONSTANCE WALLACE WALTON '69 received the silver wings of an American Airlines stewardess and will fly out of New York City.

WILLIAM S. CAUDILL '69 has been promoted to Army captain and will be stationed at Fort Campbell. He holds the Purple Heart, the Bronze Star Medal, and the Army Commendation Medal.

MARY JANE MEYERS '69 has been awarded the silver wings of an American Airlines stewardess. She will fly out of Chicago.

HELEN PATRICIA HESTER '69 has

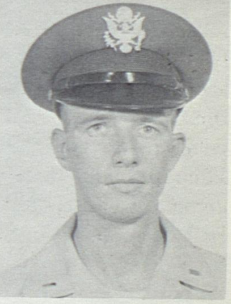
been awarded the silver wings of an American Airlines stewardess. Her home base will be located in New York City.



*Meyers*



*Hester*

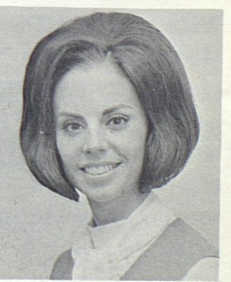


*McNeil*

JOHN C. McNEIL '69 has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U. S. Air Force. He has been assigned to Keesler AFB, Miss.

JOHN R. ADAMS '69 has become associated with the law firm, Baesler and Adams, in Lexington.

THOMAS N. GAUSPOHL '69 has joined the Dow Chemical Company in Dow's Houston Sales Office.



*Smith*



*Pritchett*



*Schworer*

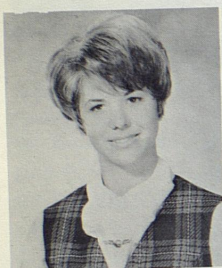




CHARLYNE FRANCES SMITH '69 has been awarded the silver wings of an American Airlines stewardess and was assigned to flight duty out of Boston.

PHYLLIS R. RATLIFF '69 is presently employed at the Mayo Clinic in the Microbiology Department, Rochester, Minn.

TONY ROSE '69 has been employed by the State Farm Insurance Co. in the Louisville Service Center.



*Burr*

SUSAN LYNN BURR '69 has been awarded the silver wings of an American Airlines stewardess. Her home base is New York City.

BARRY M. BLEACH '70 was selected for the starring role in a hit play, "Play It Again, Sam," which is now on Broadway. Bleach's role was originally played by Woody Allen, who wrote the play.

## Deaths

JOHN T. GELDER '15, Lexington, in January. He was one of Lexington's oldest realtors. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Herbert G. Hay, Lexington; sons, John T. Gelder Jr., Terre Haute, Ind., and Thomas F. Gelder, Rocky River, O.; four grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

WILLIAM S. MOORE '17 in Biloxi, Miss. in December.

JAMES HOWARD EVANS '17, Lebanon, in November. He is survived by his wife, Adelaine T. Evans, and two sisters.

FREDERICK M. JACKSON '19, Versailles, in September. He is survived by two sisters and two brothers.

MARION KING CLARK '27, Cincinnati, in January. He is survived by his wife, Mary Ellen Dale Clark; three daughters, Mrs. Joseph Reynolds of Ashville, N. C., Mrs. Edward Teater, Louisville, and Miss Ellen Lee Clark, Lexington; and seven grandchildren.

CARL J. GOTTLIEB '34, Albany, N. Y., in January. A native of Schenectady, he was owner of Albany Conditioned Air, Inc. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Neva Giles Gottlieb; a son, John G. Gottlieb, Harrisburg, Pa.; and a daughter, Mary Ann Gottlieb, Edwards, Calif.

MRS. MARY A. TUSSEY, '42, Lexington, in December. A native of Lexington, she is survived by her husband, C. C. Tussey, two sons, Cliff Craig and Brian Gerald, and two daughters, Julia Anna and Mary Catherine Tussey, all of Lexington.

JAMES F. SHANE '49, Lexington, in January. He was associate agronomist in the UK Department of Agronomy. His survivors include his wife, Winifred and two daughters.

EDWARD W. WILSON '55, Versailles, in September. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Edward Wilson, Sr., Versailles, a brother, and six sisters.

THOMAS N. WATKINS '56, Anchorage, in September. He is survived by his wife, Rhee Parrish Watkins, and his mother, Mrs. George C. Watkins, of Lexington.

DONALD J. HORTON '64, Winchester, in October. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Hilda Horton, and several children.

CAPT. BRADLEY R. RANSOM '65, South Viet Nam, in December. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers Ransom of Barlow; his wife, Frances, and daughter, Christine Stacey, of Topeka, Kan..



Carol Tipton,  
Dean of student  
Lambda Delta  
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graduating sen  
Carol Bryant,  
Faraci with th  
from Miami an  
Martha Harne  
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from Dr. Betty  
Vicki Fudge, i  
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Carol Tipton, left, and Mrs. Betty Jo Palmer, associate dean of students. Carol was the recipient of the Alpha Lambda Delta Senior Book Award. She was honored for receiving the highest grade point (4.0), of this spring's graduating seniors. Carol is from Shelbyville.

Carol Bryant, president of Mortar Board, presented Pat Faraci with the Board's Senior Service Award. Carol is from Miami and Pat is from Lexington.

Martha Harney, a graduate of Bourbon County High School, received the Borden Home Economics Scholarship from Dr. Betty Jean Brannen, College of Home Economics.

Wicki Fudge, Burkesville, received the Outstanding Student Award from the Student Center Board's Special Events Committee. Gene Warren, president of SCB, is at right. He is from Henderson.

## AWARDS NIGHT 1970



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