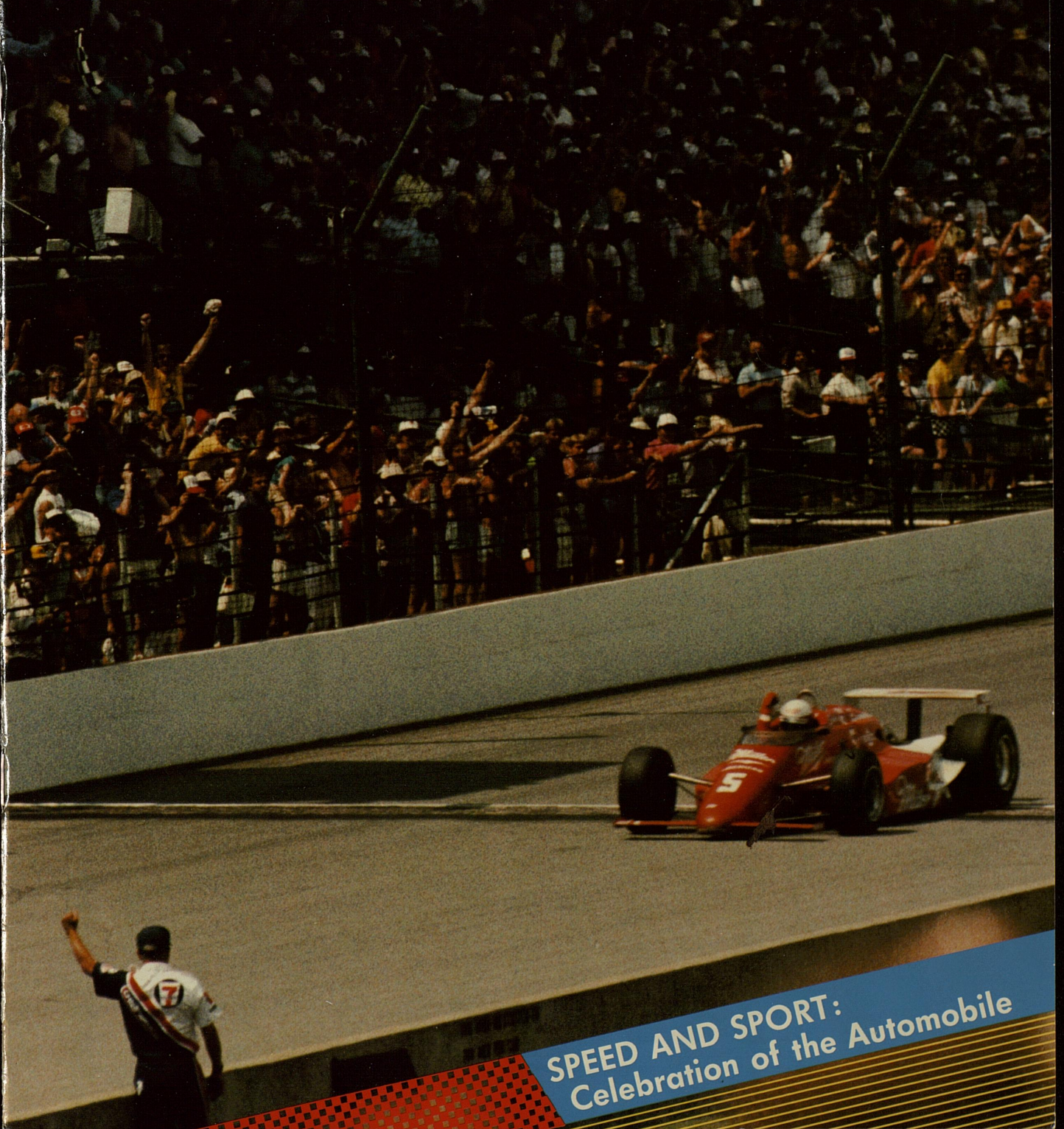


KENTUCKY

A L U M N U S



SPEED AND SPORT:
Celebration of the Automobile

UK TRAVELERS 1987 PROGRAM



Date	Destination	Estimated Price
February 15-22	Virgin Islands cruise aboard the Nantucket Clipper. Flight to and from St. Thomas. Visit St. Croix, St. John, etc.	\$1,495 to 1,745 plus airfare.
April 3-18	Two-week tour of Tahiti, Australia and New Zealand. Deluxe hotels and most meals. Six nights in Australia, six in New Zealand and two in Tahiti.	\$3,489 from Lexington- Louisville. \$3,199 from Los Angeles
July 7-17	Canadian Rockies Adventure with local flight to Edmonton. Visit Jasper, Lake Louise, Banff and Calgary with return from Vancouver.	\$1,699 plus domestic airfare.
July 29- Aug. 12 (Aug. 15)	Two-week deluxe visit to Scandinavia. Three nights in Copenhagen, five in Oslo-Bergen and fiords, three nights in Stockholm and two cruising to and from Helsinki. Three-night optional to Leningrad.	\$3,149 from Lexington. Option to Leningrad plus \$449.



1986-2



COVER

Alumnus Danny Sullivan wins at Indy

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KENTUCKY
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Ford Fellowships

Lisa Green and Keith Clark, two graduate students in the English department at the University of Kentucky, have been awarded Ford Foundation Doctoral Fellowships for Minorities providing up to \$16,000 per student each year for three years.

The grants include a student stipend of \$10,000 per year with an additional \$6,000 for each student's annual expenses going directly to the university. The fellowships are renewable for two more years.

Approximately 900 graduate students applied for the Ford Fellowships. Green and Clark are among 50 who were chosen as the first recipients.

"This clearly indicates the quality of graduate students which the UK English department is recruiting," says Daniel Reedy, associate dean for academic affairs at UK.

William Parker, vice chancellor for minority affairs at UK, notes, "It is not only an achievement by two outstanding individuals, but also reflects UK's strengthened effort to bring in many more scholarships from sources outside the university."

Green is from Lake Arthur, La., and came to UK after earning her undergraduate degree in English education at Grambling State University in Grambling, La.

Her graduate studies are in English

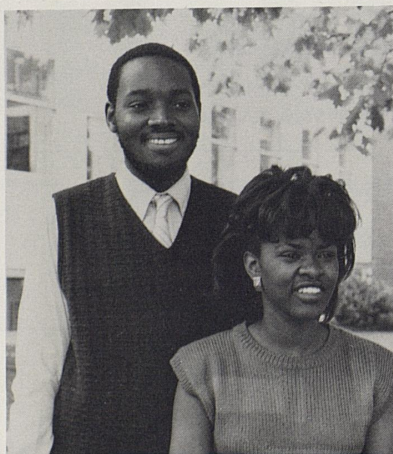
literature. Green also intends to earn a doctorate in linguistics.

She is a member of Beta Gamma Omega chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha and former secretary of the UK Black Graduate and Professional Student Association. Her hobbies are acting and writing poetry.

Clark is from Norfolk, Va., and completed his undergraduate work in English at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Va.

His UK graduate work centers on Afro-American and American literature. He wants to earn a doctorate and then teach at a university.

Clark is newly elected treasurer of the UK Black Graduate and Professional Student Association. His hobbies include tennis, music and writing.



Keith Clark, Lisa Green

Record Giving Again

The generosity of UK alumni, friends, corporations and foundations and other organizations toward the University has once more yielded a record-breaking year in private support for the institution.

The grand total for 1985 was \$23,821,620.84.

Gifts from alumni in 1985 totaled \$4,069,665. Friends contributed another \$7,140,820; organizations, \$692,844; corporations and foundations, \$11,444,603, and trusts, \$473,648.

The largest gift was the anonymous donation of \$5 million for the Equine Research Foundation. Alumnus Erv Nutter gave \$1 million as seed money for a football training complex.

Gifts designated to the National Alumni Association tallied \$64,573. The funds made it possible for the Association to continue designated scholarships, assist in funding a new student entertainment group and conduct the UK Rallies.

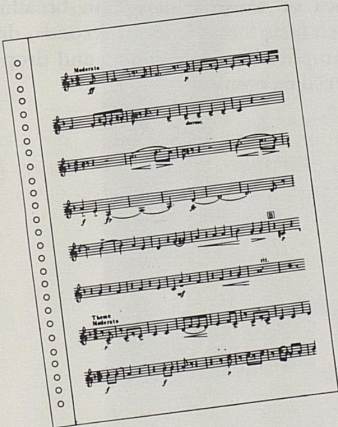
One of the UK National Alumni Association constituent groups, the College of Engineering, was number one in alumni support among all UK colleges.

Singing to the Computer

Voice students at the University practice "pitch matching" with their computers. The machines, using a program written by two music professors, generate a tone for the students to match with their voices. The computer uses a graph to show the students how close they are to the correct pitch.

"In testing the system, we found that we were not nearly so accurate in our singing as we thought we were, and we made considerable improvements ourselves when we had help from the computer," says Charles H. Lord, an associate professor of music, who wrote the program with Allen W. Goodwin, an assistant professor.

Computers are also used by the music department to generate marching band half-time formations.



Dual Enrollment

Some Kentucky high school seniors are graduating with a UK transcript and 13 college credits already in the bag through the Dual Enrollment Program of University Extension.

With this program, seniors in participating school districts can take UK courses at their high school and receive both high school and college credits, explains Betty Langley, program director.

Of the 13 school districts in the UK service area, Marion, Spencer, Jessamine and Fayette counties are participating in the program that began last fall.

Offerings include English, computer science and math. Foreign languages and other disciplines are currently being considered.

High school instructors act as volunteer faculty for UK, after being approved by UK faculty in their specialty. Most of the participating high school teachers have graduate degrees in their subject area and three years' teaching experience, says Langley.

In return for their volunteer efforts, participating high school teachers can receive graduate courses at UK or travel expenses to attend conferences in their subject area.

The students must meet the same selective admissions criteria as students on the main campus. They also pay regular, in-state tuition for college credits and are registered as off-campus students. Next fall participating students will have part-time ID cards.

Participating students visit the Lexington campus to take advantage of UK's facilities. This year some students toured the computing center and others attended a play at Guignol Theatre.

The schools benefit by being able to offer advanced courses which they couldn't without the program.

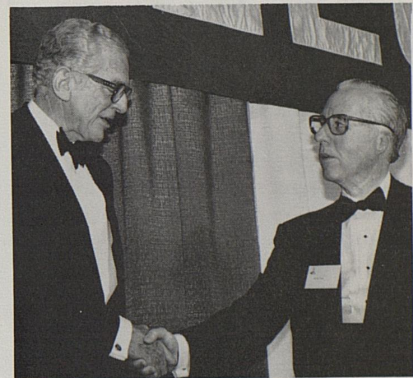
Professor Singletary

The Ashland Oil Chair in the Humanities is waiting for President Otis Singletary when he retires next summer.

Singletary will be the first person to occupy the Ashland Oil chair, which was established in 1986 by a gift from the Kentucky-based oil company.

The board of trustees also has bestowed the title of president emeritus upon Singletary who will be a professor in the history department.

Both honors become effective immediately upon his official retirement from the UK presidency.



Ashland Oil vp Robert McCowan congratulates President Singletary who will be the first to hold the company-sponsored chair in the humanities at UK.

Foreign Lobbying

UK Political Science Professor Chung In Moon felt there was no clear, scholarly research, within an analytical framework, on the lobbying efforts of foreign countries in the U.S. capital. Now, having completed his research on South Korea's lobbying, Dr. Moon is at work on a study of the comparative lobbying strategies of three foreign governments: South Korea, Taiwan and Japan. He's found four distinct types of lobbying by a foreign country: 1) hiring "power peddlers"—persons with power and influence—to represent the country; 2) hiring American technical and legal experts because American foreign-policy issues are increasingly more technically and legally complex; 3) forming political coalitions with domestic actors through functional networking of mutual interests; 4) mobilizing grassroots support among U.S. residents with ideological or ethnic ties to the foreign country.

Medical Geographer

While most research related to Alzheimer's Disease takes place in medical laboratories, UK geography professor Gary Shannon is also looking into the crippling disease of the elderly. Shannon, a medical geographer, says Alzheimer's victims often lose their sense of time and place, which can cause confusion and seemingly aimless wandering. Victims often are no longer able to find their way to a once-familiar store. Similarly, such people sometimes are unable to adjust to new surroundings, i.e. a nursing home, and will lose grasp of the concept of "home." Where do geographers come in? Shannon says there's a need to design or modify the home and hospital environment to accommodate the needs of victims and keep them independent as long as possible—such as designing hallways and rooms to have a distinct appearance and function to minimize confusion. On a broader scale, the actual locations of nursing homes and other support facilities need to be planned to adequately serve victims and their families without being too far away.

Shannon is working with Dr. Graham Rowles of the Multidisciplinary Center of Gerontology, also a geographer, to determine future research in the "geography" of Alzheimer's Disease.

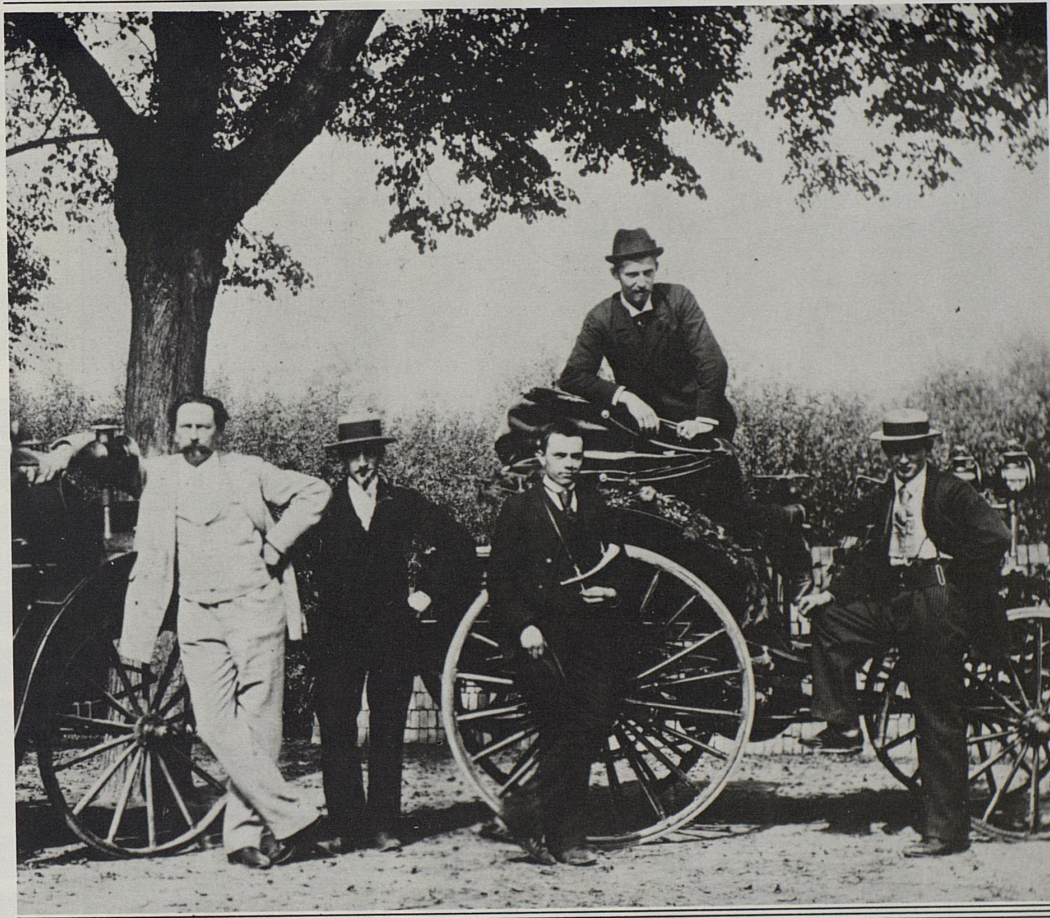


Medical geographer Gary Shannon

Elderly Breathing

A UK psychology professor, Dr. David T. Berry, and a UK medical specialist, Dr. Barbara Phillips, are studying sleep-disordered breathing in the elderly in an effort to find out just how often it occurs and how harmful it may be. The UK researchers are studying subjects who are 60 years of age or older and looking at three phenomena associated with sleep-disordered breathing—cardiopulmonary disturbances, hypersomnolence (excessive sleepiness) and intellectual variables (changes in mental acuity). They want to find out if these conditions, in the elderly, point to a pathological disturbance and result in exacerbation of mental and physical deterioration. Sleep-disordered breathing, Dr. Berry says, occurs in perhaps one-third of persons over 60 and is defined as the presence of three events—apnea or absolute pause in breathing which lasts for at least 10 seconds, drop in amplitude of breathing, and drop in arterial oxygen saturation.

C E L B R A T I O N O F T H E
A U T O M O B I L E



THE BETTMAN ARCHIVE

To celebrate the centennial anniversary of the automobile is to sing praise and to express disgust. On the open road the fleet-moving automobile provides a special form of liberation; in late afternoon traffic, the overheating engine arouses anger.

No one can deny the significance of the pervasive automobile, the one technological device that has changed human patterns of existence as have only the wheel and the printing press before it.

Urban patterns and literary metaphors, the rite of passage which is the learner's permit and the servitude that is the bank automobile loan, the drive-in restaurant and the summer cottage in the mountains—all of these have been the cultural developments of that mechanical contrivance we summarily describe by the word "wheels."

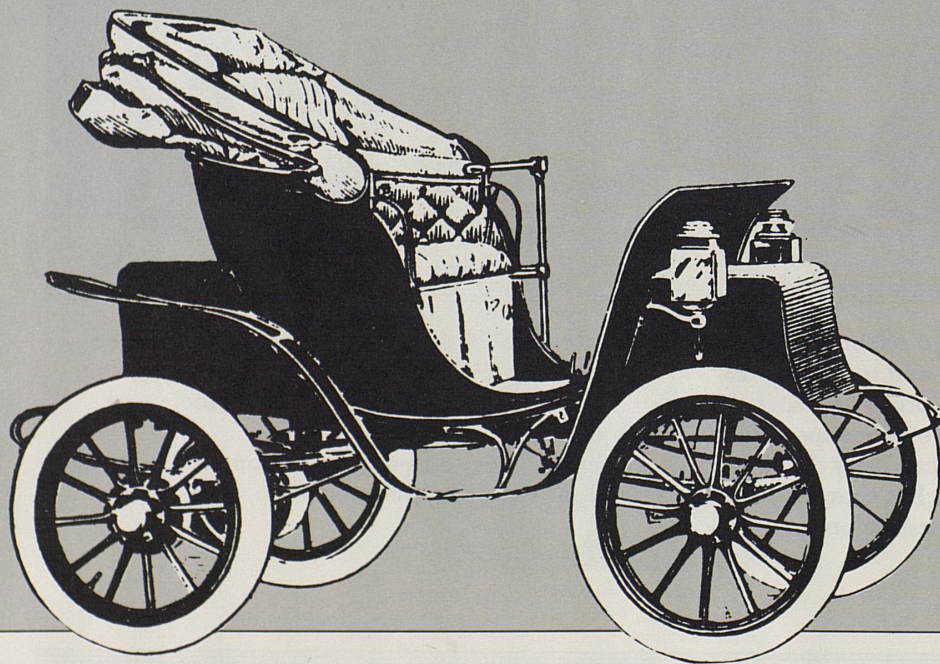
First set running on the road 100 years ago by two German engineers working separately on the project, Gottlieb Daimler and Karl Benz, the automobile was made democratic transportation by Henry Ford who refined the assembly line technique of production. Ford once remarked that he did not care what color his cars were so long as they were all black. By the time he made that remark, however, automobiles of all colors and shapes were roaming the world. As early as 1901, the French had 55 trucks operating in the African Sudan, at a time when there were only 304 motor cars in Great Britain. The novelist Alex Waugh in his travel account, *Hot Countries*, published in 1930, writes that he knows that the average Tahitian



wants, among other things to be "taken to a cinema in the evening and driven afterwards along the beach in a closed Buick."

In the world today there are over 300,000,000 cars daily driven along the beaches, over the mountains, along the highways, and downtown.

The Gaines Center of the Humanities, the Appalachian College Program, the Theatre Department and Art Museum of the University of Kentucky, in conjunction with Union College, recently provided an occasion for the public to reflect on the automobile as a major element in contemporary public behavior and cultural form.

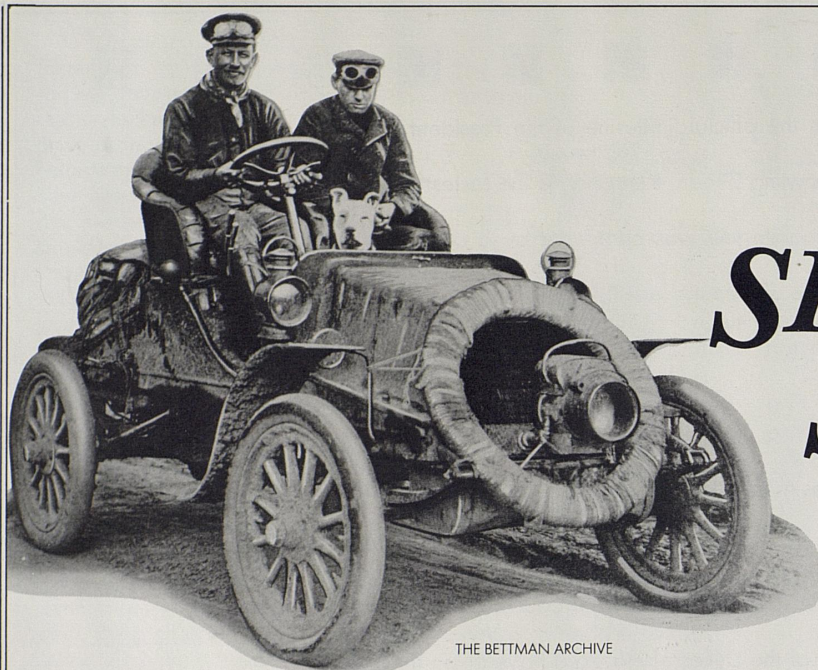


AUTOMOBILE TRIVIA

T R I V I A

1. What company manufactures the official limousine of the President of the United States? _____
2. What car, manufactured in Bowling Green, Kentucky, is the fastest production car in the world? _____
3. Which major American automobile line was originated by a car designer born in Switzerland? _____
4. Which car make bears the name of a young lady? _____
5. What was the octane rating of gasoline in the United States around 1920? _____
6. Which of the following film actors has had nothing to do with automobile racing? _____
 - a. Paul Newman
 - b. James Garner
 - c. Steve McQueen
 - d. James Dean
 - e. None of the above
7. Which four-cylinder engine has held its own against larger competition in the Indy 500 since the 1950s? _____
8. How many forward gears did the standard American car have in the 1930s? _____
9. Who won the Indy 500 last year? _____
10. What is the name of the car Hitler promised to mass produce for the German population? _____
11. What is the name the heroes of the Dukes of Hazzard have given their red Dodge? _____
12. Which famous American car used steam as its motive power? _____
13. Which American car is named after an American President? _____
14. Which American car is named after a Roman god? _____
15. Which short-lived American car was given the first name of the company founder's son? _____
16. Name two French car manufacturers. _____
17. Spell the Anglicized version of the last name of the president of the Toyota automobile company. _____
18. What is the Chrysler engine called which was introduced in the early 1950s and is the dominant motive power for top-fuel dragsters? _____
19. Who is the president of the Chrysler Corporation? _____
20. What does the term "Jeep" mean? _____
21. Name one car model named after a jungle cat. _____
22. Name one car model named after a horse. _____
23. Name one car model named after a city. _____
24. List one car named after an explorer. _____
25. What color did Henry Ford say all cars should be painted? _____
26. Name the mollusk whose shell the Shell Oil Company uses as its logo? _____
27. What do the English call a car hood? _____
28. What is the name of the largest manufacturer of tires in France? _____
29. What do the English call a car trunk? _____
30. Which make was the automobile "Christine" in the film of that name? _____
31. What color are the letters "RR" on the Rolls-Royce grill? _____
32. Name one major American car manufacturer no longer in business. _____
33. Name the foreign automobile manufacturer which dropped its traditional emblem after the figure became the international sign for the male. _____
34. What company is today the world's largest manufacturer of cars? _____

ANSWERS: 1. Ford 2. Corvette 3. Chevrolet 4. Mercedes 5. Twenty-five 6. E 7. Offenhauser 8. Three 9. Danny Sullivan 10. Volkswagen 11. General Lee 12. Stanley Steamer 13. Lincoln 14. Mercury 15. Edsel 16. Renault, Peugeot or Citroen 17. Toyota 18. Hemi 19. Lee Iacocca 20. General Purpose 21. Cougar, Jaguar 22. Mustang, Pinto 23. New Yorker, Le Mans 24. Hudson, Cadillac or LaSalle 25. Black 26. Scallop 27. Bonnet 28. Michelin 29. Boor 30. Plymouth 31. Black 32. Studebaker, Packard or Willys 33. Volvo, circle with an arrow through it 34. General Motors



THE BETTMAN ARCHIVE

SPEED & SPORT

By Eric Christianson

Perhaps 1986 is the centennial of the automobile. After all, in 1886 Germany's Carl Benz did patent and demonstrate his four-stroke Otto engine-powered three wheeled "car," the engine that emerged as the people's choice. However, France, celebrated two years ago for a patent issued in 1884, and the United States could have done so in 1979, for in 1879 lawyer George B. Seldon patented but did not build a Brayton two-stroke powered four-wheeled vehicle. And, really, the world's first petrol-driven, internal combustion, four-wheeled car is properly attributed to the efforts of Vienna's Siegfried Marcus in 1875. This inventor, however, committed "obscuricide" by proclaiming that the automobile was a "senseless waste of time."

Historians, and car enthusiasts, can be just as picky in determining the beginning of racing. We do know that in 1899, Frenchman Camille Jenatzy ignored warnings of consequences ranging from "certain death to sterility" to become the first human to be accelerated beyond 100 kph in a self-powered vehicle. His 65.79 mph stood as the land speed record until 1902. Today that record is close to 700 mph. Let's take a quick look at the history of auto racing, some of the factors

responsible for increased speeds, and its remarkable popularity throughout a broad spectrum of enthusiasts.

You might say the first auto race took place in 1878. The winning car in the 201-mile run from Green Bay to Madison, Wis. was an Oshkosh steamer.

At the turn of the century estimates suggest that 40 percent of the cars were steam powered, 38 percent electrics, and only 22 percent internal combustion-powered. Yet, by World War I the steamer, like the electrics, and the two-stroke Brayton motors were falling victim to the growing dominance of the Otto four-"cycle" ("stroke"), petrol engine in domestic and racing cars.

Although it did not, racing in the U.S. might as well have begun with a very modest fifty dollar bet in the spring of 1903. Dr. Horatio Nelson Jackson of Burlington, Vermont, overheard a man poke fun at horseless carriages boasting that he would pay fifty dollars to anyone who could drive across the continent in less than 90 days. The good Doctor traded in his Locomobile Steamer on a brand new 1903 two-cylinder, 20 hp Winton Touring Car just delivered from the Cleveland, Ohio, factory; Dr. Jackson meant to go beyond the dry western deserts that halted his predecessors. At

times the going was frustrating. Mechanical failures were joined by flat tires, scarcity of fuel, and quagmires for roads. During one 16-hour period they covered only 28 miles, and this is admittedly worse than Nicholasville Road in Lexington. They traversed the U.S. in 63 days, with 15 "pitstop" days. The competition was left far behind—a Packard in Nebraska, and an Olds somewhere in Wyoming.

In those early days of auto racing the driver had to know how to repair, tune, and modify the car. Today, most drivers must take their prized possession to the computer engine analyzer in the car doctor's office. Similarly, those week-long pit-stops made by Dr. Jackson would be shortened by the rigors of high-finance races to less than a minute. The times separating victors and losers in today's drag races, grand prix, and stock car events are often recorded in fractions of seconds. A competition that once pitted man and machine against hostile terrain has become a corporate dance involving designers, manufacturers, incidental sponsors, high-tech testing firms, and a team of hired drivers. Over time such competitiveness has spawned a variety of automobile races.

By the 1920s most of the basic racing varieties enjoyed today were already drawing contestants and crowds. An

Frenchman Camille Jenatzy ignored warnings of “certain death to sterility” to become the first human to be accelerated beyond 100 kph in a self-powered vehicle.

1896 race in Rhode Island inaugurated the closed-circuit dirt track mile. The Grand Prix started with the French GP in 1906, and was joined later by the 24-hour LeMans in 1923, and the slowest, most grueling, yet most glamorous of the GP races, the Monaco in that fateful year, 1929. The earliest rally probably took place in 1907 with a 7,500 mile run from Beijing to Paris. By 1920, the Indianapolis 500 had been won ten times, and the Pike's Peak Hill Climb, five. Speeding tickets in Anywhere U.S.A. attest to the presence of spontaneous street racing. And, there were enough old clunkers around for demolition derbys at county fairs.

Technical innovations not commonly available in passenger cars until the 1980s, were race-proven during the Roaring Twenties in Europe and the United States: turbocharging, hemispherical combustion chambers, overhead camshafts, and rack-and-pinion steering. Low octane fuels were impediments to faster speeds, and after the addition of lead to airplane and car fuel in the 1930s, octane ratings and compression ratios went from 55 and 4:1 to 99+ and 10:1 by the 1960s. In the U.S. during the 1950s these fuels powered large displacement V-8 engines of several configurations to usher-in an exciting era of drag racing and the stock car circuit. There was now a race for everyone.

These races, rallies, and events have even in the Space Age maintained considerable popular approval. Auto racing is arguably the largest spectator sport in the country. To some participants, racing of whatever type is like going to the moon, or climbing Mt. Everest. When in 1893 historian

Frederick Jackson Turner proclaimed the end of America's western frontier, he certainly underestimated the resourcefulness of motorists who took to the new frontiers of the paved-city street and the rough country road. The car, driven fast or slow, became a cultural expression appropriate for a society increasingly dependent upon higher technologies. A latter-day “safety valve” to some, a scourge to others, the car does provide one with opportunities to express individual creativity through performances relying upon racing machines. Those who are notably proficient at racing are genuine cultural heroes and heroines.

When we aren't the victors or losers in a race, we watch and applaud others for winning for us. They are, after all, just individuals—just like we might imagine ourselves to be. The cars, like the stars, will be with us forever, a cultural legacy in celluloid or VCR cassette. Think of these individuals and how they might compare with those in other sports: Indy 500 winners Al Unser and Mario Andretti; drag-racing legends Don “Big Daddy” Garlits, Don “The Snake” Prudhomme, and Shirley “Cha-Cha” Muldowney; or stock-car greats, Richard Petty, Cale Yarborough, and Junior Johnson, who observed that moonshine runners inspired the stock-car race.

Fast cars and good drivers are the basis of entire genre of films and television serials. Providing acceptance for racing have been screen and real-life performances by Steve McQueen (“LeMans” and “Bullit”), James Garner (“Gran Prix” and “The Rockford Files”), or Paul Newman (“Winning” and “Harper”).

Television is producing scores of cops and robbers spin-offs from movies, and from other TV series. Speed can be spectacular.

As a people we are rather ambivalent about motorsports; it's OK when they are on the tracks, or screen, but not when they are speeding down our street; that's not sport. But speed and performance sell cars, and more of them all the time. A successful racing marque has always helped sell the entire corporate line. Our high-tech, high-touch world seems to respond favorably to the stimuli of owning a car that can achieve three times the legal speed limit, or to accomplish 55 mph in less than four seconds. To some “enthusiasts,” speeding on the streets and highways without incident is considered a victimless crime. It is rather ironic that virtually every car manufactured today is capable of exceeding the speed limit in the U.S. and almost anywhere else in the world.

Sanctioned racing events encourage speeding—it becomes legal, indeed, imperative to exceed the normal speed limit. In April, during UK's celebration of the auto centennial, a “solo” event (a timed run through a slalom course) took place in the Red Lot of Commonwealth Stadium. Fast cars, and the drivers?—faculty members, a policeman, mechanics, students, a lawyer, men and women, and a few UK alumni. These racing devotees demonstrated that the best place to speed is on the track, on the course, of course.

Eric H. Christianson is an associate professor in the UK history department.

DANNY SULLIVAN

BY LIZ DEMORAN

Sports Illustrated declared alumnus Danny Sullivan a "star" after he drove to victory in the 1985 Indianapolis 500. You may remember that race. Danny demonstrated his Sullivan flare with a 360 degree pirouette on the 120th lap, and typically unconservatively, posted his fastest time of the day on the next to the last lap, finally winning by 2.5 seconds. Yes, "Hollywood" (as he's been nicknamed) was making an indelible impression.

In the months since that Indy victory, his first in four tries, Sullivan has lived up to that billing both on and off the track.

He's appeared on the nation's hottest television show, Miami Vice, and trade publications say he'll be back for another appearance in the upcoming season.

In addition to the sponsors of his Roger Penske racing team—Miller Beer, Pennzoil, Goodyear, Hertz, Monroe—Sullivan has been in your home via TV selling Marlboro and Alberto-Culver hair products for men, among other things.

While some people have criticized him for the way he has capitalized on his fame, Sullivan responds directly.

"All things come from the racing. I don't have the education to be an engineer or a doctor. I always had the dream to be a race car driver. It cost me something not to lose it. It boils down to that I have to make the most from my success while I have it."

Last year Sullivan's team won \$958,000 of which his share was 40 to 45 percent. By mid-July, Sullivan was coming off back-to-back victories. He was second on the CART/PPG point standings and had earned over \$524,734.

"In the early years," says Sullivan,

"I was told 'you can't make it.' All those roadblocks that kept coming up made me more determined."

Sullivan paid his dues—racing Formula Fords in England, living in the back of an old van from race to race, holding odd jobs as a waiter, cabbie and chicken farmer.

Sullivan also attended UK for two years (1969–1970) before following his dream. His parents expressed typical parental concern about his choice. His father says, "I was hoping it was a fad that would go away" and his mother says with acquiescence, "It's what he wants to do so I guess it's what we want him to do."

There's no doubt Sullivan loves the lifestyle he has created for himself. He has a PR agency, a press secretary and a fitness trainer on his staff. ("I want to extend my racing career by keeping myself mentally and physically fit.")

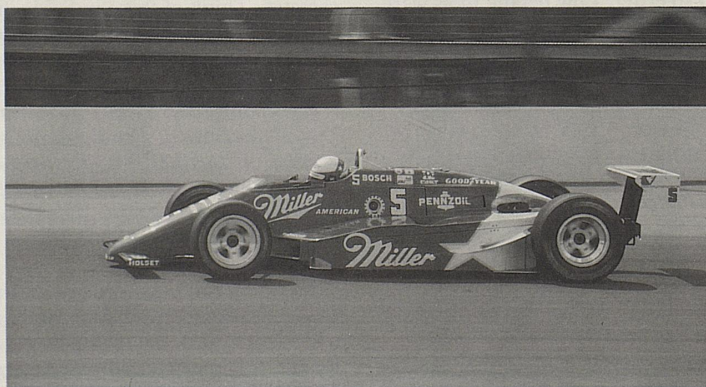
The Louisville native has the style and perspective to make the most of what he has. He divides his time

between Los Angeles, Aspen and Manhattan with occasional visits home (he was in Louisville in August for the Kentucky State Fair) and race tracks throughout the country.

His first year with the Penske team (1985) Sullivan told *Sports Illustrated*, "I've been run ragged since R.P. signed me, but it's what I've always wanted. We tested all winter and spring at tracks all over the country. You finish one test, get to bed at 3 a.m. and Roger's jet is waiting at 9 a.m. to sweep you off to the next test." Sullivan figured he ran 1,000 miles just practicing for qualifying.

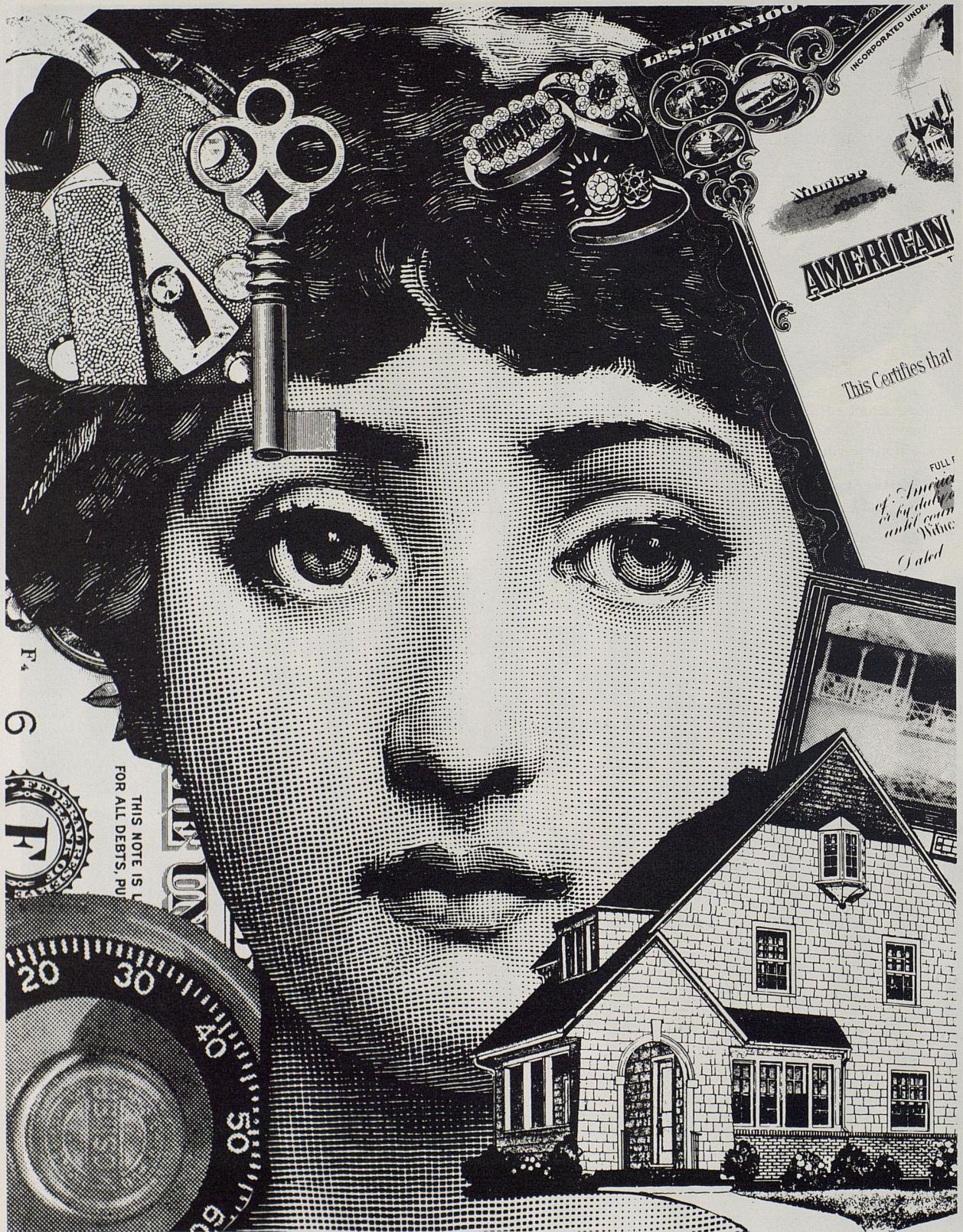
"When you're on top of the mountain, everybody wants that same place. But I haven't proved all I wanted to; I haven't won all I want to," says Sullivan, flashing his "Hollywood" smile.

Liz Howard Demoran '68 is editor and manager of alumni publications for the UK National Alumni Association.



MS PHOTO BY LARRY SMITH





VIOLATION BY BURGLARY

She's in her 30's, she lives alone near downtown Lexington, and her house has been burglarized eight times in five years.

"I like my neighborhood, I like my house," she says. "The burglaries? That's life. I figure they won't harm me; they're just after my stuff."

After the burglary, the couple considered moving. They loved their neighborhood, with its well-kept homes and mature trees, near Lexington's Chevy Chase. They had lived there several years and felt established; their children were happily attending good schools nearby. But the break-in, performed in broad daylight when no one was home, left them frustrated and fearful.

Instead of leaving their home, they chopped down the evergreens along the front of the house. (The police said burglars could hide there.) They confined their dog inside, to bark at any intruders. And they invested in a new, state-of-the-art alarm system; they couldn't count on their old burglar alarm anymore.

Burglary is an all-too-common crime that affects people in various ways. For

some, it's merely a hassle of filing police and insurance reports and replacing a television or VCR.

But for others, the experience adds anger, stress and fear to their lives, shatters an illusion of invulnerability, and makes them feel "violated."

The uneasy feeling of violation an intruder leaves behind bothers most people more than anything else, even the loss of their material things, said Melissa Himelein, a doctoral student in the University of Kentucky's psychology department.

She is studying how burglary affects victims as the basis of her dissertation, under the direction of psychology professor Dr. Mike Nietzel. Himelein was awarded a competitive grant from the National Institute of Justice in September 1984 to support her work.

The current project allows Himelein, who has a master's degree from UK in clinical psychology, to further develop her dual interest in psychology and law. She and Dr. Nietzel have co-authored papers on probation and parole and the prevention of crime. And she works part-time as a unit psychologist at the Federal Correctional Institute, a

minimum security facility in Lexington. There she conducts therapy with inmates, assesses court-referred inmates for evaluation, and is involved in crisis intervention.

The research involving burglary victims will evaluate their psychological well-being, coping strategies, social supports, and perceptions of and support from the criminal justice system.

Himelein originally planned to include victims of both violent and non-violent crimes in her research. But her focus shifted when she found few violent crime victims to interview in Lexington—a fortunate circumstance for the city's residents.

"There are plenty of burglaries in Lexington," she said, "but not many violent crimes, relative to other cities its size."

The emphasis on non-violent crimes, namely burglaries, should yield new information for the fields of law and psychology. Previous studies have focused on violent crimes such as rape or assault, which inflict victims with deeper psychological scars.

"But non-violent crimes also can

By Moira Skinner

have serious psychological effects," Himelein stressed. "Most people don't realize—I didn't realize—that burglary has as much of an impact as it does on victims, particularly women."

Nietzel foresees that the results of the study will be useful in informing lawyers, police officials, and mental health professionals about some ways that people either successfully or less successfully cope with being victimized by crime.

"There's an assumption that burglary victims are not going to be as traumatized as victims of violent crime," he said. "But people who have had their home burglarized, especially if the home has been ransacked, have quite an emotional reaction to it."

Himelein has witnessed a wide range of reactions in her interviews with victims—40 men and 40 women. But she expects the data to show that burglaries generally affect women more profoundly than they do men. With a few follow-up interviews plus the data analysis yet to do, she predicts that along with the victim's sex, other prime factors will be whether a victim lives alone and whether the person's home has been burglarized before.

"Married couples or people with roommates tend not to be as traumatized, since they have each other for support and a feeling of security," said Himelein. "And first-time victims seem to experience a more severe impact." To measure both immediate and more lasting reactions, Himelein interviews victims a week or so after the burglary and again three to four months later. Since last January, she has gone to the police station every few days to look through reports. She sends letters to potential interviewees, then follows up with a phone call.

The letter, computer-printed on UK stationery, allows burglary victims to verify the project with the UK

psychology department, if they wish. And some do. To further dispel reluctance, Himelein offers the option of holding the interview not only in a person's home, but in her campus office or in the Commonwealth Attorney's office, a neutral setting, and convenient for people who work downtown.

"It's a time when people have heightened fears and suspicions anyway," said Himelein. "Some people could get upset about a stranger calling and asking about the burglary."

*"Most people
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Most people she contacts agree to participate. "Many people want to ventilate anger or frustration at that time and it's probably a good thing to do," she said. Research with violent crime victims shows that taking part in such an interview can be helpful in coping with the crime.

"And it helps me feel like less of an ambulance chaser," when people want to talk about their experience, Himelein added. "It helps me feel that I'm not an intrusion on people."

Of course, burglary is much easier for victims to talk about than are rapes or assaults. People seldom are threatened or injured during burglaries; they rarely encounter the intruder.

"Burglars are very unlikely to break into a house when someone is there,"

Himelein said. "And if they do, it's a mistake and they usually run."

Only four victims in the study said they were home when the burglary occurred, but they didn't wake up. The next morning, they discovered an intruder had stalked through their home.

"That must be a horrible feeling, to realize someone was in your house while you were asleep and you didn't even know it," Himelein said. "But it was clear to those people that the burglar wanted only their things and didn't intend to hurt anyone."

Some victims in the study reported coming home to ransacked houses—another horrible feeling. But many said the burglars were tidy, taking what they wanted and not touching anything else. One woman didn't notice her VCR was missing until she went to put in a videotape. That's a common occurrence, Himelein said.

The intrusion into their homes and lives distresses victims more than anything else. Nearly everyone agrees with this questionnaire statement: "I felt that someone violated me. Someone was in my house, picking through my things, deciding what to take and what to leave, someone I never would have invited into my home."

Victims express that feeling over and over again, said Himelein. They react more to the violation than to the loss of their possessions. "In fact," she said, "many people say that after the burglary, they don't feel as tied to their material things. They realize other things, like their health, safety and privacy, are more important."

How people react to getting possessions stolen depends partly on what is taken and whether they have insurance. Losing the family silver, jewelry, other heirlooms, or items with sentimental value can be heartbreaking.

But thieves usually head instead for

the TVs, VCRs, stereos and other electronic equipment—items they quickly can convert to cash. VCRs are taken most often, Himelein is finding. VCRs and guns. “I was surprised at how many people owned guns,” she said. “And of course they are always stolen if they’re found.”

People who don’t have insurance to help replace stolen valuables are the most frustrated by burglaries. Said Himelein, “They most often express the feeling that ‘life isn’t fair—you work hard to get ahead, to get nice things, and someone comes along and takes it all away from you.’”

Some victims harbor more suspiciousness and paranoia toward strangers after a burglary. And while some think their break-in was bad luck or random chance, others take it personally. They agree with the questionnaire statement that “people don’t respect me if they think they can come into my house and take my things.”

During the interviews, participants complete questionnaires that measure anxiety, depression, distress, and fear. For example, a checklist shows whether victims have had headaches, chest pains, upset stomach, or sore muscles since the burglary—all the physical symptoms that crop up in crisis reactions. Also, respondents tell how often since the burglary they felt relaxed or tense, and how much of the time they thought the future looks hopeful and promising.

A self-esteem inventory reveals whether the person views himself or herself as a person of worth, with a number of good qualities. Crime can jolt a victim’s self-esteem. In that case, said Himelein, recovery from psychological effects of a crime can be delayed unless self-esteem is restored.

Self-esteem and recovery can be boosted by caring people around the

victim, so Himelein asks about the social networks people have in time of crisis: how many persons the victim can turn to and what is the quality of each relationship.

“Women tend to seek support from friends or family, more often than do men,” she said.

And while women admit they cried, vented their outrage, or revealed their terror after a break-in, men rarely said they expressed any emotions—even anger. But that may not always be the case.

People who have an “illusion of invulnerability” will be more shattered by crimes such as burglary.

“It’s interesting to interview both a husband and wife,” Himelein said, smiling. “Once I was talking to the husband in the living room. When his wife heard him say he didn’t express any emotions after the burglary, she yelled in from the kitchen, ‘Don’t be so macho dear. You were too angry, don’t you remember?’”

While some victims (most often men) described the burglaries as “no big deal,” others experienced true trauma. One woman started taking tranquilizers after a burglary. Another, a single mother who lived in an often-burglarized apartment complex, cried for days in fear, anger, and worry about her young son; for several nights after the break-in, they stayed with friends.

Four or five people moved within a few months, because of the burglary.

“Moving is a profound coping behavior,” commented Himelein.

Most victims cope through less drastic methods. Many people attempt to get their mind off the burglary. They go out to eat, see a movie, exercise. Doing something expressly to relax helps ease the stress of squeezing in visits to the police station, filing reports, and seeing the insurance agent.

A common ploy is to draw a “worse world” scenario, explained Himelein. “They say, ‘At least the burglar didn’t get the family heirlooms.’ Or, ‘At least it wasn’t as bad as the Smiths’ down the street.’ Or, ‘At least I wasn’t here. At least nobody got hurt.’”

Some fortify their houses with deadbolts, burglar alarms and watchdogs, as did the couple who decided to stay in their beloved home and neighborhood.

Many people look for a cause for the burglary, besides the culprit himself. Often they cite their neighborhood, said Himelein, either because it’s an affluent one that attracts burglars, or because it’s a so-called bad neighborhood with a high crime rate.

Sometimes victims blame neighbors for not being watchful enough, roommates for not locking up, landlords for not securing apartment buildings, or friends for talking about their new VCR. But most often, people see themselves responsible in some way.

Behavioral self-blame, or attributing the burglary at least in part to some mistake they made, is a common and useful coping strategy, said Himelein. One of her hypotheses is that victims who use behavioral self-blame will better cope with the experience; it helps restore a feeling of control.

“The woman who had eight burglaries in five years used behavioral self-blame, and I think it helped her adapt to the situation,” Himelein said.



Professor Mike Nietzel and psychology doctoral student Melissa Himelein have been collaborating on a study of burglary victims and their different methods of coping with the crime.

After the previous break-in, almost a year before, she put bars on her windows. But she confessed that she removed the bars from a window to repair it, and neglected putting them back up.

"I can't believe I forgot to put the stupid bars back up before I took off for a week," she told Himelein. And she packed the car during the day when anyone going by could see she was leaving.

"She didn't put herself down, but knew she had engaged in some careless behaviors," Himelein said. After a year or so of no break-ins, this victim started believing that perhaps it wouldn't happen again. She revived her "illusion of invulnerability."

Another of Himelein's predictions is that people who have an "illusion of invulnerability" will be more shattered by victimization.

"When people think a crime won't ever happen to them, it's much more devastating if it does," said Himelein. "Someone who's had a burglary is less likely to have those illusions, and is more likely to recover quicker."

Most of the study's participants came to accept their experience by the time of

their second interview, a few months after the fact. "As another coping strategy," Himelein explained, "victims decide that what happened is out of their hands and there's nothing that can be done. But it usually takes weeks and maybe months to come to terms with it and decide simply that it's over."

Victims who have an impact on the criminal case often can cope better with any ill-effects of their experience.

That's another of Himelein's predictions, but she probably won't have enough data to analyze it. Burglary victims rarely get the chance to influence the outcome of cases.

"Burglars are hardly ever apprehended," Himelein said, "for manpower reasons, I surmise. Burglary just can't be the highest priority of the police department."

That situation may influence how burglary victims in the study evaluate the criminal justice system. Himelein foresees that their perceptions of and satisfaction with police, detectives and prosecutors may change from the first

interview, right after their burglary, to the second, three or four months later—especially if no progress is made in the case.

"Some victims say they realize the police did all they could," said Himelein. "Others say they can't believe the police didn't do anything; it's the only time in their life they needed the police and they didn't come through."

The Commonwealth Attorney and the local police department, both of whom assisted Himelein arranging for the data collection, have expressed an interest in the completed study. It's likely to have potential implications for the criminal justice system.

"When you think about it, burglaries probably are the way the most number of people are going to come in contact with the police," said Himelein, "since that crime has the greatest sheer numbers."

But many burglary victims end up feeling anger and resentment toward the police, she pointed out. They think the police didn't care, didn't want to investigate. They get the impression the report goes into a file never to be looked at again.

"It would behoove the police to realize that burglary can evoke quite an emotional reaction, and to learn how to communicate a different message to victims," Himelein concluded, "for goodwill and good public relations."

Nietzel predicts the study possibly has wider implications. The research can teach about victimization in general, he said. "The findings aren't limited to crime victims, but will give knowledge about victimization and coping in general, with disease, for example. The research doesn't simply have an applied value, although that's an important feature."

Moirra Skinner is a free-lance writer who wrote this story for the UK Research Foundation.

Two Million Titles and Still

GROWING

When the University of Kentucky opened Margaret I. King Library in 1931, friends of the library donated volumes from their private collections in order to help fill a portion of the empty shelves. It was designed to hold some 200,000 books.

Some 55 years later, the UK Library has the largest collection in the state

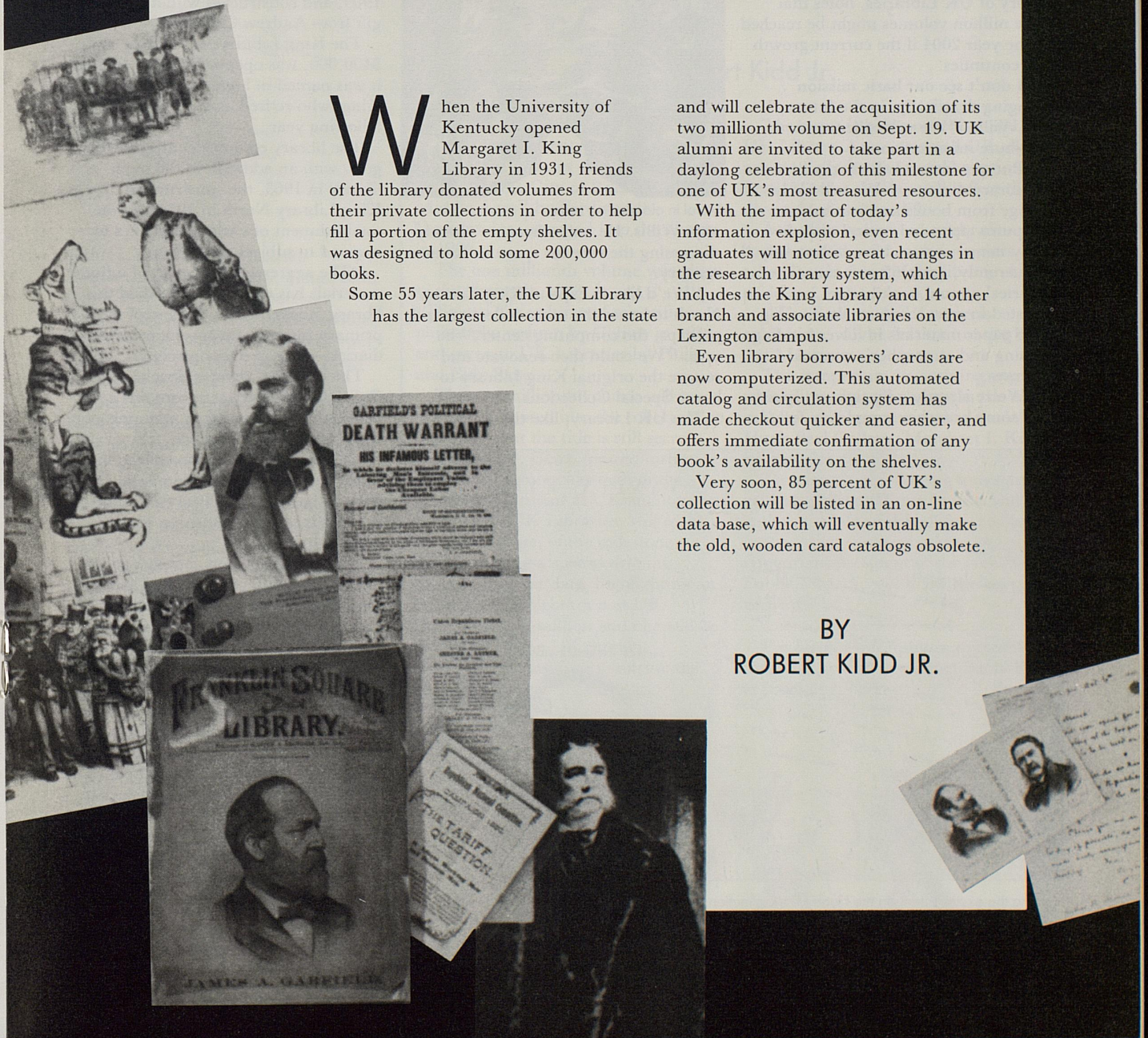
and will celebrate the acquisition of its two millionth volume on Sept. 19. UK alumni are invited to take part in a daylong celebration of this milestone for one of UK's most treasured resources.

With the impact of today's information explosion, even recent graduates will notice great changes in the research library system, which includes the King Library and 14 other branch and associate libraries on the Lexington campus.

Even library borrowers' cards are now computerized. This automated catalog and circulation system has made checkout quicker and easier, and offers immediate confirmation of any book's availability on the shelves.

Very soon, 85 percent of UK's collection will be listed in an on-line data base, which will eventually make the old, wooden card catalogs obsolete.

BY
ROBERT KIDD JR.



The UK Library participates in a computer data base with most research, academic and many public and special libraries throughout the nation. Interlibrary loans are one way to expand offerings while controlling expenses.

The many new applications of computers in libraries raise a question sure to bring a shudder to all book lovers. Will "real" books soon be replaced by computer terminals?

Or will libraries become nothing more than museums for these quaint paste-and-paper blocks?

Paul Willis, the fourth director in the history of UK Libraries, notes that three million volumes might be reached by the year 2004 if the current growth rate continues.

"I don't see our basic mission changing drastically, in the future," says Willis. "We will collect and distribute information.

"But our format will change," says the library director. "We will likely change from books and journals to computer tapes and optical discs for many items, and we have to be ready."

Currently, some 65 percent of the libraries' annual book budget is invested in research journals. Storing these paper materials involves binding, housing and atmospheric control expenses.

"We're already very tight on space, with some branches completely full,"



Mural in old reading room says Willis. He and others are already discussing the race for space in the next century.

"We'd like to expand King Library-North to house the main collection and, perhaps, the computing center," he says. "We could then renovate and restore the original King Library to house Special Collections."

The UK Library, like the A. B.

Chandler Medical Center, offers year-round service to all Kentuckians. Library surveys indicate an average of 5,000 patrons use the King Library and its branches every day.

In many ways, "it could be called 'Kentucky's Public Library,'" notes John Bryant, assistant director for development at UK Libraries. "Some 20 percent of our users are from outside UK, including many professionals, high school students and students from other universities and colleges."

The first building dedicated specifically as a campus-wide library was the Carnegie Library, opened in 1909, and constructed with a \$26,500 gift from Andrew Carnegie.

The King Library, which cost some \$400,000, was opened in 1931. In 1948 it was named in honor of Margaret I. King, who retired as head librarian the following year.

The library complex continued to grow with an addition to the main library in 1963, the construction of King Library North in 1974 and the establishment of various branches to respond to subject specialties.

"The aggressive collection of unique materials has really distinguished this library," says Willis. "Many of these primary research items—maps, letters, diaries—exist in only one copy."

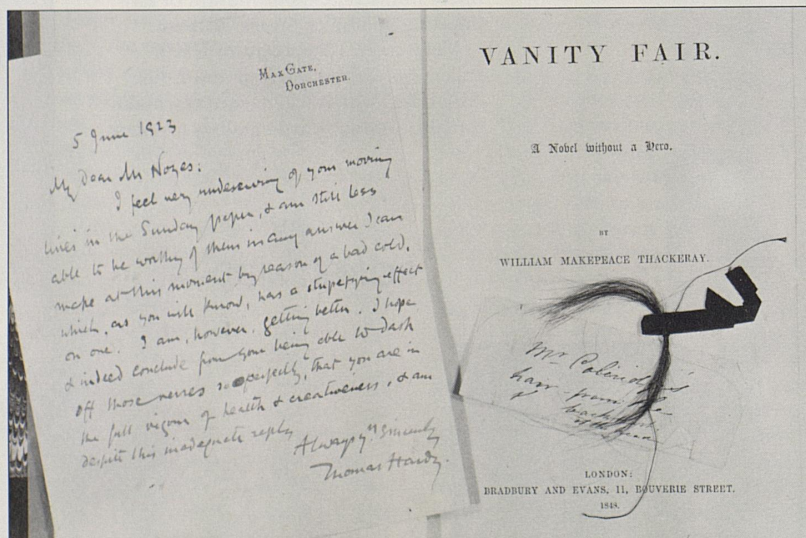
The libraries' diverse Special Collections Department contains a large number of research materials not widely available elsewhere.

UK's nationally known collection of works by early English Romantic poets—the W. Hugh Peal Collection—is a major recent acquisition of the department.

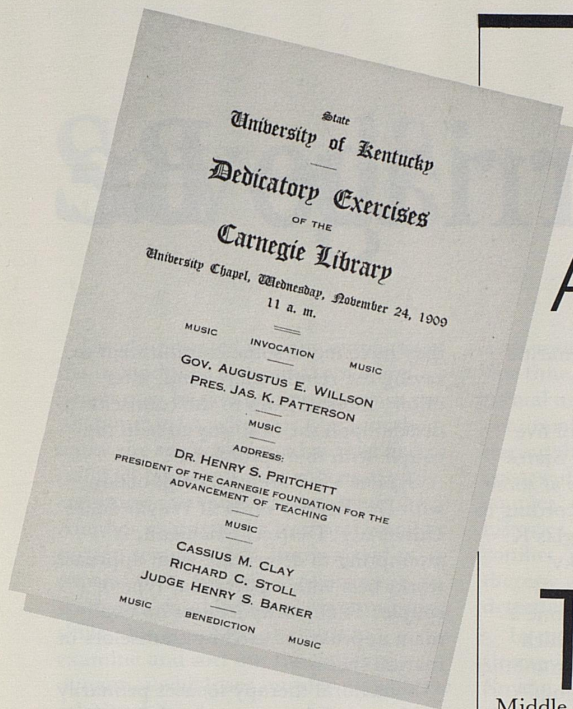
The Peal Collection contains an important group of letters by Charles Lamb and William Wordsworth, as well as several from Robert Southey and Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

Kentuckiana featured in Special Collections includes: the country store records for 90 groups of small businesses across the South; the only existing microfilm of manuscripts and incunabula (materials printed before 1500) from the Trappist Monastery in Nelson County, Ky.; and modern political collections of such noted figures as Alben Barkley, Albert B. "Happy" Chandler, Sen. John Sherman Cooper and Sen. Thruston B. Morton.

Extensive holdings of Kentucky



Among the exciting items in the Hugh Peal Collection are an original letter by Thomas Hardy, a first edition of Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*, and a lock of hair from Samuel Taylor Coleridge, author of *Kubla Khan* and *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*.



A Day to Celebrate Two Million Titles

By Robert Kidd Jr.

The first book cataloged at the University of Kentucky Libraries was "History of the City of Rome in the Middle Ages" by Ferdinand Gregorovius, accepted into the library in 1909.

The one millionth volume was given to the library in 1963. It was "Dialogo," a volume of scientific philosophy written by Galileo in 1632 and given to UK Libraries by Philip and Elsie Sang.

The two millionth volume will be officially accepted into the collection on Sept. 19—but the title is still secret.

Thomas D. Clark, retired history professor, former chairman of the history department at UK and longtime advocate of UK Libraries, will make the presentation of the milestone volume during a special evening program on that date, highlighting an entire day of celebration at UK.

Volume two million and one will be presented by the UK Student Government Association during the same ceremony.

The event is being coordinated by UK Library Associates and UK alumni are cordially invited to take part. Festivities for the day will reflect the diversity of campus life.

A student-sponsored celebration, complete with mimes and jugglers, will take place in front of the library at midday.

"The Book as Art," a special exhibition, will be featured in the UK Art Museum.

The symposium, examining ways in which libraries will change in the 21st century, will be presented in the W. Hugh Peel Gallery, Margaret I. King Library-North.

That evening, following a reception at King Alumni House, guests will gather at Memorial Hall for the presentation ceremony. Vartan Gregorian, president of the New York Public Library, will make the keynote address.

For further information concerning the day's activities, contact Paula Pope at (606) 257-9401.

authors, including Ben Lucien Burman, Harriette Arnow, James Still, Janice Holt Giles, and Madison Cawein, are part of Special Collections. So is a strong collection of papers from Robert Penn Warren, containing half his literary archives.

Some 300 letters of Henry Clay, the Kentucky statesman known as "the great pacificator," are archived at UK, along with letters concerning the two Kentuckians who were U.S. presidents—Zachary Taylor and Abraham Lincoln—and Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy.

The archival preservation of precious Kentuckian material is an ongoing project for UK Libraries.

How will UK Libraries approach the 21st century? "We will continue to search for unique items to add to the collection," says Willis. "But we definitely have to utilize newer, space-saving formats everywhere we can.

"Some services of the library are strictly informational and could be handled quite well over a data terminal," says Willis. "But the traditional role of a library as an enjoyable place to study and browse will live on."

Robert Kidd Jr. is a writer with the UK Office of Information Services.



Can This Marriage Be

Sam and Mary have been married for three years. They have a nice home, challenging careers, and money for leisure activities. They should be happy. Instead, they are considering divorce.

Mary says Sam never listens to her. In fact, she says he doesn't even talk to her anymore. Sam says that isn't accurate. He says he listens when he has time, but Mary wants to talk about complicated things when there is never enough time for a proper discussion. And, Sam says, when he does try to talk to her, she keeps insisting he isn't really talking to her.

The tension mounts. Neither is sure what to do. Divorce is at first an individual consideration, a thought not spoken. Then, in a heated moment, the word erupts and divorce becomes a potential reality, rather than a fantasy solution.

Neither really wants to consider divorce as the only solution—not yet,

anyway. They decide to seek marital counseling.

This hypothetical couple is representative of the four out of five married couples in the United States who seriously consider divorce at some time during their marriage according to recent statistics, said Dr. Douglas K. Snyder, University of Kentucky psychology professor.

"These couples have undergone a protracted period of distress, which makes them consider divorce or another alternative—marriage counseling."

There are no comparable statistics which show how many of those couples seriously considering divorce choose the alternative of counseling, but Snyder said he doesn't think it's the majority.

"In society today we are finding that fewer and fewer persons are willing to tolerate an unhappy marriage. The diminishing social stigma attached to divorce, more financial resources for women, and the possibilities of sexual fulfillment without fear of conception are all partly responsible for the increased divorce rate." Snyder quickly pointed out that he does not think that these things are responsible for the increased rate of unhappy marriages, but rather are some reasons why unhappy marriages may be more likely today to end in divorce.

Of those couples who seek counseling, Snyder said, "In general,

they have made some commitment to saving the relationship. And, after observation, it is up to the counselor to decide upon the best way to help the couple with their problems."

Snyder's research, in conjunction with Dr. Robert Wills of Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, is attempting to determine what approach works best with a particular type of couple. Their study focuses on two main approaches used by counselors in marital therapy.

Behavioral therapy focuses primarily on the couple's communication problems. This approach assumes that a couple has failed to learn good communication skills or they have actively learned bad ones. An example of actively learning bad ones is if the husband learns that by using the "silent treatment" he can always get his own way. The therapist then teaches the couple good communication skills such as active listening and noncoercive problem resolution skills.



By Tawny R. Acker



Saved?

Insight-oriented therapy emphasizes the individual's emotional concerns which may be creating problems in the relationship. A wife may consciously know she cannot expect her husband to fulfill all her needs, but subconsciously continues to expect that he should. Another example is a husband who has certain sexual needs, but is afraid to express them for fear of rejection. Rather than addressing communication skills, this approach attempts to examine and sort out the personal dynamics which are interfering with the relationship.

The counselor or therapist, using a variety of diagnostic tools, such as videotaped interactions, attitudinal scales, self-reporting, and live observation, must determine which is the best approach. Current literature appears to support the behavioral approach, but no guidelines exist which compare the two approaches and offer information concerning which approach works best with what type of couple.

"It would be helpful for the couples and the therapist if the best treatment procedure could be determined at the onset of the sessions, not simply by professional judgment, but from a combination of scientific data and professional judgment," Snyder said. "Our research will look at 90 couples seeking marital therapy and follow them throughout the sessions and with

a six-month follow-up period. During this time, each couple will be given a formal assessment as well as the continual reassessment that takes place during therapy. By examining several classes of variables, including the couples' demographics, family histories, personalities and areas of conflict, and then looking at the type of therapy used, we will be able to make a determination.

In many instances, both types of therapy may be appropriate. However, Snyder said, "It is reasonable to me that there are couples who do not have conflicts deriving from unconscious needs, but who just can't communicate with each other effectively. And it is also sensible to me that communication

skills are not necessarily the only problem, but that individual dynamics may be interfering."

Snyder speculates that an overall positive outcome will be found for behavioral therapy. "Whatever the data indicate will be helpful. We (therapists) need to be aware of some of the predictors which influence the way a couple responds to a particular marital therapy approach."

Tawny R. Acker '82 is a writer with the UK Research Foundation and its magazine, Odyssey.



FOR THE COMMON GOOD

The Martin School
of Public
Administration



Dr. James W. Martin

BY
CAMILLA JONES

The Martin School of Public Administration has many reasons to celebrate as it approaches its 10th anniversary. The recent designation by the University as a Center of Excellence and the approval of additional funding by the State Legislature will allow for expansion of the program in a number of areas including implementation of a doctoral program. The Martin School has experienced steady growth since its inception in 1976 and now has 117 graduates with a master of public administration degree.

The school is named in honor of Dr. James W. Martin, noted scholar and pioneer in the fields of economics and public finance at the University, who also served in the administration of Governor A. B. Chandler.

After a rigorous process of self-study and assessment by an outside team of evaluators, The National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration placed the Master of Public Administration program of the Martin School on its roster of schools in

compliance with program standards.

Graduates of the Martin School hold administrative positions in both public and private sector agencies throughout Kentucky, the nation, and four other countries. An illustrative sample of positions includes quantitative analyst, Legal Services Corporation, Washington, D.C.; assistant hospital director, University of Kentucky Medical Center; urban services coordinator, Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government, Lexington; policy budget analyst, Governor's Office for Policy and Management, Frankfort; CEO of Our Lady of Mercy Hospital, Owensboro; audit manager, Department of Audit, State of Tennessee, Nashville; assistant press secretary, Office of Senator Wendell Ford, Washington, D.C., and director of budget and finance, New York State Banking Department, Albany, N.Y.

The Martin School administers the NASA/UK Technology Applications Program which benefits both the public and private sectors by supplying technical services and ideas for improvement of decision making processes.

The director of the Martin School is Dr. Phillip W. Roeder, who is also a professor of political science. The MPA curriculum is taught by an interdisciplinary faculty. Each professor holds a joint appointment with another academic department such as political science, economics, management, allied health or finance.

"The unique feature of the program is the interdisciplinary administrative core," Roeder said. "The 45 credit-hour masters program includes a 27 credit-hour core focusing on research methods, public policy analysis, organizational behavior, financial management, and economics."

After completion of the core, students elect to take the remaining 18 credit

hours in an area of concentration. The specializations offered are general government administration, health administration, urban regional development administration, public financial management and higher education administration. Roeder said that if a student has no prior management experience, an internship with a public sector agency is arranged to coincide with the student's area of concentration.

Camilla Jones, academic program coordinator, said that students entering the MPA program come from a rich diversity of academic preparation. Their backgrounds are in, for example, political science, business, nursing, medical technology, or finance. At present there are approximately 70 students, half part-time, half full-time. Most of the MPA courses are offered in the late afternoon and early evening in conjunction with the Evening/Weekend College.

The program offers many career options to the public administration student. "It's a fairly flexible field," Roeder said. "Our students have quantitative research skills and substantive knowledge in budget and finance, organization behavior, public policy and economics, as well as specialized knowledge in certain areas. We see an increased need for trained administrators in the public sector. People want good transportation systems. They want health care delivered more efficiently. The only way you are going to get that is to have managers that understand the latest techniques and the technology to do their job more effectively."

In addition to the existing master of public administration program, a doctorate in public administration will be implemented. A Visiting Scholars Program established in cooperation with the Council of State Governments

will be established as well as several other academic, research, and public service projects.

The Council of State Governments, an organization of state government officials in the United States, will be working closely with the Martin School on a number of programs. Frank Hersman, director of the Office of Research and State Services at the Council of State Governments, said research projects could also involve the general UK campus.

"We are establishing a study liaison committee between the University and the Council and we'll work out an agenda through that committee," said Hersman.

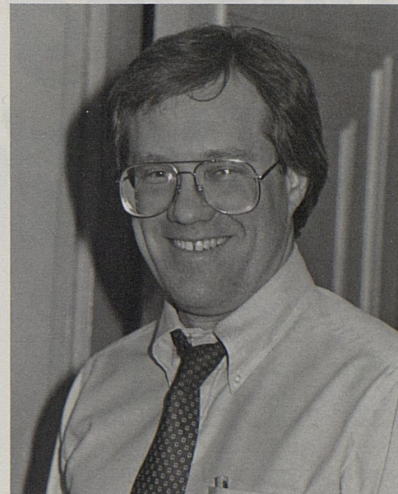
Jones said that besides providing cooperative research programs, the Martin School's affiliation with the Council of State Governments helps expand the MPA internship program by making more positions available to students.

The Council is located in Lexington on Iron Works Pike, but, according to

"... students entering the MPA program come from a rich diversity of academic preparation."

Hersman, "three states were recently trying to persuade the council to move its headquarters to their states." A 12-member committee reviewed each site and reached a decision that the Council would remain in Lexington.

Other projects in the works include increased activities between the Council and the NASA/TAP Center in the Martin School. The Council and the



MSPA director Phillip Roeder

Martin School will be jointly sponsoring a meeting of the Federal Laboratory Consortium in Lexington in May of next year.

Roeder named three schools that he considered leaders in the field of public administration. He said Indiana University, Ohio State University and Syracuse University have been in existence for decades and are what he considers the major schools in public administration.

"They have large faculties," Roeder said. "They have strong research, public service, and academic programs. We're certainly not their size, but we have developed excellent programs in public administration."

Recent support of higher education in the '86 legislature will enable the Martin School to reach its fullest potential, "to become one of the top public administration schools in the country," Roeder promises.

Camilla Jones '66, '85 is academic program coordinator in the Martin School of Public Administration.

Putting a Degree to Work

By Kay Johnson

Bob Wiseman '78, '84 remembers the Martin School of Public Administration as being pretty tough. He says that the thing he likes best, "in retrospect, not while I was going there," is the quantitative core of the school.

Wiseman is the urban services coordinator for the Lexington-Fayette County Urban Government. He says that the school has a lot of MBA type courses, like statistical analysis, "which I hated while I was taking it but appreciate it now—techniques that I use more than occasionally here are many of the statistical tools that we worked on in class."

When Wiseman describes his position as urban services coordinator he says that Lexington is "kind of unique because it's made up of 12 or 14 merged city and county governments." He says that his position here is "equivalent to what other cities have when they deal with annexation officials . . . we have to annex properties in a tax sense and expand service to them. So, that's a lot of what I've been doing . . . sewer line expansion, garbage collection expansion, and things of that nature."

"Dealing with the areas that I deal with requires a close relationship with the public. So, I get a lot of interruptions, whether from citizens needing information on how to do something to citizens wanting to complain about various services—

delivery problems to project management. I handle a lot of construction management."

Construction management right now includes a major waste water treatment plant. The plant, Wiseman says, "is an \$84 million project and I'm doing the coordination on that project." That includes coordinating the separate engineers, construction companies, and sub-contractors. It's also a federal grant program. "There's coordination with both the federal government and the state government that administers it—so, there are a lot of different actors and a lot of different opinions at various times. We have a lot of meetings to settle disputes. From project coordinator to the citizen complaints to the citizen problems—that takes up a good bit of my time."

Wiseman didn't take public relations or communications courses while a student at UK, even though he spends much of his day in those activities.

"That's a factor of the job that you pick up pretty fast because public works is so visible to people. They know if they have a curb, they know if the garbage is collected, and everybody has an opinion about it . . . so, I do a lot of speaking at meetings for neighborhood groups. I enjoy that. I think it does some good."

Wiseman appreciates the technical skills he learned at the Martin School and says that they have been valuable to him. When he was selecting a school for a masters program in public

administration, he thought that many of the schools tended to be too close in line to the political science field, "which is important, but one of the things I was looking forward to in a masters program was technical skills; the quantitative, the financial, things that went beyond my undergraduate experience. The Martin School, UK, provided that. I was pleased with the way the business and economics professors really stuck to the basic line and let the political science people do their job. I like that diversity."

Even though Wiseman was graduated from the Martin School in 1984 he was an original member of the second class of the school. "I started in '78 and went through 1980, roughly full-time. I got married and dropped out for about two years and then went back in '83 prior to the birth of our child. I finished, but my classmates are kind of split." He is married to Rena Gardner Wiseman '77 Law. She is the city corporate counsel for Lexington and works in planning and zoning.

Wiseman has been in his present position since 1978 and says that the skills he learned in the Martin School have added to the job. He had been part of an internship program in Frankfort while an undergraduate and had "designed" his own degree, a BGS (bachelor of general studies), and concentrated on government and political science and history. He finished up with the administrative internship program in Frankfort. About

15 students were selected for the program from all over Kentucky.

"We actually took classes while we worked in Frankfort, some at Kentucky State, and, the Legislative Research Commission taught another course." He says that he had always been geared to government thinking and knew that was the kind of work he wanted to do.

According to Wiseman the Martin School has a tough curriculum of basic core courses and because it is interdisciplinary it is difficult to teach.

Among the things Wiseman remembers, and likes, is that "it was a very small student body when we started. We had a lot of fun, picnics, and things like that. Because everyone was new at it, both professors and students, we had a good relationship.

Those good relationships got stretched a bit in statistics class though. Wiseman recalls that "we only had six or seven in class and it was just terrifying.

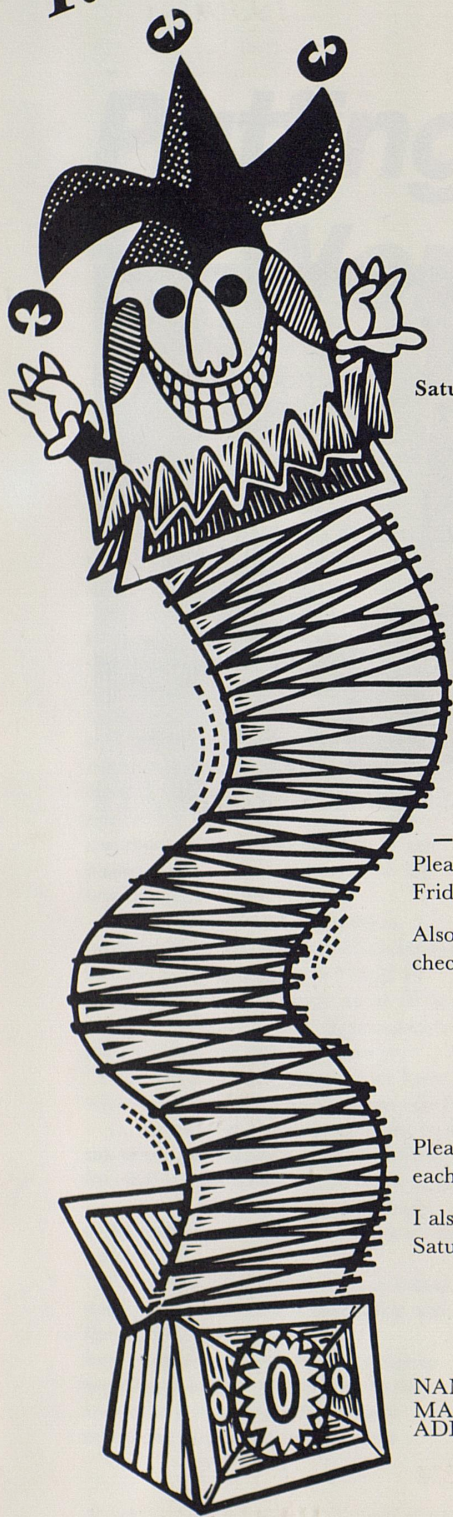
"We had a rule that we'd all meet before class each time and go over the problems and homework together so that everyone had the same answers. But, once that person was called to the board we kept 'em up there—everybody for themselves once you got in that classroom. You need to have a big class for statistics. You need to be able to hide."

Kay Johnson '86 is a writer for the UK National Alumni Association.



**" ... PUBLIC WORKS
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ABOUT IT ... "**

It's party time!



1986 Homecoming Calendar of Events

Friday, October 3

10:00 a.m.—Registration & Information—King Alumni House (corner of Rose & Euclid avenues).

10:00 a.m.—2:00 p.m.—Open classes sponsored by College of Arts & Sciences. Locations to be announced.

12 noon—College of Engineering luncheon (Engineering Quadrangle).

2-4 p.m.—All-alumni reception at King Library North

3:00 p.m.—Campus tours on "Old Blue"—leave from King Alumni House

4:30 p.m.—Association's Board of Directors meeting, King Alumni House.

6:15 p.m.—Class of 1936 reception, Radisson Hotel's Lincoln Room, mezzanine level.

6:30 p.m.—Alumni reception (cash bar), Ballroom foyer, Radisson.

7:30 p.m.—All-Alumni Banquet—Radisson Hotel ballrooms. Featuring the Sophisticates.

Saturday, October 4

10:30 a.m.—Class of 1936 Brunch and "Half-Century" Awards, Spindletop Hall.

10:30 a.m.—Classes of 1941 & 1946 combined brunch—Spindletop Hall.

10:30 a.m.—Class of 1951 Brunch—Spindletop Hall.

11:00 a.m.—Luncheon for classes of 1926, 1931 and others prior to 1936—King Alumni House.

2:00 p.m.—Seminar: Viruses: Ancient Plague, Modern Window, 108 Morgan Biological Sciences Building.

5:00 p.m.—Classes of 1956 and 1961—Pre-game barbeque party with alumni clubs—E.S. Good Barn (east of Commonwealth Stadium). Special class seating provided.

7:30 p.m.—WILDCATS vs. Southern Mississippi—Commonwealth Stadium. (See coupon for ticket info.)

Please reserve for me and my guests _____ place(s) at the All-alumni banquet on Friday night, Oct. 3 @ \$20.00 p/p = \$ _____

Also reserve for me and my guests _____ place(s) at the Class Reunion function checked below: \$ _____

- _____ 1926-1935 Class luncheon @ 8.00 each.
- _____ 1936 Class brunch @ 10.00 each.
- _____ 1941 & '46 class brunch @ 10.00 each.
- _____ 1951 Class brunch @ 10.00 each.
- _____ 1956 & 1961 pre-game barbeque @ 10.00 each.

Please reserve _____ places for me at the College of Engineering luncheon @ \$6.75 each. \$ _____

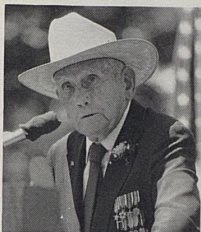
I also wish to order _____ game tickets for the UK-So. Miss football game on Saturday night @ \$14.00 each. \$ _____

Total cost of reservations/tickets = \$ _____
(Make check payable to UK ALUMNI)

NAME _____ CLASS _____
MAILING ADDRESS _____ PHONE _____

C L A S S N O T E S

A General Salute



Hugh Milton '19, '22, '53 has been honored by New Mexico State University in Las Cruces with a seven-foot bronze statue of himself erected by the United Veterans Council. He arrived at the college, then known as New Mexico A & M in 1924. He was named dean of

engineering 11 years later and assumed the presidency in 1938.

Talking about the honor, Milton said, "I hope that students passing the statue will say, 'Here is a person who was just a plain old common man who, when the time came to go to war, gave up his civilian pursuit to preserve freedom.'"

During WW II he served as chief of staff under Lt. Gen. Oscar Griswald and helped plan and execute the liberation of most of the Philippines' prison camps. He was awarded a Silver Star and a battlefield promotion to brigadier general.

He returned to the college in Las Cruces in 1946. He was then asked to become president of New Mexico Military Institute. By 1951 he had been promoted to major general and named to oversee reserve and ROTC programs. In 1953 President Eisenhower appointed Milton assistant secretary of the Army.

From 1958 to 1961 he served as undersecretary of the Army before returning to Las Cruces to become vice president of the First National Bank. He retired in 1971.

Milton, now 89, lives with his wife of 53 years, Josephine, outside of Las Cruces. They met on a college hayride when she was a music student and he was head of the mechanical engineering department.

Before going to New Mexico, Milton earned bachelor and master degrees at UK. WW I interrupted his studies when students in the predecessor to ROTC enlisted.

"When war broke out, we all just walked out," he said. Serving in the United States, he commanded a field-artillery battery with horse drawn field pieces and caissons dashing across the countryside in what he remembers as the most colorful part of his career.

"To command even a battery at that speed is really a thrill," he said.

As a reserve officer in the New Mexico National Guard, he was called to active duty as a lieutenant colonel in 1941. Given the opportunity to serve in Europe, he requested duty in the Pacific where 42 former A & M students had been taken prisoner by the Japanese when the Philippines surrendered.

"I wanted to get over there and get those boys back," Milton said. "They were all friends of mine, and all had been students of mine."

The desire to free his comrades, he says, "was a very compelling force."



1930s

Martha Hall Langdon '31 is a retired court reporter. She lives in Santa Rosa, Calif.

Virginia Kreugh Johnson '32 is retired now and living in Bel Air, Md.

Ginny Snider '39, '50 is retiring from Belleville Area College in Belleville, Ill., after 28 years of teaching math there. Her teaching experiences range from one-room schools to colleges. She is a World War II Navy veteran who taught radio repair at Scott Air Force Base during the Korean War.

1940s

Louis M. Robertson '43 retired from Indiana Farmers Mutual Insurance Group in June. He had worked for the company for 31 years as district sales manager. Robertson is an active member of the UK National Alumni Association.

1950s

Harry C. Stille '52, '56 has been elected to the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA) Hall of Fame. An Erskine College baseball coach since 1957, Stille was inducted into the NAIA Hall of Fame May 22 in Lewiston, Idaho. He is the dean of NAIA baseball coaches in South Carolina and has more than 400 collegiate coaching victories to his credit. Stille has been named District Coach of the Year four times. He was named South Carolina Collegiate Coach of the Year in 1965, 1984 and 1985. Stille is married to the former Rebecca Crawford.

1960s

William E. Edmonston '60 recently announced the release of his third book, "The Induction of Hypnosis" through Wiley and Sons Publishers. He

UK Authors

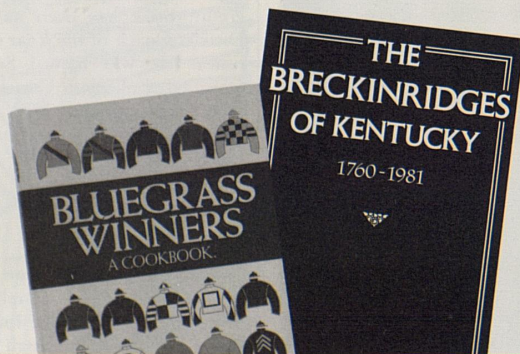
Alumni, UK faculty members and UK staff members are invited to submit material for "UK Authors," a new feature of the *Kentucky Alumnus*. Books, magazine articles, plays, poems recordings and films are among the items listed. Send to Editor, University of Kentucky National Alumni Association, Lexington, KY 40506-0119. Be sure to include your full name and all UK schools, classes and degrees.

Bluegrass Winners is a nationally acclaimed cookbook compiled by the Garden Club of Lexington. It also presents a unique view of the Bluegrass horse country of Kentucky. Menus and recipes come from horse farms, friends and local caterers. Proceeds from the book are used to maintain the gardens at Ashland, Henry Clay's historic home. Many UK alumni have been involved in the project. To order by mail: *Bluegrass Winners*, The Garden Club of Lexington, Inc., P.O. Box 22091, Lexington, KY 40502. \$15.00 plus \$2.00 for postage and handling. (Kentucky residents add 80¢ for the 5 percent sales tax.)

The Breckinridges of Kentucky, 1760-1981 by James C. Klotter '68, '75, is a history of the Breckenridge family spanning more than six generations. This is a story of a family and of a class struggling with tradition and change. The family left a detailed record that allows us a vivid recreation of American history and society. (The University Press of Kentucky, Lexington.)

A magazine article by Bobbie Ann Mason '62 tells of her adventures as a teen-ager following a singing group in the late 1950s. "Reaching for the Stars: My Life As a Fifties Groupie" is an entertaining and nostalgic look at a time many of us remember." (*The New Yorker*, May 26, 1986.)

The Color of Money by Walter Tevis is being made into a film produced by Touchstone and starring Paul Newman and Tom Cruise. This novel and movie is a sequel to *The Hustler*, another Tevis novel adapted to the movie screen that starred Newman and Jackie Gleason as Minnesota Fats. Release date: Oct. 17, 1986.



received his bachelor degree from Johns Hopkins University and his masters degree from the University of Alabama. He earned his PhD from UK.

Gerry Wood '60 has been appointed general manager of Billboard, the international newsweekly trade magazine for music and home entertainment. He is a board member of the Nashville Entertainment Association and a member of the Country Music Association.

Orbin Banks '60, '64 has become president of Contech Inc. of Chicago, an outplacement consulting firm owned by him. He was formerly the senior consultant for Challenger, Gray and Christmas, Inc. of Chicago. He is an active member of the UK National Alumni Association.

Allen David Cline Jr. '61 is the forester control superintendent for the Kentucky Power Company. He lives in Rush.



Richard L. Shell '63 was presented the 1986 Distinguished Engineer of the year award. The award was given by the Technical Societies Council of the Engineers and Scientists of Cincinnati. Shell is professor and director of industrial engineering at the University of Cincinnati. He is a life member of the UK National Alumni Association.

Sandra M. Branam '63 formerly directed alumni affairs and the annual fund at Beaver College in Glenside, Pa. She will now be focusing her attention only on the annual fund drive, which will involve efforts to raise \$400,000 in unrestricted gifts for Beaver in the cur-

rent fiscal year. She has been employed at the college since 1981.

William Edwin Lightfoot '63 is a professor in English and folklore at Appalachian State University in North Carolina.

Thomas W. Tilt '64 recently received the meritorious service award for his work from April 1983 to August 1985 as operations officer aboard the assault landing ship USS Inchon. Tilt is currently stationed at the Naval Air Station in Norfolk, Va.

Fred Anthony Dellamura '65, '73 is a trigonometry instructor in the radiological support division at the Charleston, S.C. Naval Shipyard.

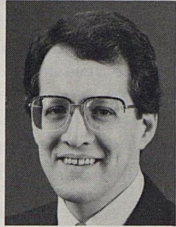
James Edward Huccaby '66 works for Exxon Oil Company in pricing and marketing. He lives in Novato, Calif.

William P. Sturm '66 has announced that his wife, **Ann Black Sturm '68** has passed the bar and has become a member of his law firm. Sturm and Sturm law offices are in Frankfurt.

Peggy S. Gott '66 is associate clinical professor in the department of neurology at the University of Southern California. She also serves as a consultant to the department of electrophysiology, Huntington Memorial Hospital, in Pasadena. She is listed in "Who's Who of American Women," "Notable Americans" and "World Who's Who of Women."

Oscar F. Westerfield '67 was appointed chief of the property procurement and management section in the FBI's administrative services division. He began his investigative career in the Chicago and Detroit FBI offices. He was transferred to FBI Headquarters in Washington, D.C., to assume supervisory duties in the technical services division,

and later in the administrative services division.



Marcus Risner '67 has been appointed to clinical research scientist II in the neuropharmacology section of Burroughs Wellcome Co. He lives in Raleigh, N.C.

Kenton C. Brasher '67 recently received the Meritorious Service Medal for his service from March 1983 to July 1985 as supply officer aboard the submarine tender USS Canopus. He is a commander.

A. Ronald Turner '67 is the owner of the Springs Inn, and president and majority owner of John Cooke Motors, Inc. in Lexington.

Ellen Marie Eades Fore '69 is a part-time student at UK and a secretary for Allstate Insurance Company.



Jack Justin Turner '69, associate professor of political science at Middle Tennessee State University in Murfreesboro, has been named one of three outstanding teachers at that school for the 1985-86 academic year. Turner, who received a cash award of \$1,000, is pre-law advisor and director for students majoring in international relations.

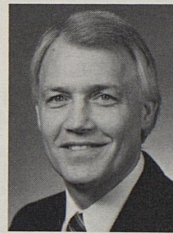
1970s

Paul J. Bayer '70 was involved in a North Atlantic Treaty Organization-sponsored

exercise by participating in the Army's return of forces to Germany (REFORGER) and the Air Force's crested cap exercises. He is assistant chief of staff with the 1st Infantry Division, West Germany.

James Wilhoite Lancaster '70 is an architect in Westport, Conn.

David Hayden Stroth '71 is the plant manager with Castle Showcase Co. in Ashland.



Jon Dalton '71 is vice president for student affairs at Northern Illinois University in DeKalb. From 1978 until he went to Northern, he served as dean of student life at Iowa State University in Ames. Pre-

viously, he worked at UK for seven years as an adviser for student activities and foreign students and also directed the Human Relations Center.

Betsy E. Abell Omlor '72 is a tax supervisor with Touche Ross and Co. in Lebanon.

David Ishmael Blanton '72 is vice president/account director with J. Walter Thompson USA, advertising agency. He lives in Evanston, Ill.

Jim C. McGee '72 has been named vice president, marketing director and chief operations officer of Jolly Communications of Louisville. Jolly Communications is a Louisville—headquartered, multi-discipline, public relations, marketing, advertising and telemarketing firm that specializes in integrated holistic communications.

Catherine Pence Chowning '73 is the head of the physical therapy department at Taylor County Hospital in Campbells-ville.

What's New With You?

The Kentucky Alumnus welcomes updates on marriages, family additions, job changes, relocations, promotions—whatever you think is newsworthy. Help us keep track of you by filling out this form and returning it. Recent newspaper clippings also are appreciated.

Name _____ Class Year(s) _____

Spouse's full name _____ Class Year(s) _____

Children _____
(Indicate if currently attending UK)

Current address—Street: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

NEWS ITEM _____

(Send to Class Notes, UK Alumni Association, Lexington, KY 40506-0119)

Dan C. Spurlock '73 recently received the Navy Achievement Medal while serving as the operations officer for Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 261. He is currently stationed at Marine Corps Air Station New River, Jacksonville, N.C. Spurlock joined the Marine Corps in 1973.

Anne Catherine Eby Brown '74 is the assistant director of Junior Achievement of Louisville.

Harold James Klosterman III '74 is maintenance superintendent of the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company.

Pamela Stoess Robertson '74 has taught school in Louisville for ten years. She is now mothering her three children, two girls, six and eight, and a two year old boy. Grandfather Ray Stoess says that they will all be attending UK.

Glenn A. Rhea '75 participated in Team Spirit '86, a Republic of Korea/United States Combined Forces Command sponsored exercise held in South Korea. Rhea is an administrative specialist with 19th Support Command in South Korea.

Michael Joseph Kimmel '76 is a planner with the division of water for Kentucky state government. He is married to the former Louise M. Watkins '70.



Janet Hampton Stoess '76 has been accepted by the orthodontist program at New York University. She was one of six selected from 300 applicants.

Janet Lee Kunze '76 is with the admissions office of the

Court Reporting Institute of Dallas.

Mary Catherine Dupont Hodge '76 is a quality assurance lab technician in a telephone cable plant. She lives in Elizabethtown.

Glenn Bryan Davis '77 owns and operates Croatan Forest Family Practice in Havelock, N.C.

Anthony Jackson Elam '77 is a product planner with IBM. He lives in Lexington.

J. Susan Griffith '77, '82 recently completed family practice residency at the UK Medical Center. Last May Dr. Griffith also became the mother of Brandon and Chad, fraternal twins. She is now working at Physician Care in Cincinnati. She is an active member of the UK National Alumni Association.

Marianne Bianco '77 is a tax examiner with the IRS. She lives in Austin, Texas.

Mary Beth Browning Silliman '77 is a methods and procedures analyst with Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Kentucky.

Patricia Ann Burnett '78 is a teacher at the Georgetown (Ky.) Middle School.

Vicki L. Boyd '78 is a vice-president and trust officer with Union Planters National Bank in Memphis, Tenn. She is a CPA.

Marilyn Dishman Nzeka '78 is an instructor at Camp Gary Job Corps. She lives in San Marcos, Texas.

Ronald Earl Murrell Jr. '78 is an architect with Hamil and McKinney in Lexington.

Ralph Covert '78 is an operator with GTE. He lives in Lexington.



Sandra Stoess Kunz '78 is an account executive with the Courier-Journal and Louisville Times.

Nancy Duffy Shaw '78, '79 is an independent computer consultant in the Washington, D.C., area. She is married to U.S. Marine Captain Michael Shaw. They have a four-month-old daughter, Sarah. The Shaws are active members of the UK National Alumni Association.

Ronald Wagers '79 has been decorated with the Meritorious Service Medal. The medal is awarded specifically for outstanding non-combat achievement or service to the United States. Wagers is chief of maintenance with the 601st Air Support Operations Group in West Germany.

Robert Ray Fowler '79 is a graduate student in a doctoral program at The University of California, Berkeley.

David Michael Boggs '79 is a mechanical engineer for Ashland Oil, Inc. He lives in Ashland.

David Hunter Bedell '79 is an F-4 pilot with the U.S. Air Force.

James E. Brown '79, an aircraft commander stationed at Myrtle Beach Air Force Base, S.C., has arrived for duty with the 353rd Tactical Fighter Squadron. He received his bachelor degree from UK in electrical engineering.

1980s

Bonnie Clara Hall '80, '82 is a teacher in Fayette County and a realtor with Greer and

McCray. She lives in Lexington.

Teri Stoess Worthington '80 is a head nurse at Childrens Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. She heads a transport team treating critically ill patients.

Lawrence E. Wallace '81 is in sales. He lives in Louisville.

Mary Ina Dodson Gray '81 is a social worker with Tampa General Hospital in Florida.

Carolyn L. Reed '81 is director of development and public relations for Sacred Heart Academy in Louisville. She is a 1985 recipient of the "Outstanding Young Women of America" Award. Reed is an active member of the UK National Alumni Association.

Ray H. Stoess Jr. '82, '83 is in his final year of school at Chase College of Law of Northern Kentucky University.

Deborah Rae Anderson Kroll '82 is an instructor for Boothe Hospital School for Practical Nurse Education. She lives in Union.

Robert W. Crowell '82 is a chemical engineer with Union Carbide Corp. He lives in Winfield, W. Va.

Virginia M. Bell '82 is a family counselor with the Sanders-Brown Research Center on Aging at the University of Kentucky.

Mark E. Hazelwood '82 was commissioned as a Navy ensign after completion of aviation officer candidate school. During the course, Hazelwood received general military, academic, physical fitness and leadership training which included navigation, military justice, and physics.

Barbara Jeanne Sedlock '82 was promoted to assistant professor from instructor at Defiance (Ohio) College. She is

the assistant librarian for technical services in the College's Anthony Wayne Library where she has worked for four years.

James H. Spear '82 has been decorated with the Air Force achievement medal at Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Wyo. The achievement medal is awarded to airmen for meritorious service, acts of courage, or other accomplishments. Spear is stationed with the 321st Strategic Missile Squadron as a missile combat crew commander.



Jody Carbiener '83 is the 1986 Walt Disney World Ambassador. She represents her fellow cast members as goodwill emissary and spokesperson and as hostess to dignitaries visiting the Vacation Kingdom. She is traveling throughout North America with her pals Mickey Mouse, Goofy and Pluto as the 1986 Disney troupe performs in 35 cities on a goodwill tour.

Virginia Lynn Sturges Albracht '83 is working for the United States Information Agency in Washington, D.C.

John L. Caudill '83 is a senior law student at the University of Louisville.



Nancy E. Finkelmeier '83 has been named executive director of Physicians' Cardio-Trace, a state-of-the-art trans-

telephonic pacemaker monitoring service.

Elizabeth Ann Kroger '84 is a flight attendant with Delta Airlines. She lives in Boston.

Lisa Rene Asher '84 is a singer for Cedar Point's Amusement Park Revue in Ohio.

Jeanne Marie Boudinot '84 is a first lieutenant in the United States Army.

Maria Eugenia Hernandez '84 lives in South America where she is a psychologist teaching at a university in Caracas, Venezuela.

Michael R. Bruce '84 has completed basic training at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

Alissa B. Deuel '85 has graduated from the U.S. Army ordnance maintenance management officer course at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. The course prepared the newly commissioned second lieutenant in tasks including maintenance management and missile and munitions material management.

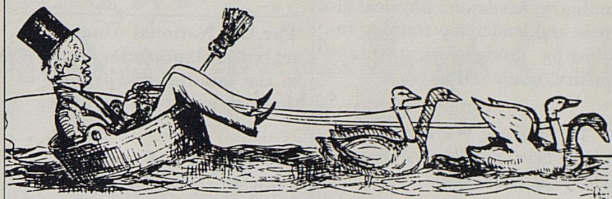
M. Alan Mallory '85 is a pharmacist with the Taylor Drug Co. in Bowling Green.

Brenda L. Taylor Holdren '85 is with an accounting firm in Cincinnati.

Michael Ray Holdren '85 is a graduate student at the University of Cincinnati.

Lance M. Hubert '85 has arrived for duty as a student pilot with the 71st flying training wing at Vance Air Force Base, Okla. He is married to the former Ann Sweasy.

Barry S. Rogers '85 attended a 13-week course at the Naval Air Station in Pensacola, Fla. He was prepared for future duties and responsibilities as a commissioned officer and for primary flight training. During



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Change of address form

If you are moving, please let us know four weeks before changing your address by pasting your present *Kentucky Alumnus* label here and writing your new address below.

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I am receiving more than one copy of *The Kentucky Alumnus*. (Please enclose mailing labels from each copy. Thank you!)

Parents: If this magazine is addressed to a son or daughter who no longer maintains a permanent address at your home, please help us update our mailing list by completing the form and returning it to the address indicated. Thank you.

the course he received general military, academic, physical fitness and leadership training including navigation, military justice, math and physics.

L. Dwayne Watson '85 is a pharmacist at Western Baptist Hospital in Paducah.

Harold Todd Toole '85 is a pharmacist in Van Lear.

Brian K. Bennett '85 is a law student in Louisville.

William B. Board '85 is a pharmacist with Taylor Drugs in Versailles.

David D. Allen II '85 is a pharmacist in Vero Beach, Fla.

Larry VanSyckle '85, lecturer in Eastern Michigan University's Department of Accounting and Finance, was appointed assistant professor in that department. VanSyckle earned an associate degree from Kellogg Community College in 1968, his bachelor's degree at Western Michigan University in 1970, his master's degree from the University of Michigan in 1973 and his doctorate from UK, all in business administration. He joined EMU in 1981.

Joyce Ann Mashni '85 is a pharmacist with the University of Kentucky Medical Center.

Joanna R. Hall '85 is a pharmacist with Begleys. She lives in Versailles.

Mary Huang Chandler '85 is a Fellow in clinical pharmacokinetics at the UK College of Pharmacy. She lives in Lexington.

Cathy Bucknam-Edwards '85 is a hospital pharmacist. She lives in Richmond.

Paul Michael Mattingly '85 is a pharmacist. He lives in Lexington.

Necrology

The UK National Alumni Association expresses sympathy to the families and friends of these alumni.

George Riley Pope '10
Harlan
May 5, 1986

George S. Sprague '16
Philadelphia, Pa.
May 7, 1986

***Frances Marsh Zane '22**
Hartford, Conn.
April 30, 1986

George W. Benson '22
Macon, Ga.
January 26, 1985

Edith Rowland Carter '24
Nicholasville
January, 1986

Elmer Deman Hinkle '25
Lexington
April 17, 1986

Maryann Young Evans '25
Mt. Sterling
February 15, 1985

***John Clement Riley Jr. '25**
Houston, Texas
February 9, 1985

Robert Willard Hogan '26
Highlands, N.C.
April 14, 1986

***Ray Johanneman '26**
Louisville
March 22, 1986

William E. Rentz '28
Boca Raton, Fla.
February 22, 1985

Gladys McWhorter Lawson '30
Toledo, Ohio
April 3, 1986

William Allen Tolman '31
Lexington
March 28, 1986

Mildred Greene Munyan '31
Virginia Beach, Va.
December 28, 1985

Leon Otto Welting '31
Berea
Date unknown

William Burgess Dickson '33
Cincinnati, Ohio
Date unknown

***Forest Elmer Sale '33**
Harrodsburg
December 4, 1985
Life Member

***William Marlin Marrs '34**
Nicholasville
April 26, 1986
Life Member

James Christian Eddleman '34
Stanford
Date unknown

***Isabella B. Michler '36**
Lexington
May 6, 1986
Life Member

John Alvin Evans '36
Toronto, Canada
November 1, 1977

David Hillis Salyers '37
Louisville
September 25, 1981

***Russell Ford Ellington '37**
Lexington,
April 24, 1986

Tom Dunlap Yocum '38
Lexington
April 10, 1986

***Roy E. Tooms Jr. '39, '41**
London
February 21, 1986
Life Member

Mamie Clay McDaniel '40
North Middletown
May 1, 1986

***Stansell House Fain '41**
Louisville
April 12, 1986

Charles Ray Marcum '42
Berea
Date unknown

***William Pope Wilson '43**
Valley Station
April 17, 1986

***Ann Austin Arnspiger '43**
Lexington
April 28, 1986

***Joe Woodson Rogers '43**
Dayton, Ohio
Date unknown

Norma Norine Cann '46
Alum Creek, W. Va.
May, 1984

***Charles William Swinford '47**
Lexington
April 27, 1986
Life Member

***George Carter Ward '48**
Pittsburgh, Pa.
November 12, 1985
Life Member

Richard F. Smotherman '49
Tucson, Ariz.
January 17, 1986

***Winston Clyde Roult '50**
Mt. Washington
February 22, 1986
Life Member

***Joyce Mae Hoskins '51**
Berea
December 3, 1983

***Lily Christopher McWhorter '56**
Lexington
January 23, 1986
Life Member

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Susan Jayne Miller '69
Harlan
Date unknown

Patricia Kelley Bausman '72
Dayton, Ohio
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Martha V. Harrison '85
Lacenter
Date unknown

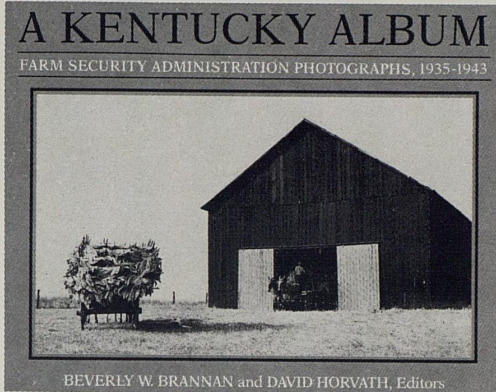
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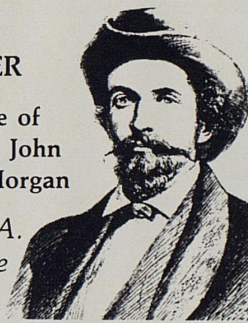
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