ORIGINS

Scholars trace the development of African-American communities and tie history to recent riots
Plants know. We don’t.

Pristine Kansas prairie isn’t one kind of grass, one kind of flower. It’s hundreds. Meadow rose and musk thistle. Bluestem and sunflower. Leadplant and milkweed.

The variety does more than look pretty. It insures against biological calamity. In hot weather, some species wilt—others flourish. When insects and disease strike, some suffer—others thrive. Here’s how the prairie bears adversity: diversity.

It takes all kinds to make human communities too. No matter our skin color. Whatever our creed. Whomever we love. The prairie can be our role model.

Respect Difference

The University of Kansas

University Senate Committee on Human Relations
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"During the World War there was a
great migration North by Southern
Negroes," a 1949 painting by Jacob
Lawrence, used with permission
from The Phillips Collection,
Washington, D.C.

On the cover is Lawrence's "Origins,"
a 1984 mural used with permission
from the Howard University Armour J.
Blackburn University Center,
Washington, D.C.
Like water on a stove, the Rev. Sharon Austin's sermon simmers at first. Austin calmly discourses on theology for the congregation of the Ebenezer Baptist Church at Auburn and Jackson streets in Atlanta. The members, nearly all African-American, are joined this Sunday morning by two dozen white visitors, who have come to see the church where Martin Luther King Jr. preached from 1960 to 1968. Everyone listens to the pastor dutifully, expectantly.

Austin's pace and pitch begin to rise. She laments how little we know about ourselves and one another in today's splintered society. Playfully she chides us for tossing idle phrases like "I know what you mean" when we really don't. Laughter and a few "Amen" percolate through the congregation, urging her on.

Then her questions increase the heat. What do we truly understand? And what is the one thing worth knowing? Piecing together snippets of scripture, she answers: God's love. If we pray, he'll listen, she proclaims.

She shouts her message, repeating it louder as her fellow pastors bellow, "Oh, yeah!" and members add their "Amen." Her sermon now bubbles furiously. Piano notes tumble forth, the choir sings and sways, the church shudders in rapture.

And, even from the eyes of upright Episcopalian, tears spill over. This is no ordinary Sunday morning.

For the visitors, the people of Ebenezer do more than stir souls. They embody vibrant traditions that strengthen black communities—traditions ignored by the national press. From the pastors we learn the crescendo and cadence of black preaching. From the choir we learn the power and grace of gospel singing. From a young girl, who exhorts the congregation to arise up for a special fundraiser, we learn the depth of black philanthropy. We see generosity manifested in the sisters of the church, who feed not only visitors every Sunday but also the hungry who live in Martin Luther King Jr.'s "Sweet Auburn" neighborhood.

These customs bind the chapters of African-American history, a subject unfamiliar to many whites. But as the nation attempts to right the wrongs that triggered the Los Angeles riots, perhaps a history lesson would help whites and blacks understand each other better.

In our cover story, Bill Woodard shares such lessons. This summer, David Katzman, professor of history, won a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to host a seminar on black history for college professors. Thirteen scholars have spent eight weeks at KU, discussing with Katzman the historical ingredients that swirl around today's cauldron of discontent. The seminar will help participants rejuvenate their research and teaching in varied disciplines.

Katzman, of course, proposed the seminar long before the riot. But he altered his plan, addressing the violence first. Unfortunately there is no more poignant example of what can happen when we forget the blunders of the past.

Peeling away the layers of myth about African-American history and race relations can nurture relationships as well as scholarship. The work is delicate and—to some people—too much trouble. One woman who avoids the task is Edith Harvey, a resident of Prince George's County, Maryland. The New York Times Magazine featured the predominantly black suburb on its June 14 cover. The story included comments from Harvey, who said she and her family had moved to Prince George's because socializing with whites in their old neighborhood was too taxing.

"It's stressful," Harvey said, "because you know it's your responsibility to educate whites who have a sincere interest in understanding an issue. But it's more like work when you should just be socializing."

I shared the Times story with a friend of mine who is black. We talked about how the comment frightened us. We agreed that our conversations, though sometimes marred by missteps or awkward concessions, have helped each of us learn more about the other's culture. I'm thankful my friend doesn't share Edith Harvey's complicity and frustration.

And I'm thankful he took me to Ebenezer.

—Jennifer Jackson Sanner
The envelope, please

Thanks to the more than 1,100 readers who have responded to the survey enclosed in the March/April issue. The results are being tabulated, and we will report your responses—along with the changes we plan to make—in the November/December magazine.

If you haven't returned your survey, please retrieve it from the stack on the coffee table or beside the sofa and send it in. We would like to hear from you—the Editor.

Sweet memories

The small feature about Joe's Bakery (May/June) caught my attention. I could taste the memories.

As a child growing up in Lawrence, I longed to patronize the "college hangout." After I finally became a KU student, Joe's became a necessity. There was only one thing I wanted after an evening out—hot glazed doughnuts. No matter how long the line or how cold the temperature outside, we waited and watched for that familiar arm of Joe to appear from under the window-flap with the tray of hot, just-glazed wonders.

The most wonderful words I could hear during a long, grueling night of studying were, "Joe's Run?" I would snap out of my coma. No matter how broke we were, we always could scrape up enough change to enjoy something at Joe's. All the items were worth eating: doughnuts, brownies, cookies and, yes, the best egg-salad sandwich I've ever tasted.

Every town has its special people and places. My other memories include: sliding down Campanile Hill onto Potter Lake, the Tan Man and the Blue Lady, Allen's Drive-in, Griff's, Mass. Street, and the half-sunburned faces we got at football games. The one memory I truly wish I had was the walk down the Hill at graduation; I was one of the unfortunate souls in 1968 who crammed into Allen Field House.

I was saddened to hear of Joe's passing; he will be missed. But as is the case for many Lawrence institutions, his love for serving the college community will live on through his son—and in the hearts of countless alumni who walked through that screened door.

I'll soon visit Lawrence for the first time in six years. You can bet your sticky fingers I will get to Joe's to introduce my husband to one of the simple pleasures of Lawrence life.

Teresa Bratton Peterson, d'81
Madison, Wis.

A little tenderness

From the time I was an occupational therapy student waiting tables at the Alumni Center to my current focus on assisting employers with ADA compliance, I have held a deep respect for the dignity of all humanity. I was immediately struck by the elegant simplicity of the "Show a Tender Face; Respect Difference" message and painting depicted inside the cover of the May/June issue.

In Dallas we have a wonderful mix of culture represented. I would love to frame a copy of the inside cover to hang in my Industrial Rehabilitation Clinic.

Thank you for an excellent publication.

Helen Roulf, b'86
Assistant Program Director
Dallas Rehabilitation Institute
Dallas

The Bible tells him so

I liked the story and the cover concerning taxol (May/June). The cover was unique. The quote was from the last part of verse 1 of Hebrews, Chapter, 12, and none of verse 2 was involved, verse 1 could have stood alone. This is not a critique—just a comment to prove that I took the "Elements of Advertising" from Professor Leon "Daddy" Flint one summer to get some hours ahead so I could be business manager of the Jayhawker yearbook.

I was also especially happy to read about Dean Carl Locke's honor from the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

Paul L. Wilbert, c'36, f'38
Pittsburg

On the trail of taxol

I want to compliment Kansas Alumni on the magnificent cover article about taxol in the May/June issue. It was a first-class job on an exciting and timely topic. In fact, learning that KU is not only on the cutting edge of the quest for taxol but also has four heavyweights in the field is just awesome.

In trying to follow the taxol issue, I recall that one article in The Wall Street Journal indicated that two independent studies have found taxol may be effective in treating inoperable lung cancer. According to the article, written by Marilyn Chase, about one of five patients experienced tumor shrinkage. Of course the experts cautioned that the studies were small and preliminary.

Bristol-Myers Squibb in its Second Quarter 1991 Report announced that because of the urgency of taxol research and its current shortage, the secretaries of agriculture, the interior and health and human services have agreed to help obtain raw materials for taxol production. Bristol-Myers also stated that "The National Cancer Institute has called for rapid acceleration of taxol production...."

As you know, the scarcity of Pacific Yew trees (and the strength of the environmental voice) had produced an outlook for taxol that was interesting but hazy. Then on April 20, 1992, the sun broke through! The Wall Street Journal reported that researchers at the University of Kansas had found an alternate source that eventually could provide a significant quantity of taxol.

An analyst for a leading investment research publication, Value Line Investment Survey, on May 8 commented that Bristol-Myers Squibb "is still trying to fine more ways to produce taxol...other research indicates that a good substitute may be available in Central Asia."

I'm certainly no expert in this field; I only know what I read. But it is really exciting to see that KU is loaded with really heavy-hitters in this field.

Thanks again for a splendid job.

Gene McClain, b'58
Chicago
Museums

The Museum of Natural History: Explore NASA photos in "Venus Unveiled: Images from the Magellan Mission."
Aug. 25-Sept. 24

Spencer Museum of Art: "Baldwin Lee Photographs" offer a view of small black communities in the rural south.
Aug. 16-Sept. 27

"Keith Haring Prints, William Burroughs' Text," combines contemporary images of both artists, Aug. 16-Oct. 11

and "Seeking the Floating World: The Japanese Spirit in Turn-of-the-Century French Art" features watercolors, drawings, prints and posters from the 1860s to the early 1900s.
Aug. 22-Oct. 4

Museum of Anthropology: The Fourth Annual Lawrence Indian Arts Show features a national juried competition at the Museum of Anthropology and, throughout Lawrence, an Indian Market and special exhibitions of American Indian flutes, Navajo weavings and contemporary paintings by Kickapoo artist Roger McKinney. The museum will sponsor a workshop on Navajo weaving Oct. 15-16. Call 864-2125 for information or for tickets to the show's benefit opening Sept. 11.
Sept. 12-Oct. 25

Kenneth Spencer Research Library: Study "The Shape of America: Early Maps" in the main gallery.
Through Sept. 30

Music and Dance

The Juilliard String Quartet performs "Art of the Fugue" at 3:30 p.m. in Murphy Hall.
Sept. 13

Theatre

KU Theatre for Young People takes time for "Thirteen Clocks," a musical adaptation of James Thurber's play to be performed for Lawrence schoolchildren. A public performance is 7 p.m. in Murphy Hall.
Sept. 26

Pot-Pourri Productions presents "The Card Index," directed by Linda Smith, theatre doctoral student, at 8 p.m. in Murphy Hall. Oct. 2 performance is at 8:30 p.m.
Sept. 30-Oct. 4

(For tickets to music, dance and theatre events, call the Murphy Hall Box Office, 864-3861.

University Calendar

Orientation for new students is all day. Call the Office of New Student Orientation, 864-4770 for information about Orientation or Hawk Week events.
Aug. 17-18

Community access enrollment is 6-7 p.m. in Strong Hall.
Aug. 18

Fall classes begin
Aug. 24

Hawk Week

The semester opens with:
Convocation, 3-4 p.m., Murphy Hall. Reception following at the Chancellor's House;
Aug. 18

Playfair, 7 p.m., Allen Field House lawn, followed by a Movie-on-the-Hill, 9 p.m.;
Aug. 19

Beach 'n' Boulevard, 7-11 p.m., Wescoe Beach;
Aug. 20

Rock-a-Hawk, 4-11 p.m., Templin Hall.
Aug. 21

Bands on the Hill, all day, Campanile Hill;
Aug. 22

Traditions Night, 7 p.m., Memorial Stadium;
Aug. 23

Get the Scoop from Boots, 7 p.m., Adams Alumni Center;
Aug. 24

And Meet-a-Professor Night in living groups.
Aug. 25

This silver and gold bracelet, "Mudhead Kachina," earned Hopi artist Gary Yoyokie a merit award at last year's Lawrence Indian Arts Show. This year's show runs Sept. 12 to Oct. 25 at the Museum of Anthropology.
Sports

Football

September:
5 at Oregon State, 1 p.m.
12 Ball State, 1 p.m. (Band Day)
19 at Tulsa, 6 p.m.
24 California (ESPN), 7 p.m.

October:
3 No game
10 Kansas State, 1 p.m. (Family Weekend)
17 at Iowa State, 1 p.m.
24 Oklahoma, 1 p.m. (Homecoming)
31 Oklahoma State, 1 p.m. (Lane Night with Roy)

November:
7 at Nebraska, 1 p.m.
14 Colorado, 1 p.m. (Senior Recognition)
21 at Missouri, 1 p.m.

Home games played at Memorial Stadium.

For season preview, see Sports, pp. 13-15; for ticket, pre-game rally and bus trip information, see pp. 31-33.

Volleyball

September:
1 at Wichita State
4-5 Jayhawk Classic Tournament
10-11 KU Invitational Tournament
18-19 at University of Illinois–Chicago Tournament
20 at Northern Illinois
25 at Colorado
26 at Wyoming
30 at Kansas State

October:
2-3 at Arkansas State Tournament
3 Nebraska
14 at Missouri
16-17 at DePaul Tournament
21 at Oklahoma
24 Iowa State
28 at Nebraska
31 at Colorado

November:
4 Missouri
11 Kansas State
14 at Iowa State
21 at Oklahoma
27-28 at Big Eight Tournament, Omaha, Neb.

Home matches played at Allen Field House.

Cross Country
Men's and Women's

September:
5 Southern Illinois
12 Jayhawk Invitational

October:
3 at Minnesota, Minneapolis
18 at Michigan Invitational, Ann Arbor
31 at Big Eight Championships, Boulder, Colo.

November:
14 at District V Championships, Ames, Iowa
27 at NCAA Championships, Bloomington, Ind.

Home meets run at Rim Rock Farm, north of Lawrence in Jefferson County; call Track Office for directions. (913) 864-3686.

Chancellor James Marvin in 1878 persuaded a local farmer, N. P. Domig, to donate two bushels of walnuts for campus. Marvin himself planted many of the walnuts in the grove that Kansas Regents later named in his honor.

KANSAS ALUMNI MAGAZINE
Ride, captain, ride

Even if he wins a gold medal in the Summer Olympics, Topekan Nathan Sheafor probably won’t snare megabuck endorsement contracts. His event, team time-trials cycling, won’t even be seen on telecasts of the Barcelona Games. But Sheafor, ’85, captain of the U.S. National Cycling Team and a three-time national champ with 35 career victories, doesn’t mind. To compete in the Olympics, where cycling still is for amateurs only, he has shunned opportunities to turn professional. When he and his three teammates push off July 26 for their 100-kilometer road race against the clock, Sheafor will live out the dream he began chasing seven years ago when he left his KU philosophy studies as a junior to train full-time at the Olympic Training Center in Colorado Springs.

Another Jayhawk who will represent the United States in Barcelona is Wayne Osness, professor and chairman of KU’s health, physical education and recreation department. Osness is an eight-year member of the U.S. Olympic Committee Board of Directors and chairman of its Education Committee.

Also working for the USOC is Jeff Cravens, ’86, assistant press operations director. He will coordinate a 35-member staff that includes KU sports information director Doug Vance, who will serve as a press officer for various events, including track and field.

With that kind of Kansas support, Nathan surely won’t go unnoticed.

Mother Goose it’s not, but from June to August the Museum of Natural History’s “Blue Goose” bus wings wee passengers on fascinating field trips as part of the 25-year-old Summer Workshops for Young People program.

The original Blue Goose—so christened by ornithologist and museum director Phil Humphrey—was an Air Force surplus find purchased in 1970 for chicken feed: $125. When that old bird lost its pluck, the museum in 1981 purchased a new bus for $10,700 with the stipulation, of course, that Chevrolet paint it bright blue.

Elizabeth Patton, program developer for the museum’s public education department and a 16-year summer workshops veteran, says the Blue Goose flies more than 30 missions each summer, carrying its young to fossil hunt off K-10 highway, to hunt snakes and such at KU’s Fitch Natural History Reservation, to peruse ponds and streams for aquatic life, to talk to the animals at the Topeka Zoo.

Makes you want to get a bus pass again.

One good turn deserves another

Fate has toyed with Donald Hopkins, c’58, from time to time. In May he wrote to the Association, requesting a replacement for his life membership certificate, which was charred in the Oct. 20, 1991, firestorm in Oakland, Calif.

Ten years ago the Association received another letter from Oakland. A police officer had confiscated from a juvenile offender a 1958 KU class ring engraved with barely legible initials. The staff traced the owner, who was—you guessed it—Donald Hopkins. The ring was returned safely to Hopkins, an Oakland attorney.

The KUAA staff members are glad to replace the KU valuables; we’d change Hopkins’ luck if we could.
Real food for real people

Five years ago students in Daisy Hill residence halls asked food services staff to broaden the menu and stretch the dining hours. The housing department in January will fill the order by closing the smaller kitchens in each building and opening a central cafeteria that offers an expanse of entrees from 6:45 a.m. to 9 p.m.

The multi-level dining room, with seating for about 700, will overlook the Wakarusa River valley on the east side of Lewis Hall. Specialties of the house will include made-to-order pizza and pasta; salad, bread and dessert bars; a fast-food center with a grill; self-serve ice-cream and yogurt; and stir-fry prepared while the diners watch.

What, no sushi?

They made beautiful music together

Members of the Symphonic Band blew their own horns during the Music Educators National Conference April 9 in New Orleans. The KU musicians were among students from five schools whose bands were chosen from audition tapes; KU's ensemble was the only one asked to present both a formal concert and a clinic.

Bob Foster, director of bands, calls the event the "Final Four" of the band world. And KU players have won their share of road trips. The Symphonic Band has performed at the biennial convention four times since Foster came to the University in 1971, making more appearances than any other band/conductor team.

This year's other top seeds were Wichita State University and Southern Methodist University, which presented concerts. Arkansas Tech University and the University of South Alabama performed during clinics.

Foster's wish came true when his 65-member troupe scored a standing ovation. "Those are good kids," he says. "They were well prepared, and they played as well as they can play."

A perfect end to another winning season.

John Riggins, former running back who played on KU's 1968 Orange Bowl team, made his acting debut June 2 in a play, "Illegal Motion," before a packed house at the Oiney, Md., Theatre.

Riggins, '71, who earned a spot in the Pro-Football Hall of Fame after running for the New York Jets and the Washington Redskins, plays a popular coach who falls from grace when he's accused of violating NCAA rules.

Given Riggo's well-known flair for drama, we're surprised he didn't take to the stage sooner.

Here's an unsolicited testimonial that appeared in The Kansas City Star recently: Jimmy Bowers, former owner of Westport's Jimmy's Jigger Bar & Grill, reminisced about his 35 years at the Jigger. "About 80 percent of our business is from KU Medical Center, and it's the best," Bowers told The Star. "They're real careful who they let in."

Put that in the admissions catalog.
Leading AIDS scientist joins medical faculty

Throughout the 1970s, Opendra "Bill" Narayan, a researcher at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, studied a virus that brutally attacked sheep. The virus wore many disguises to sneak into the animals' immune systems, making them susceptible to pneumonia and other diseases and ultimately causing fatal degeneration of their brains.

"We used to joke in the lab," Narayan recalls pensively, "that this would be a disaster if it occurred in humans. In 1982 it was no longer a joke. We essentially had predicted what the AIDS virus was going to do in humans."

Narayan since has become a world-renowned researcher of AIDS and its effect on the brain. Now, after 22 years at Johns Hopkins, Narayan in January will bring his research to the KU Medical Center, where he will be Marion Merrell Dow Distinguished Professor in the molecular immunology of aging. The professorship is part of a $10 million commitment that Marion Merrell Dow made to KU and the University of Missouri-Kansas City through the Scientific Education Partnership Foundation.

D. Kay Clawson, executive vice chancellor of the Medical Center, says Narayan's appointment marks the beginning of promising partnerships between the Medical Center and industry. "With the recruitment of Dr. Narayan, a truly world-class scientist," he says, "we are able to show what can be done with joint venturing between prestigious companies such as Marion Merrell Dow and the Medical Center."

Narayan, currently director of Johns Hopkins' Retrovirus Biology Laboratories, brings with him nearly $4 million in grants from the National Institutes of Health. He says he looks forward to collaborating with many KU scientists.

"There are more studies on the immune system at KU," he says, "than at Hopkins."

Narayan's KU title—professor in the molecular immunology of aging—relates circuitously to his work. Because he studies viruses, such as AIDS, that infect the brain, he examines neurological problems that sometimes occur naturally in the elderly. "Certain viruses will 'cause' aging, if you want to use that term," he says. "But it's not a natural process. This is the broadest possible interpretation of aging, that aging causes changes in the brain."

He studies the genetic structure of AIDS and how genes alter their codes to slip through the body's immune system and poison the brain. He searches for a way to give the genes a taste of their own medicine.

Because of Narayan's previous work with animal viruses, his studies have helped lead the way for many others, says Anthony S. Fauci, who oversees AIDS studies nationwide as director of the NIH Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. "His work over the past several years," Fauci says, "has laid an important foundation for the current studies on the human immunodeficiency virus, the cause of AIDS."

A native of Guyana, South America, Narayan became interested in virology while practicing as a large animal veterinarian in Minnesota and Canada, where he earned his degree at Ontario Veterinary College. Because antibiotics are ineffective against viruses, he says, "I felt total helplessness. I had to stand by and watch as animals died of viral diseases."

He returned to school at the University of Guelph, Ontario, where he completed his doctorate in virology in 1970. He then moved to Baltimore, where he began work at Johns Hopkins as a postdoctoral fellow.

Narayan and his wife, Moonie, also a Guyana native, this summer began moving into their new home on Lake Quivira, where he transplanted wildflowers from his Baltimore garden. They look forward to life in Kansas.

"Hopkins is such a big place," Narayan says. "Nobody gives a hoot whether you come or go. It was refreshing to go to KU and find out people want me to come. It's nice to be wanted."

Student's ocean study lands national prizes

The summer before her sophomore year of high school, Jennifer Reardon sat in her Lenexa home reading Newsweek. She flipped to an article about ozone depletion and the resulting danger from ultraviolet radiation. Scientists talked about skin cancer, but they also discussed hazards for ocean creatures. She began to wonder: What if the bottom of the ocean's food chain were damaged by...
UV radiation? Wouldn't that mess up Earth's entire ecosystem?

That summer she began trying to answer her question. Now a KU senior in ecology and political science, Reardon has reaped a third prestigious reward for her scientific curiosity. Last spring she was among 276 students nationally to receive the Barry M. Goldwater Scholarship, which encourages excellence in science and math.

The scholarship provides up to $7,000 for tuition, fees, books and living expenses for her senior year. Scholars were selected from more than 1,800 nominees. Reardon is the fourth KU student to be named a Goldwater Scholar since the first awards were offered in 1989.

Her phytoplankton study, which first became a project for her honors biology class at Shawnee Mission Northwest High School, already had won her the 1987 General Motors Grand Award for independent research in environmental science at the International Science and Engineering Fair in Puerto Rico. She also was a Westinghouse scholar.

Last summer Reardon joined a graduate student conducting similar experiments at the University of Hawaii's Institute of Marine Biology. The two observed that although the tiny sea plants initially recoil when exposed to ultraviolet light, they recover fairly quickly. Reardon hopes to return to Hawaii for further study. She has many more questions.

"Are we going to have such a big UV increase that it will fall outside the limits that these phytoplanktons can handle?" she says. "It doesn't look like it...."

"But what if we had a new species that could deal better with UV radiation....Then you might have one dominant organism. Say this one species was less nutritious to other organisms. Say it was bigger, harder to digest. You decrease species diversity, and you change the whole structure of the ocean, which ends up changing the whole structure of the land."

Reardon, who came to KU as an environmental-studies major, hopes ultimately to combine her knowledge of biology with an understanding of political science to affect public environmental policy. Her dream job, she says, would be to work for an organization such as UNEP, the United Nations Environmental Program based in Nairobi, Kenya.

Reardon plans to attend graduate school but is considering time off to work with the Peace Corps or perhaps as a legislative intern. She plans to teach someday. And for fun?

Farming.

Reardon last April organized a campus symposium for debate of a proposed Kansas prairie preserve in the Flint Hills. In response, a friend's family invited her to their farm.

"I pitched hay and manure and drove around in a two-ton truck," she says.

"I decided that if I had a hoe, a black Lab, a truck and some country music I'd be set for weekends." \( \circ \)

8 percent tuition hike would add scholarships

The Kansas Board of Regents in June approved an 8 percent tuition increase for Fiscal Year 1994 at KU, Kansas State University and Wichita State University. The board voted to raise tuition 6 percent at Emporia State, Fort Hays State and Pittsburgh State universities and 5 percent at the KU School of Medicine.

"The bulk of the increase is simply to help sustain our universities in their regular program offerings," says Regents Executive Director Stanley Z. Koplik. "If we had frozen tuition at last year's level, with the very modest increase from the state, our institutions would have taken a series of steps backward in terms of their standing with similar institutions."

The proposed tuition hike, which would increase at the same percentage rate for in-state and out-of-state students, follows this fall's 10 percent raise for Kansas residents and 12.5 percent raise for out-of-state students. Resident undergraduates this year will pay $728 a semester, and non-residents will pay $2,814. Student activity fees are an additional $77 for both.

With the 8 percent increase, FY 94 tuition would be $786 a semester for resident undergraduates and $3,039 a semester for non-residents.

If accepted by the Legislature, the higher tuition would generate about $10.6 million in added revenue for Regents schools in FY 94, Koplik says. Of that, the Regents would allot $2.8 million for student financial aid. Most of the money—about $2.3 million—would enhance the Kansas State Scholars program and provide additional need-based scholarships for students from Kansas. In addition, National Merit Scholars from Kansas would receive a 50 percent tuition waiver.

The Regents also would provide $88,000 to begin a new scholarship program so that talented athletes, musicians, artists and scholars from other states could pay in-state tuition in Kansas. "We're trying to extend an invi-
tation to extremely talented non-residents," Koplik says.

The plan, to be phased in over four years, would provide KU 19 scholarships in FY 1994, 38 in FY 1995, 57 in FY 1996 and 75 in FY 1997. Regents-wide, Koplik says, about 280 non-resident students would receive in-state tuition during the four years. One-third of the scholarships could be used by athletes.

Koplik says the Regents have gradually raised tuition to match charges at similar schools. "Generally we are a little behind," he says. "The Board over the past several years has kept one eye on neighboring states and another eye on reality and what Kansans can pay."

Russian program adopts Ukrainian specialty

The splintering of the Soviet Union has created a new angle for research and teaching in Russian and East European Studies. This fall the University will begin the nation's only comprehensive area study of the Ukraine.

"KU has long-established, strong academic programs in Russia and Poland," says George Woodyard, dean of international programs. "To work in Ukraine makes sense. They share borders."

KU's Russian and East European Studies program, formerly Soviet and East European Studies, is one of 10 national resource centers recognized and funded in part by the U.S. Department of Education. In 1991 the department named KU's program second-best, after the University of California at Berkeley and ahead of Harvard, Columbia, Yale and Indiana. The program currently enrolls about 75 students.

To build the new Ukrainian curriculum, the University will arrange faculty and student exchanges with Ivan Franko University in Lviv. The exchange is doubly intriguing, Woodyard says, because Lviv, like Lawrence, flanks its nation's breadbasket. Ukrainian farm country, called the steppes, even looks like rolling Kansas wheat fields, says Maria Carlson, professor of Slavic languages and literature. "We once had a Russian visitor whom we took west of Topeka," she recalls, "and he said, 'My God, it's the steppes. He felt at home.'"

To plan the program, Woodyard and Carlson in May visited Ivan Franko University, founded in 1661. They arranged to bring three Lviv faculty members to campus this fall and hope KU faculty ultimately will teach at Ivan Franko.

KU will offer up to 30 graduate credit hours in Ukrainian language, literature, history, politics and government, philosophy and religion, economics, business and geography. Students who attend language and area-studies courses can visit Lviv next summer for a six-week Advanced Ukrainian Language and Culture Program. Carlson expects about a dozen students to take the trip. And she someday hopes to host Ukrainian students at KU.

"This allows us to offer students an unusual opportunity to sit on top of history as it happens," she says, "with people who can help them understand events."

Couple's fund will assist programs campuswide

A bequest of $2.3 million from Lloyd H. "Rupe" Ruppenthal, C'23, F'29, and his wife, Bernice Cook Ruppenthal, C'23, has established a fund in their names to benefit the University's unrestricted needs. Their gift has been included in Campaign Kansas, which ended June 30 (Kansas Alumni will report the campaign's complete results this fall).

Unrestricted gifts support scholarships, fellowships, merit awards, minority recruitment, distinguished professorships, libraries, research, scholarly writing and visiting lecturers. "This marvelous gift will touch the lives of many deserving faculty and students," says Chancellor Gene A. Budig. "It will make KU a far better institution."

Lloyd Ruppenthal, a Russell native, made his career as an attorney in McPherson. He served twice as a state senator, once from 1941 to 1942, when he retired to serve in the U.S. Air Force, and again from 1949 to 1953.

For the University he served 35 years as a member of the Endowment Association Board of Trustees, helping organize KU's first major fund-raising drive, the Program for Progress. He was Endowment Association president from 1972 to 1976, and vice president of the Alumni Association Board of Directors in 1942-43.

In 1975 the University and the Alumni Association gave Rup-

LASTING IMPACT: The Ruppenthals' unrestricted $2.3 million bequest will meet needs across the University for many years.
'Hawks eager to settle scores from last fall

No ifs ands or buts about it. Glen Mason is one of the best second-guessers around. Just ask him. Since the 1991 football season, he has replayed many times what might have been.

Specifically, the Kansas coach recalls last-minute losses at Kansas State and Colorado—games KU had dominated—that made the difference between an 8-3 and a 6-5 record. Between playing and watching a bowl game.

"We had some close setbacks last year," says Mason. "Did we have a good season? Yeah, we had a good season. We took this program from a loser to a winner. Could it have been great? Sure, it could have been."

The Kansas State debacle sticks worst in Mason's craw. Kansas smothered the Wildcats for three quarters but made six turnovers into a meager 12 points. Then with 10 minutes to go and leading 12-3, the Jayhawks tried a pass on fourth and one at the Wildcat 15 that KSU intercepted in the end zone. The Wildcats rallied for a 16-12 victory.

The loss hurt so much that, a few weeks after Kansas walloped Missouri to complete its first winning season since 1988, KU players were seen sporting T-shirts imprinted with the KSU score. In purple. The message was obvious.

"We have not arrived as a program," Mason says. "We took a huge step, a monumental step, by winning more games than we lost. But this year, that's not going to satisfy me or anyone else associated with this program."

Indeed, as Mason enters his fifth season at Kansas, he has not forgotten that during his first year one newspaper article had suggested that KU and Kansas State scrap their football programs.

For his first three seasons, Mason couldn't field the talent or the depth to do much better than 1-10, 4-7 and 3-7-1. But the 6-5 showing last autumn signaled to him, his team and the rest of the Big Eight that Kansas was no longer a pigskin patsy.

Reaching the next level may prove the sternest test of all. Seven of KU's 11 opponents this fall had winning records in 1991; five played in bowl games. That group includes Pac-10 powerhouse California-Berkeley, which roars into Lawrence Sept. 24 for a Thursday night ESPN game. Under portable lights, the Jayhawks will play the school's first nationally televised game since a forgettable loss to Oklahoma in 1986.

"It reflects where the program has come since 1988," Mason says of the TV exposure. "I was recently at a CFA/Big Eight television meeting, and that was the first time the CFA people talked about. They think they've got a prime matchup early in the season."

Individual honors are another sign of KU's football resurgence. Two Jayhawks who have earned extensive pre-season attention are junior punter/place-kicker Dan Eichloff and senior defensive tackle Dana Stubblefield. Both will be featured as Playboy All-Americans.

Eichloff paced the Big Eight in both punting (.42.3 average) and field goals (18 for 24) last season and was named second-team All-American at both positions. Eichloff, who was born in Germany and moved to the United States in 1984, has made 33 of 45 field goal tries and kicked at least one three-pointer in 20 of 22 career games. His longest so far was a 58-yarder that beat K-State his freshman year. He also has four punts of 60 yards.
When Kansas and California-Berkeley tangle after dusk Sept.24 in Memorial Stadium, the Jayhawks hope to improve on KU’s so-so nocturnal record of 23-34-6. Recent history suggests the Jayhawks are becoming night owls: KU opened the 1991 season by preying upon Toledo, 30-7.

The only previous night game in Memorial Stadium was in 1931, when the field shined under a portable system devised by Phog Allen, then KU’s athletic director. Cross-town foe Haskell shut out KU, 6-0.

Kansas teams have played three other local night games, all at Haskell Stadium. For a late-afternoon game in 1986, ABC erected lights at Memorial Stadium. The tussle between Kansas and Oklahoma ended in a rain-drenched 64-3 Sooner rout.

The Cal contest actually will mark the second consecutive 1992 night battle for the Jayhawks, who also play after sunset in Tulsa on Sept. 19. Mason unsuccessfully sought to switch the game with the Golden Hurricane to a later date. “Cal doesn’t play on Sept. 19, and we have to play a night road game, then come back on five days rest,” Mason says. “It’s definitely to Cal’s advantage. But we’ll show up, and we’ll be prepared.”

or more and 16 of 50 yards or more; a 54-yarder is his career best, although as a freshman he had a 76-yarder called back because of a penalty.

I wouldn’t have him for anybody,” Mason says. “He is a field-position weapon. The great thing is he’s only a junior and he’s already one of the best kickers and punters in the country.”

As for Stubblefield, a 6-3, 280-pounder who had 77 tackles and 10 quarterback sacks in 1991, Mason thinks he’s become the finest defensive lineman in the Big Eight and perhaps the nation. “He makes big plays,” Mason says. “He’s been committed to learning the position and improving physically.

He lost weight and gained strength and quickness going into last year, and he established himself as one of the dominant players. He forces opponents to try special things to stop him.”

Mason is quick to acknowledge that Kansas’ offense in 1991 was erratic. He rue the many times KU failed to convert scoring opportunities.

But he liked what he saw in spring drills. “I think our offense will be much improved,” he says. That’s saying a lot, especially since KU has lost tailback Tony Sands, the school’s all-time rushing leader whose legacy includes an NCAA-record, 396-yard game in his final match against Missouri.

“We’ll miss Tony,” Mason says. “But we have running backs ready to do what it will take for us to be successful.”

KU is loaded with tailbacks, led by seniors Maurice Douglas and Chaka Johnson and junior George White. Douglas in the spring won first-string honors, with Johnson and White close behind. Fulback Monte Cozrens will throw blocks for whoever runs in Sands’ shoes.

At quarterback will be senior Chip Hilleary, who rushed for 14 touchdowns but threw for only six scores—a Big Eight low—during an inconsistent junior season. “I’d be the first to say Chip Hilleary in 1991 didn’t have the type of year he expected to have or we expected him to have,” Mason says. “He had some problems. But he did finish strong. This year he needs to start that way and keep it up.”

Hilleary loses his favorite target of the past two seasons: Kenny Drayton. But junior tight end Chad Fette and senior wide receiver Rob Licursi, both of whom received medical hardship rulings last season, return. Licursi and Fette in 1990 were KU’s second- and third-leading receivers.

The offensive line returns four starters: center Dan Schmidt, tackle Keith Loneker, guard Hessler Hampstead and tight end Dwayne Chandler. A fifth starter, Scott Imwalle, won’t play his senior year because of a career-ending neck injury he suffered against Nebraska.

Defensively, Kansas has climbed further in recent years than any other major college team. The 1988 Jayhawk defense formed an 11-man welcome mat for opponents, who charged through for an average of 326 yards a game.

That’s still the worst ever in NCAA history, but it’s just that—history. Last fall, the Kansas defense was much less hospitable, allowing only 241.7 yards a game—29th best in the nation.

KU’s 1992 defense could be nastier. Eight starters return, all linemen and linebackers. Stubblefield anchors what Mason says will be the league’s toughest line. Stubblefield agrees. “Offensive coordinators,” he says, “will know when we’re coming to town.”

At the other tackle spot, senior Gilbert Brown and junior Chris Maumalanga battle for playing time; Maumalanga emerged the victor during spring ball. They’ll be pushed by Mike Steele, a junior transfer from the University of Georgia. Steele, a Wichita native who was first-team all-state as a high school senior, started all 11 games as a sophomore at Georgia.

At the defensive ends, sophomore Sylvester Wright and junior Guy Howard in the spring were listed as first-stringers, but seniors Kyle Moore and junior Ty Moeder are capable reinforcements. Moeder had 14 tackles and a fumble recovery in the spring game.

Kansas has five experienced outside linebackers in Hassan Bailey, Don Davis, Robert Mitchell, Sylvester Wright and Harold Harris. Bailey, a senior who was
second in tackles last fall with 78, and sophomore Davis in the spring kept their 1991 starting jobs.
Starter Steve Harvey will return as inside linebacker. A sophomore, Harvey last fall had 76 tackles and
won conference Newcomer-of-the-Year.

The difference between a good defense and a great one rests in
the secondary, where the Jayhawks must replace three starters,
including free safety Doug Terry, who last fall led the team with 93
tackles. "He was to our defense what Tony Sands was to our
team," Mason says.

Kwamie Lassiter, a transfer from Butler County Community
College, emerged in the spring as the top candidate to replace
Terry. But Mason makes it clear that the secondary is KU's most unsettled
area. "We may," he says, "have some incoming freshmen who help us out."

Mason redshirted 18 freshmen and one junior college transfer last fall, and
he'll probably hold back a similar number of incoming players this year. "If a
guy is good enough to play as a freshman he'll play," Mason says. "Our overall
talent level has increased, so it's tougher now for freshmen to play, but that's what
you want to see. The top teams are playing
older guys. There's a big difference
between 17- and 18-year-old boys and 21-
and 22-year-old men."

The latest recruiting class—the fourth
KU group in a row ranked in the nation's
top 30 by major recruiting services—
includes two quarterbacks: Johnny Mattress, a transfer from Coffeyville
Community College; and freshman Brian
Schottenheimer. Mattress threw for more
than 3,000 yards and 28 touchdowns in
two years for the Red Ravens. Schotten-
heimer, son of Kansas City Chiefs coach
Marty Schottenheimer, passed for 2,986
yards and 26 touchdowns the past two
seasons and last fall led Blue Valley High
to an undefeated record and the Kansas
5A championship.

Another stellar in-state signee is Gar-
den City's Jim Moore, a 6-3, 225-pound
tight end who made Parade All-America,
catching 25 passes for 433 yards as a
senior. Moore also graduated from high
school with a 4.0 grade point average.

A top out-of-state newcomer is Ron-
nie Ward, a 6-2, 215-pound linebacker
from St. Louis who was Missouri's
Gatorade Player-of-the-Year and one of
five finalists for Gatorade's national
award. Ward notched 36 solo tackles and
four fumble recoveries as a senior.

Sixty-five Jayhawks stuck around
Lawrence this summer to work or attend
summer school—and to stay in shape with
strength coach Fred Roll. That's about how
many scholarship players suited up for
Mason's first season.

Mason revels in the increased enthusi-
siasm for football among students, faculty
and the Lawrence community. Now, he
says, the spirit is spreading statewide.
"Fans think we can be competitive," he
says. "I'm optimistic too. I tell everybody
that's a new word in my vocabulary,
now that everyone has been through.

"I won't make predictions, but coming
into this season, there is no doubt in my
mind that we can beat every team on our
schedule if we play to our potential. I
haven't been able to say that before. It
feels good to say it."

Temple slides home safe
after 40-year KU career

Forty years after he first joined the
Kansas athletic department as an assis-
tant baseball coach, Floyd Temple retired
June 30, leaving behind what athletics
director Bob Frederick calls a "legacy of
undying loyalty to his players, his col-
leagues and the University of Kansas."

Through 28 years (1954-81), Temple
coached KU baseball teams to 436 wins.
He became an assistant athletics director
in 1981. Only one other coach, Forrest C.
"Phog" Allen, served Kansas for more
than 40 years.

The Coffeyville native was inducted
into Wichita's Kansas Baseball Hall of
Fame in 1966 and last spring entered the
KU Athletics Hall of Fame. Kansas had
retired his uniform in 1982, a year after
he left coaching.

As an administrator he supervised
the operation of facilities, the strength
and equipment programs and the softball
and golf programs. He also managed
game-day logistics for football and men's
basketball.

"He is truly a Jayhawk who bleeds
crimson and blue," Frederick says. "We
will miss him greatly."
City managers perform government's most basic chores. They make sure the streets are pot-hole free, garbage is collected, water's safe and zoning's consistent. They work with citizen coalitions and elected officials, struggling to balance strong opinions, conflicting needs and political pressures. They must be able to remember the Federalist Papers while white-water canoeing.

Democracy may be as old as ancient Greece, but the job of city manager, the professional administrator standing guard at democracy's front lines, is relatively new.

The first city manager showed up for work in Staunton, Va., in 1908. Kansas' first city managers—Wichita's Lois Ash and El Dorado's Bert Wells—signed on in 1917.

This year, as Kansas celebrates the 75th anniversary of the adoption of city management as a constitutional form of government, 52 of the state's 627 cities have some form of city management. Graduates of the University's Edwin O. Steene Graduate Program in Public Administration sit behind the top desks of almost half of the Kansas cities that hire managers. More than 50 KU alumni work in Kansas county or city governments.

KU's fingerprints can be found all over the pages of Kansas' city management story, and to know the story is to understand why across the nation city managers have christened KU "the Mecca of city management."

At the turn of the century, citizens bent on fighting diseases like machine politics and graft focused on reform and the city manager form of government as the cures. Believing democracy began at home, they wanted to banish the corruption that beset cities with mayors and
unwieldy city councils or the lack of expertise that plagued cities with smaller but equally unworkable city commissions. They wanted intelligent, responsive government.

James Drury, retired KU professor of political science who's writing the fourth edition of his book *Government of Kansas*, says Kansas already had a pretty clean political record. People pushed for city management more because they wanted to improve efficiency rather than to remove corruption.

Between 1900 and 1910, Kansas' population had jumped almost 50 percent to 492,000 people. More people meant more problems. Local governments— with their politicking and elected, but untrained, officials— couldn't respond to citizens' needs for safety, sanitary and well-managed cities.

The University helped Kansans take a practical, educational approach to reform. In 1909 Richard Rees Price, a professor of University Extension, set up the Municipal Reference Bureau and helped found the League of Kansas Municipalities.

The League, from its Fraser Hall office, supported reform and the commission-manager plan. It also encouraged passage of the Home Rule Amendment, which would give Kansans the right to adopt city charters and choose their form of government.

Not everyone, however, supported a city manager. Opponents of the commission-manager plan predicted unelected managers would circumvent the democratic process.

Clarence A. Dykstra, a popular KU professor and the first chairman of the new department of political science, said the commission-manager plan wouldn't undermine democracy. In fact, the plan had awakened civic consciousness nationwide because voters knew they could get unresponsive managers fired.

Dykstra drafted Kansas' first city manager law and, on Feb. 16, 1917, the bill, with slight amendment, received legislative approval. He believed the manager plan would create a new, public profession that would require interested young men to study and prepare themselves for this new field.

Dykstra, who left KU in 1918, set his own sights on this nascent profession. From 1930 to 1937, as the city manager of Cincinnati, he administered the first large city to experiment with the manager plan. He proved it worked.

When the Depression squeezed other cities into bankruptcy, Cincinnati, a Kansas City Star reporter wrote, had dollars in the bank, a balanced budget, a decreasing bond debt and one of the lowest tax delinquency rates in the country.

In 1931 Edwin O. Stene, a quiet, shy young professor, with a fresh PhD in political science from the University of Minnesota, moved with his wife and infant son to the University of Cincinnati. It's not known whether Dykstra or Stene ever met, much less spoke to each other. But if the country was watching Dykstra and his Cincinnati experiment with interest, surely the new assistant professor must have noticed the former Jayhawk in the Cincinnati spotlight. Perhaps Stene's own interest in city management was strengthened by Dykstra's success.

In 1934 Stene left Cincinnati for Lawrence, arriving at the University in the midst of the Depression. KU and Kansas had just endured a 50-percent budget reduction. The University was small—about 3,000 students—and the department of political science had a faculty of four. Nothing in his early KU years suggested Stene would develop into one of this nation's most admired educators of city managers and one of city management's strongest supporters.

In the '30s and '40s, Stene did offer short courses to city managers in Kansas and Missouri who were desperate for any infor-
A KANSAS CITY STAR

Kansas may be celebrating 75 years of city management as a form of government, but Kansas City, Kan., has a little less than a decade's worth of experience with the council-manager plan. The plan's 10th anniversary in 1993 will feel all the sweeter now that Wyandotte County and its three cities of Kansas City, Bonner Springs and Edwardsville received the All-America City Award this June.

Dennis Hays, '76, '88, Kansas City's deputy city administrator, says his city's switch in 1983 to the council-manager form of government helped the community grab this prestigious honor.

The national selection panel chose this year's top 10 communities by examining their success with volunteerism, education and coordinated planning. The manager plan boosted Kansas City's achievements in all three areas.

"The council-manager plan brought more participation in government," says Hays, who since 1983 has held Kansas City's No. 2 management spot. Under the commission plan, he says, three white men made all the decisions. Today's larger council includes a woman and people from black and Hispanic communities.

Participation reaches beyond a more diverse council. A surge in community involvement has brought participation in city planning totaling more than 12,000 citizen hours, plus active volunteerism in the neighborhoods and teacher-family networking in the schools.

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county administrator for Johnson County, both estimate the influence went beyond the number of interns placed. The success of the management program, they say, helped double the number of Kansas cities that switched to a management plan.

The program was among the first in the country to offer a master's with the concentration in city management. Other programs followed, but none offered the combination of ingredients students got at KU: the field experience, the tight professional and personal bonds the program cultivated among its alumni, and the reflective, case-study method emphasizing professionalism and ethics.

Ethics. The word pops up frequently when people speak of KU's program. "Ethan Allen and Ed Stere found people who had exceptional academic credentials," says Bob Kipp, g'56, "and they melded them into a group that had a sense of profession."

Kipp, former city manager of Kansas City, Mo., and the current group vice president for Hallmark Cards Inc., says the students shared important values: integrity, a sense of right and wrong and a commitment to public service.

The lessons learned at KU also exerted a more subtle influence on Kansas government, says WSU's Flentje. "KU has contributed toward an expectation that cities will be managed in a professional way."

Kansans, he says, don't put up with scandal, and KU helped create the public expectation that local government will be conducted in an aboveboard, professional way. "When a city manager gets caught with his hand in the till—and it's happened—it's the expectation that's viewed with disdain," he says.

Kansans' clean-government approach helps attract skilled managers who want to work in the state. "In contrast to Kansas, there are states like Oklahoma," Flentje says, "which are highly politicized and where officials would just as soon hire a cousin for a city job."

In addition to the program's emphasis on ethics and professionalism, the KUCIMAT—the Kansas University City Management Training—alumni network remains one of the program's strengths and has helped the MPA program maintain its regional and national influence.

"KUCIMAT happened gradually," says Kipp. "The name wasn't even there in the early years. But as more and more graduates spread around the nation, the network grew, the program gained national recognition and the graduates started to organize."

Romzek says KU's program has helped direct women and minorities into city-management jobs.

Chesney, former president of the Kansas Managers Association, estimates that in the early years about one-quarter of the city managers were KUCIMAT. Many traded job leads over the phone. They also helped one another keep sane in a profession based on the philosophy that citizens rule through their elected officials, who could—and did—fire managers on the spot.

"I had a manager friend," says Chesney, "who saved the boxes from everything he bought so he could pack at a moment's notice." Chesney counts himself lucky. "I've never lost a day's work. When I left a job on Friday, I had another to go to on Monday." Some managers went a year before finding another job.

The roller coaster ride and public criticism can bruise families. Faye Watson, widow of former Lawrence city manager Buford Watson, g'58, says Steine tried to prepare his students by asking the Watsons to speak to classes about the job's pressures. "Students even came to our home," Watson says. "We spoke with the interns and their families about this life they were going to lead."

The profession also can thwart women managers, who until the 1970s were virtually unseen in city management. "There's still a glass ceiling for women and minorities," says Barbara Romzek, who has directed the MPA program since 1987.

"They can rise, but just so far."

Romzek says women face more scrutiny than their male colleagues. Interviewers wonder, Will she have a family? If she's single, will she behave? Romzek recalls one unmarried graduate was asked during her interview if she intended to be discreet.

Through inside connections and recommendations, the KUCIMAT women also have formed their own support group, says Romzek, and are reaching across the class generations to help one another.

Romzek says the program also has led the way in opening the profession to women and minorities. "KU is a major, national pipeline for future city managers, so we play a strong part in selecting and training the people who will get placed in management positions."

She believes the program's push to integrate the pipeline shows a broadening of KU's influence. "Minorities make up a quarter of this fall's entry-level class," she says, "and for several years women have made up 50 percent." By integrating the pipeline, she says, KU will help open the "old boy" network to include others.

With 500 program graduates managing local governments nationwide, KUCIMATs play a predominant role in the profession, says Romzek. The figures prove her right.

Four KUCIMATs—the late Larry Gish, g'54: George Schrader, g'55; Kipp; and Watson—have served as presidents of the 7,000-member International City Management Association, and even more have served on the ICMA's board of directors. ICMA has conferred more than 20 percent of its annual professional awards to KU alumni, who represent only 3 percent of its membership.

Bill Hansell, ICMA's executive director since 1983, says the MPA program is among the top three or five in the country. "The council-manager plan has been examined, defended, practiced and preserved at KU," says Hansell. He credits KU with not only educating professionals, but also with producing outstanding city-management research. "KU," he says, "is the home of orthodoxy in city management."

—Judith Galas, g'82, lives in Lawrence.

"A Passion for People and Public Service," her chapter on Edwin O. Stere, will appear this fall in a Wichita State University monograph on city management in Kansas.
The Memphis discount store was packed. Customer after customer stepped into the checkout line. Nearby stood an elderly African-American woman, patiently holding her basket of intended purchases.

Ken Goings asked her if she would like to go ahead of him, but she politely declined. After he repeated the offer to no avail, a dreadful realization gripped him. "I'd seen this behavior before, in a few other elderly blacks in Memphis," says Goings, who also is African-American.

"She was waiting for all the white people to go through. It used to be the custom that if a black person was in line and a white person got in line behind them, the black person was supposed to step out of line."

Jim Crow laws may no longer stain the books, but bad memories and belittling practices linger, as Goings' encounter attests. They kept the woman from taking her rightful place in line.

This comes as no great epiphany for Goings, a professor of history at Florida Atlantic University in Boca Raton. From his extensive research for a book on the African-American experience in Memphis, where he lived and taught from 1988 to 1991, Goings knows well the violence and humiliation blacks have suffered there.

So a paradox teases Goings. If Memphis blacks have endured such pain, why has the city's black community continued to grow since the Civil War? What can the Memphis story tell us about urban black migration in America? As Goings constructs an answer, he looks to KU history professor David Katzman for help in fitting the pieces together.

Goings is one of 13 college professors in Lawrence this summer for an eight-week National Endowment for the Humanities seminar, "The Growth of African-American Urban Communities." Steering the professors through history from the early slave trade through the Harlem Renaissance is Katzman, a nationally known scholar who has researched black communities and urban life. Several books he has written, co-authored or edited deepen the seminar's bibliography.

As the participants pored over Katzman's assigned readings and pursued personal research, they examined the historical roots of the current urban crisis in the United States—most recently symbolized by the riots in Los Angeles and other cities. With their lenses widened over three centuries of African-American history, they identified past social, political and economic events and cycles that ring strikingly familiar in 1992.

From the era of the Old South to today's South-Central L.A., African-Americans have built strong communities to push for social and economic equality.

Now, as racial tensions rumble through U.S. cities, scholars on campus for an NEH seminar view the unrest from a historical perspective. by BILL WOODARD

This is the second time in three years the NEH has asked Katzman to teach a seminar on black history to college professors. Most participants come from non-PhD-granting institutions, where professors teach four or five classes a semester and have little time for research, reading or reflection.

Patrick Idoye, a drama professor at Bennett College, an all-black women's school of 750 in Greensboro, N.C., calls the seminar "an incredible opportunity to recharge my batteries." He teaches as many as 17 credit hours a semester. "I have no time for anything else," he says. "I am thrilled to immerse myself in the literature, learn the current thought, to have the chance to just think and to discuss theories with colleagues."

More than 30 faculty applied for a dozen spots in Katzman's seminar, which is one of about 50 NEH seminars offered this summer; a 13th space was added to welcome a foreign scholar, Miloud Barkaoui, an English and American Studies professor at the University of Annaba in Algeria. To cover living expenses, all receive stipends from Katzman's $86,175 NEH grant.

The professors represent history, music, political science, sociology, theatre, philosophy and education. Katzman says the mixture of disciplines allows the class to examine communities more fully, to read texts in different ways. "No one field owns this topic," he says.

Katzman draws the group together Tuesday and Thursday mornings at the Hall Center for the Humanities. They congregate for daily lunches at the Kansas Union to which Katzman occasionally
invites other KU scholars whose research involves African-American studies. In the evenings they gather at Meadowbrook apartment complex, where they live during the eight weeks.

Andrew DeBicki, University distinguished professor of Spanish and Portuguese and director of the Hall Center, calls the NEH seminars "the perfect classes. You have people already in the field who are highly motivated to work hard."

DeBicki, who also has taught an NEH seminar, says the camaraderie that develops ultimately can benefit the University. "We hope the participants will recommend their top students to consider Kansas for graduate school."

Katzman began the seminar by dissecting the contemporary L.A. riots; he then turned back the clock in subsequent sessions to discuss black migration, the slave community, free persons of color, Emancipation and Reconstruction, black thought and leadership, the late 19th- and early 20th-century ghettos and, finally, World War I and the 1920s.

"One of my biases as a historian," he says, "is that the present is explained at least in part by the past." He adds wryly that African-American issues and black-white relations are "often debated in the mass media and in politics with much heat and little knowledge."

Katzman points out that the United States has a sorrowfully long history of race riots, both before and after the Civil War. Most pitted white mobs—often with local or state police support—against black communities. Look back 100 to 150 years, and the evidence quickly mounts that white leaders—in the North and the South—used riots to confine blacks in a separate, permanent underclass.

A riot May 1-4, 1866, in Memphis even had specific targets. Police and other white individuals perceived certain black migrants as threatening and "seditious" because they grew so quickly in number and because they flaunted their emancipation by refusing to defer to whites. The attackers meant to chase these blacks off; they didn't bother chasing the black residents, who knew their place in Memphis society. After four days, 46 blacks and two whites were dead. 75 people of both races were injured and five black women had been raped.

Many more riots and lynchings scarred the late 19th and early 20th centuries. W.E.B. Du Bois cited the September 1906 riot in Atlanta as the impetus for his 19107 establishment of the Niagara Movement, a black protest against racial injustice.

A 1908 riot in Abraham Lincoln's hometown of Springfield, Ill., prompted the formation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The NAACP and the Niagara Movement, however, couldn't physically protect blacks from harm. The first significant organized black resistance to rioting whites, in fact, did not occur until Chicago's "Red Summer" of 1919, when African-American veterans of World War I took up arms against their attackers. That July 38 people were killed and more than 500 were injured.

The ties from these violent historical events to 1992 crises are indirect but important. Early U.S. race riots undoubt-
edly helped shape the experience of African-Americans today. They at least partially influenced where blacks moved, lived and worked and what they painted, wrote and played as artists and musicians, Katzman says.

He says the May 1992 riots more directly resemble the August 1965 riots in the Watts section of Los Angeles, which left 34 people dead and $200 million in property damage after six days of violence. Like the May 1992 riots, the 1965 Watts riots remained within the inner city and destroyed local institutions. They also reflected a similar rage and pessimistic frustration with mainstream American society, according to seminar participants.

In 1965 President Lyndon B. Johnson appointed a panel to study the rash of race riots sweeping America. The Kerner Commission, as it came to be known, was the first national assessment of race riots. Its final report, which examined Watts as well as the July 1967 riots in Newark, N.J., and Detroit, warned that America had become a two-tiered society—separate but unequal, black and white—that would suffer unceasing urban violence and turmoil until the nation addressed the inequities. However, after 1967, riots trickled down from larger to smaller cities and did not repeat anywhere until the riots after Martin Luther King Jr.’s 1968 assassination.

Historians now consider the Kerner Commission report alarmist, but Katzman notes that in the hours after the ’65 riots, many pundits in politics and the press matched or surpassed the gloomy but inaccurate predictions of ’65.

“IT’S CLEAR TO ME,” Katzman says, “that much of the commentary simply is not familiar with the riot literature of the 1960s.” If this riot is like previous riots, he says, the rioters were not homeless or unemployed. “People so alienated from society do not riot,” he says. “Those who do are the ones working 40 hours a week for just above minimum wage, who are working hard but who do not feel society is rewarding them...The rioting was integrated, too, so while race is an important factor, it’s not the only factor.”

As historians contemplate the ’92 riots, then, they return to the origins of black urban communities and their economic structure. For example, Katzman now is researching the black male working class during the late 19th century, focusing on longshoremen, construction workers, bartenders, waiters and other service workers.

Katzman says that as America industrialized, racism pinned blacks in traditional service jobs, denying them entrance into the emerging economy. Further, when whites began to respect barbering, for example, as a skilled rather than service job, they began usurping such positions.

Lewis Suggs, a professor of history at Clemson University, also looks to the 19th century, arguing that the roots of today’s troubles can be traced to the election of 1876 and the Compromise of 1877. He notes that the popular vote to Democrat Samuel J. Tilden, but several states had submitted two sets of Electoral College votes. In February 1877 Congress declared Hayes president by one electoral vote after the Republicans agreed to end Reconstruction and withdraw troops from the South. Political and business leaders then formed a new economic order by drawing together industrial giants of the North and the South.

Blacks eventually elbowed into the job market, but today a similar scene is playing out, as industrial jobs disappear. America, its manufacturing kingdom crumbling, advances upon a new domain, the information-based society. Precise, technical skills—not gritty, physical tasks—drive the new economy, leaving behind many working-class Americans of all races.

“In 1877 you had a new economic class emerging in America dominated by railroads, mining and banking,” Suggs says. “Blacks were outside the circle then, and where are many of them now that another new economic class has been created? Still outside the circle.”

The image of the elderly black woman in the Memphis store fliers back.

“We’ve allowed these problems to fester,” Ken Goings says. “The last two decades remind me of the 1970s and 1980s. There were great problems in this country that the major political parties did not want to address, knowing that they might lose power if they did.”

But the flimsy veil of compromise had torn by the end of the 19th century. In Pullman, Ill., an all-white company town that maintained sleeping cars for the railroad, employees in 1890 struck for better wages and working conditions.

The state militia quelled the strike. Lynchings also increased drastically during the decade—235 African-Americans
were publicly murdered in 1892 alone.

"Some people call that period the dead center of American politics," Going says, "where everyone tried to negotiate and stay within narrow prescriptions for problems. Then, by the 1890s, with all the labor and racial violence, the problems exploded. Similar issues have to be addressed in 1992."

Katzman approaches historical research the way television's Lt. Columbo works a murder investigation: questioning the veracity of every point, doggedly following leads, sifting the evidence for an ordinary clue that might reveal an extraordinary answer.

Puncturing holes in stories, in fact, seems to be one of this scholarly sleuth's talents. "Be skeptical," he urges in his calm, measured voice.

Some might be tempted to call Katzman's views Afrocentric, but he argues that labeling his position is pointless. His is just another way of viewing history. "Don't be afraid to disagree with me," he says. "These ideas are not set in stone."

To illustrate, Katzman recalls that American historians first viewed slavery as a paternal institution that enabled an inferior race to survive. In the 1940s historian Kenneth Stamp argued that slavery had victimized blacks and thus steered scholarship in a new direction for the field. In the past 30 years, Katzman's generation has cast aside victimization as a theme.

"We said that what slavery had done for blacks or to blacks was irrelevant," Katzman says. "Our questions were, What did blacks do in slavery? What did they do for themselves?"

Their subsequent work has yielded rich material and revealed how many African-American traditions evolved. Slaves, they have discovered, had much more autonomy, much more freedom of movement, much more control over their own lives, than past historians had ever thought possible.

For instance, scholars have reconstructed a slave economy: On Louisiana sugar plantations, owners found it more efficient to pay their slaves to gather wood on Sundays than to force them to work as part of their schedule. With the money, slaves exchanged goods and services with fellow slaves and made purchases from traveling peddlers.

In addition, historians have found that the slaves were not mimicking their owners, morally or otherwise, as some literature had suggested, but were creating their own Creole culture, a hybrid of African and American influences.

Malcolm X once said that black people had to know where they came from to know where they were going. "We look at this," Katzman says, "to answer questions of leadership, how the community was constructed, what family life was like, how these people shaped their sense of identity. The institutions that define the origins of black Americans are at least in part in the slave period."

Katzman offers Albert Raboteau's argument that the slave church was an "invisible institution" until after slavery. In Slave Religion, the Princeton professor writes that only with emancipation did slave religion become visible: he then retraces the black church's slavery roots. Similarly hidden, Katzman says, have been slave marriage and naming rituals, funeral ceremonies, communal relationships and other practices that recall African customs and influence modern black life.

"As with the money economy—we have to ask the right questions," he says. "In the past, scholars have come to African-American history with assumptions. We must shed those assumptions to get at the truth."

In his introduction to Voices from the Harlem Renaissance, editor Nathan Irvin Huggins plants the African-American quest for identity at the center of the artistic and intellectual movement that flourished from 1910 to about 1930.

"Blackness, clearly, was not only a color, it was a state of mind," he writes. The era, Huggins concludes, "brought into focus, with sharper intensity than ever before, the consciousness and reality of the Afro-American struggle for self-realization."

Cultural reflections of that struggle tantalize Patrick Idoye, who is examining several plays by August Wilson, including "Fences," against the backdrop of the Great Black Migration from 1910 to 1920, during which Southern blacks moved North in large numbers and formed new urban communities. "Many blacks left suffering in the South hoping to find better living conditions in the North but found a different kind of suffering," says Idoye, who is originally from Nigeria.

In the industrialized North, Idoye explains, black migrants entered a frightening world far removed from their farm homes. "They had moved from a personal society where everyone knew everyone..."
to an impersonal society where they lived among strangers," he says.

In those stressful days of transition, Idoye says, two things helped blacks find their way: the blues (the music prevalent in all of Wilson’s plays) and religion (a Creole hybrid of Western and African faiths).

Some, as portrayed in Wilson’s play "Joe Turner’s Come and Gone," brought their musical instruments with them. They played for money, to express their culture, to recover their sense of identity. For similar reasons, migrants sought refuge in black churches for community, for continuity—for a sympathetic ear.

"The black preacher was very charismatic," Idoye says. "A migrant could talk to him, air some of his problems, and the preacher would listen.

"These things helped them maintain their sanity in a place where everything was haywire."

The struggle between the African past and the American present is central to the migration experience, Idoye says. "All the migrants," he says, "had to resolve this conflict to come up with an identity within the American society." Today, he says, many young blacks have similar conflicts over identity.

He notes the interest among today’s black youths in taking African names, wearing Kente cloth, reading African history and literature. Even new hairstyles and dances, he maintains, reflect a yearning for the African past. When rapper M.C. Hammer gyrates onstage, Idoye says, his dancing, music and costumes trace directly back to Africa: "Those baggy pants he wears are reminiscent of the kind of baggy pants most Africans wear as part of traditional dress."

Black youths, he says, are trying to create comfortable identities. "They want to be part of America, but they also want to make the statement about their heritage that says, This is who I am."

For many years, who you were determined where you lived. Until a 1917 U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawed the practice, many Southern cities segregated races by neighborhoods. After the high court ruling, most just modified their tactics—in Atlanta, for example, some blocks were literally walled off to separate whites from blacks. At the same time, a peculiar phenomenon proliferated in the North and the West, particularly in California: restrictive covenants.

These agreements were typically the work of all-white property associations and excluded blacks and other non-Caucasians (and often Jews and Catholics) from owning homes or living in the neighborhoods. A covenant was attached to the house deed, making it a legally binding agreement. In 1919 one such covenant was challenged and upheld in California state court, prompting the practice to spread. Restrictive covenants were not banned until the U.S. Supreme Court again intervened—in 1948.

The whole concept holds morbid fascination for Les Wilson. In studying restrictive covenants and their impact on black mobility in Los Angeles from 1920 to 1930, Wilson asks fundamental questions about the migration and settlement of black communities in the city. By restricting where African-Americans could live, Wilson wonders, did the covenants confine most of the black population to east L.A.?

Wilson, assistant professor of history at New Jersey’s Montclair State University, is considering eight cases between 1920 and 1930 in which local courts upheld the restrictions. He has found that restrictive covenants did not always keep blacks from moving into neighborhoods—they just forced them out after they had arrived. Once a black family moved into a home, the neighbors dragged the seller and the new owners to court, where the judge sided with the covenant and kicked out the blacks.

In one instance, an interracial couple was told that the black husband would have to move out, while the white wife would be allowed to remain.

Wilson hopes to answer several questions. Most important, he says, "I'm trying to find out if these decisions left the impression in the black community that...you shouldn’t move into certain neighborhoods. I want to know how that affected black community development."

By the seminar’s midpoint, Ken Goings is nearing some conclusions about black migration to Memphis and other urban centers.

He thinks African-Americans saw the city as a place to exercise more freedom, as a place to find solidarity. "They regarded the cities almost as sanctuaries," he says, "believing indeed that what happened in the countryside would not happen in the city."

To some extent, he says, they were correct. But particularly in Memphis, which fell to Union forces in 1862 and became a mecca for blacks, violence intensified as the African-American population rose and whites felt threatened.

Several white riots against migrant blacks caused the blacks to flee the city, but soon after each incident blacks began heading to Memphis again. To help illuminate the reason for their return, Katzman recommended that Goings read an early 1920s article by African-American sociologist Charles Johnson. Johnson’s tentative explanation for why blacks migrated was grounded in economics: Migrants simply moved where there were jobs and, coincidentally, where there was black-white tension.

Goings found five articles published in the last year that support Johnson’s...
thesis. Now he believes that, in the instance of Memphis, whites realized they needed inexpensive workers. So after a riot they would improve conditions enough to entice blacks to return.

On May 22, 1917, Eli Person, a black man accused of killing a white girl, was abducted from deputies and burned at the stake before 15,000 people. Later the same white-run newspaper that had published "lynching extra" called for prosecution of the lynchers. "They said, it's ruining the economy," Goolsby says. "They said, We've got to have better race relations in Memphis."

He doubts South-Central L.A. will receive the same response today. "Government, police, businesses consider those people disposable," he says. "They didn't care in Watts in 1965 and they don't care now. They needed (blacks) cheap labor in these other situations.

"Things are so bad, I strongly believe that whatever happens in South-Central will make very little difference. And today, we see Hispanic-Americans, African-Americans and whites in the same desperate situation. The pool of disposable people is becoming larger and larger."

You can hear his despair.

David Katzman believes national memories—even if inaccurate—influence our view of current events and the direction our nation follows. For instance, because many people believed Reconstruction had failed, opponents of civil rights legislation for decades convinced the public and the government that laws mandating equality also would fail, Katzman says.

So when Katzman gazes into late 19th-century America, he does not see an inevitable chain of events that lead to economic discord, racial violence, segregation. Instead, he reconstructs a time when people still had choices, opportunities to set America on a different and better path. What went wrong? he asks. What went right?

Katzman holds the view that countries don't follow straight or predestined routes. Instead a nation meanders through different choices, different opportunities. And, by staring skeptically at history, we can correct our vision of the past and, perhaps, choose more wisely and more fairly in the future.

American painter Jacob Lawrence, born in 1917, for more than 50 years has illuminated black history and the contemporary black experience. Reared in Harlem, Lawrence has lived in Seattle since 1970.

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Optimism is more Lewis Suggs' style. Suggs, who returns to Clemson this fall after a year's leave to teach at Lynchburg College in Virginia, is a leading authority on the black press in America. His 1938 book on Virginia newspaperman P.B. Young prompted the University of Missouri Press to court him as biographer of Chester Franklin, publisher of The Kansas City Call from 1919 to 1954.

The NEH seminar places him near primary sources, including current publisher Lucile Bluford, c's, a staff writer in the 1930s who eventually bought the paper from Franklin. In late June he spends an afternoon interviewing Bluford about Franklin. He also plunders the extensive blach archives at the Truman Library in Independence, Mo.

"I'm looking at The Call," he says, "as an advocate, a crusader and a mirror of black life and culture in the 20th century. I'm also testing its function as a barometer of race relations and a social instrument to help acclimate migrants from the South to urban living."

The paper's battle cry in the early years, he says, was against segregated housing and job discrimination. "The Call was important for many reasons," he says. "It reached all over the Midwest and Southwest, touched many lives. And it demonstrated that a black man could be an entrepreneurial success."

The lesson of The Call influences Suggs' view of the present. "I'm a hopeful person," he says. "I think, as opposed to Watts in 1965, there's going to be more of a genuine effort to bring about reform this time. We can't give up. We have to work toward improving and uplifting society."

He's not naive. While he asserts that tension would ease if blacks and whites knew one another better, he also tells his black students that an African-American person today must be like his or her grandparents: Twice as good to get half as much.
A professor moves his class to the wilds of Costa Rica, where student archaeologists meticulously salvage pieces of lost civilizations.

Story and photographs by John Hoopes

"It stung me! Run!" Camille shouted. I heard branches swishing and dry leaves crunching as the students raced through the forest to the safety of the beach. The air was still. I crouched in a dry stream bed, deciding whether to follow or stay put. Then, between the calls of birds and noisy cicadas, I heard the buzzing. A cloud of angry bees was off to my right, getting closer.

On this morning in early April, I had been lecturing with a machete in hand. I had cut a path back into the rain forest to explore "Las Huacas," one of the best-known spots for finding buried treasure in Golfito. The holes left by looters of the ancient Indian graves were enormous. The looters most likely had been digging up gold artifacts. I had called to Camille, Andy, Cat, and Axel to come and see. Then had gone into a stream bed to look for pottery. That's when the bees struck.

African "killer" bees have replaced 95 percent of the population of the more docile European bees in Costa Rica. A hive of 30,000 or more had stung a calf to death in a nearby town the week before. When I heard the buzzing, I decided to make a dash, ducking branches and leaping over roots. All I could think about was Cat, who is allergic to bee stings. I hoped she had remembered her kit.

We reached the beach in seconds, each waving madly at dozens of angry bees that swarmed around our heads. Without time to strip or even take off our boots, we dove into the murky water at the edge of a swamp and held our breaths. The bees circled before they left. Cat was the only one who hadn't been stung. We all looked at one another, soaking wet, and laughed. This was not your typical morning in class.

African bees were only one indication that we weren't in Kansas anymore. Rain forests, screaming monkeys, leaping dolphins, an earthquake and a glimpse of movie-making were among the new experiences for students participating in the Golfito Archaeological Program, a field course in archaeology taught in southern Costa Rica during the spring semester. The program, sponsored by KU's Office of Study Abroad and department of anthropology, combined instruction in Spanish language and Latin American culture with training in archaeological excavation and laboratory techniques.

For $3,100 plus airfare, the students received 12 credit hours for the semester: 4 hours in Spanish, 6 hours in anthropology and 2 hours of independent study. The Spanish portion of the program was taught by the Centro Cultural in San Jose, a program that matches Spanish and English speakers to help each learn the other's language. Independent study projects motivated students to take advantage of their rich learning environment. Melanie Dill, a Fort Scott junior who visited private archaeological collections and taught free English classes during her stay in Golfito, says, "I learned more in four months than I ever did in four years."

As project director, I was responsible for 17 students during three months of field work in rural Costa Rica.
Twelve were undergraduate anthropology majors, five were graduate students. We hired ten Costa Rican laborers, a cook, a housekeeper and a laundress, bringing the group to 30.

The project was based in what were once the headquarters for Chiquita Banana in Costa Rica. We lived in three apartments with bunk beds and screened porches, setting up our field laboratory in the old banana company administration building and our mess hall—complete with ceiling fans and a vintage jukebox—in what used to be the table-tennis room of the company clubhouse. We rented a fire-engine red Toyota Land Cruiser. A 13-foot launch with a small outboard motor provided transportation to sites on Golfito Bay that were inaccessible by land.

The students, most of whom had never been outside the United States, spent the first four weeks of the semester-long program living with Costa Rican families. They took courses in Spanish and toured the Guayabo Archaeological Park as well as artifact collections at the National Museum, the Gold Museum and the Jade Museum in San Jose. It wasn’t all work, however. In January, as classmates in Lawrence geared up for a new semester, they went white-water rafting on a tropical river and body-surfing in the waves off a Pacific beach.

The students arrived in Golfito Feb. 9, after watching "Raiders of the Lost Ark" on the bus VCR. They stepped off the bus into a sauna. The 90-plus temperatures and 100 percent humidity are what you notice first, followed by the beauty of the rain forest.

Sandwiched between the jungle and the ocean, Golfito is a hidden corner of tropical beauty. In the 1930s the coastal town was hammered from a steep hillside that drops precipitously through rain forests into a picturesque bay. Streams flowing through the dripping forest provide the town with a reliable source of delicious, fresh water. Rain forests around Golfito have been declared a perma-

Inset, KU students in Costa Rica.

Above, a panoramic view of Golfito Bay.

KU research focused on sites located in the hills in the background as well as on tiny Pelican Island (center right).
nent reserve to protect the watershed and avoid deadly landslides. The 14,000 people who live there now are mostly families who came to work on the banana plantations owned by United Fruit Co. Today they are employed in agriculture, fishing, construction, retail and a growing tourist industry.

KU's involvement with Golfito dates to 1982, when United Fruit offered its offices and residences, as well as a 600-acre farm, to the University of Costa Rica and the University of Kansas, which have had a close relationship for nearly 35 years. The company was leaving the region and hoped university activities could help the community cope with serious economic and social problems that would result from its departure. United Fruit donated the property to the Costa Rican government, which in 1985 passed it on to the University of Costa Rica with the understanding that it would become a center for research and education sponsored by the University of Costa Rica, the University of Kansas and Kansas State University.

After United Fruit left in 1984, Golfito lapsed into serious economic depression. Assistance programs stalled for lack of funding. However, Golfito is now on the road to recovery. In 1990 the government opened a duty-free shopping mall to stem the flow of dollars to nearby Panama. With the mall came new hotels. As the economy has improved, so have hopes for development and interest in the university projects.

While hardly a "tourist trap," Golfito is beginning to benefit from the trend toward "ecological tourism" and the growing recognition of Costa Rica's spectacular beauty.

Unfortunately, the hard times and the new business in Golfito have taken their toll on sensitive archaeological sites. Unemployment gave local people the time and motivation to dig up and sell ancient artifacts. Increased tourism has brought a ready market for gold pendants and decorated pre-Columbian pottery. The destruction is alarming. If carefully preserved, these artifacts can teach us much about the cultures that lived in tropical rain forests for thousands of years before the arrival of Columbus.

Ecologists have documented the drastic effects of European populations on the forests of the New World. However, we still know little about how native peoples affected their environment.

Biologists working in the New World tropics often presume they are looking at primeval, "virgin" forests. However, archaeological research suggests that many of these forests are not "virgin" at all, but regrowth following the massive depopulation of Indians in the 16th and 17th centuries. Given the length of human occupation in Costa Rica, some of these forests may have been cut down more than once by prehistoric slash-and-burn agriculturalists. Could these forests and related ecosystems still bear the traces of human intervention over long periods? These are some of the questions that archaeological research can help address.

The Golfito Archaeology Program began in January 1990, when I visited Golfito with the assistance of a KU new-faculty grant. Sigifredo Porras, an ex-hunter and guard with the Golfito Faunal Refuge, led me to locations frequented by huaqueros (grave robbers). We talked to people who claimed to have found ancient gold treasures. Scatters of broken pottery on the beach and reports of carved stone spheres told me there were important archaeological sites that had not yet been destroyed.

I returned that June with a grant from the H. John Heinz III Charitable Trust to explore the perimeter of Golfito Bay. Exploring by foot, boat and horseback, KU graduate students Byron Loose, Downey, Idaho, and Nason Kloppenborg, Marshalltown, Iowa, and I identified the age and nature of almost 24 sites, collecting about 4,000 pottery fragments and 140 stone artifacts, including grinding stones and polished axes.

From the moment we arrived I had urged Byron and Nason to watch for shell middens. "Midden," a term of Scandinavian origin, means "refuse heap." Shell middens are common in areas where shellfish are an important part of modern diets in Golfito, so I suspected they would also appear at ancient sites. While looters in the Golfito area had found—and destroyed—ancient cemeteries, ancient homes are much more difficult to find.

I was also curious about the ancient garbage heaps themselves. Temples and tombs, though wonderful sources, tell only about special activities. Reconstructing a way of life requires a picture of both the special and the mundane. Any detective will tell you there are few better ways to find clues about your life than to look through your garbage.

But even garbage does not help to easily reconstruct the lives of ancient peoples. Only fragments survive. Often, nothing lasts. This is why the shell middens of Golfito are so important. Tropical soils are highly acid, destroying most organic remains, especially bones. However, the chemistry of shells helps neutralize this acidity, and shell middens often contain well-preserved bones. Garbage heaps with shell and bone also can contain burned food, broken pots and worn stone tools.

On a day when I had stayed in town to repair our rented pickup, Byron and Nason had found a site with a large shell midden. Beaming with pride, they brought back large potsherds that included many pieces decorated with
incision and negative painting. These told me the site was significant. When we returned the next day I was ecstatic to find hundreds of bones mixed in with shell and ancient pottery. Slashing away the vegetation with our machetes, we found the ribs and shin bone of a human.

As we cleared more vegetation, we saw that the site also had pieces of monumental stone sculpture, including a broken example of one of the region's strange stone spheres, made famous by the opening sequence of "Raiders of the Lost Ark" and depicted on Costa Rica's new paper currency. Hundreds of the spheres have been found in the southern part of the country. Carved from granite boulders without the use of metal, the largest reach nearly 8 feet in diameter. Although some spheres have been found in linear arrangements, we still know little about who made them or why. Sites like those near Golfito could help us find out.

As we motored back to town that afternoon, lightning crashed around our small boat in rain so heavy we could hardly breathe. But I was exhilarated. I knew I'd be coming back.

Last August I received a grant from the National Science Foundation to conduct excavations in the Golfito shell middens. I've always wanted to take students into the field, having had my own first experience with Costa Rican archaeology when I was 19, the summer after my junior year in college. Exploring the culture breathed life into the archaeology I'd been studying in courses. Nothing can compare to discovering a 1,500-year-old pot, brought to light for the first time since its owner dropped it.

KU's program through the Office of Study Abroad provided the perfect context for offering students a semester of archaeology in Costa Rica. The rich, tropical environment was fertile with learning opportunities. Luis Wachong, '74, who owns a hotel in Golfito, hosted a party and introduced the KU students to local high-school students eager to communicate with and guide visitors. Our students befriended 25 students from the University of Costa Rica for a social-service project during the first weeks of our stay.

UCR anthropologist Enrique March and I arranged lectures from scholars on topics as diverse as the management of African bees (given by William Ramirez, '69, PhD '79) the colonial history of southern Costa Rica, a history of the United Fruit Co., ecological tourism, marine life in the Golfo Dulce, Costa Rican archaeology and the analysis of microscopic plant remains.

Students were also treated to an experience none will ever forget—following schools of free, leaping bottlenose dolphins for hours in a rubber raft. Accompanying them was Alejandro Acevedo, a doctoral student in marine biology at Texas A & M who studies marine life in the Golfo Dulce.

Another unexpected bonus was the presence of a British crew in Golfito to make a film about the life and assassination of Brazilian environmental activist Chico Mendes. The film's art studio was in the same building as our mess hall, and students enjoyed tours of the storyboard layout and model building.

I also arranged field trips, including a bone-jarring ride to Boruca, an Indian village and one of the oldest continuously occupied towns in Costa Rica. We visited archaeologist Jeffrey Quilter's excavations at the site of Rivas, a spectacular prehistoric village with structures marked by enormous boulders near the foot of Costa Rica's highest mountain. Another weekend we accompanied Costa Rican archaeologist Higenia Quintanilla, hiking to remote sites near the mouth of the Sierpe River, boating into the country's largest mangrove swamps, and visiting recently discovered sites with stone spheres on cocoa plantations in Palmar Sur.

Our own research focused on three sites near Golfito: a hilltop village dating 1,700 to 1,200 years ago, a second village dating 1,000 to 500 years ago and a small island in the middle of the bay with evidence for occupations dating to both periods. At the village sites we dug vertical
columns through shell middens to gather information on how types of shell, bone, charcoal, pottery and stone tools changed through the life of the village. On the island we mapped stone fish weirs built in prehistoric times.

The work schedule in Golfito was a far cry from the routine in Lawrence. A typical day began at 5:30 with a chorus of bird calls, especially from the melodious jilguero (Myiastes melanops, the national bird of Costa Rica). Breakfast was served family-style between 6:30 and 7, and the workday began at 7:30. The first group left for the site at 8, when the work in the laboratory itself began. We quit fieldwork at 2 to take a break from the heat. Laboratory work continued until 5, with dinner at 5:30.

We spent evenings reading novels, playing guitars and singing and practicing Spanish with Axel, a Costa Rican assistant who became a close friend to all. Although we were frustrated at not being able to catch the Jayhawks' exciting hoopwork, with the exception of a few "Star Trek" fans (who were able to catch a version dubbed in Spanish at Axel's house), hardly anyone complained about our lack of television!

The diet was a bigger adjustment. When I hired Elieth, our cook, I told her that we wanted to eat the way the local people did. The typical Costa Rican meal features healthy servings of rice and beans—three times a day. For breakfast we ate gallopinto, the previous evening's beans and rice mixed. Fresh rice and beans were served again with lunch and dinner. Along with this we had various picadillos (cooked vegetables) with chicken, fish and other meat in tasty (but not spicy) sauces. I encouraged Elieth to introduce new tastes to the students, who appreciated most of them. The only exception was the night she served mondongo, which everyone declined after discovering it meant tripe. We consumed lots of delicious pineapples, papayas, mangoes, bananas, oranges and avocados. We also ate pejibayes, guanabanas, manzanas de agua, guabas and other exotic fruits virtually unknown back home.

Getting to Costa Purruja, the principal site, was more than just a walk down Jayhawk Boulevard. The site is on top of a 300-foot hill at the south end of Golfito Bay. It is inaccessible by car but relatively easy to reach by boat. Our boat taxi was especially busy on days when we worked at all three sites, none of which could be reached by land.

The 300-foot climb up zigzagging cow paths was incentive to get out early each morning before the sun grew too hot. Because Golfito is one of the wettest parts of the world, with more than 15 feet of rain annually, I had planned the trip for the dry season. Fortunately we did not have to contend with the daily deluges that can destroy archaeologists’ work.

Excavating a shell midden takes great care. Given the excellent preservation of material, we tried to recover everything. We sifted every bucket of soil through at least a quarter-inch mesh to catch bits of pottery, stone, charcoal and bone. We brought the most important part of the column back to the lab and sifted samples through a mesh as fine as a half-millimeter.

Careful lab work was crucial to the project's success. Each day, Cydney Generaux, Kansas City graduate student in historical administration and museum studies and our lab director, supervised the washing, drying and numbering of hundreds of sherds, bones, stone tools and other materials. Cyd also processed soil samples for fine screening in large oil drums with special mesh, much to the amusement of Golfitenos who witnessed our washing dirt.

One result of our labor is the first major sample of animal bone from prehistoric sites in southern Costa Rica. Because of the unique soil condition, almost all the bone we found was in excellent shape. We also used painstaking methods to recover bits of charcoal—the element crucial to organic plants' survival. We brought soil back to KU for extracting phytoliths, tiny inorganic particles in the cells of plants that can be used to determine the presence of cultivated plants, including maize. They will be identified by Steven Bozarth, a Ph.D. candidate in geography.

Another important contribution of our project is the largest charcoal sample ever retrieved from the region. So far, there are few radiocarbon dates from archaeological cultures in southern Costa Rica. The age of a site is an educated guess based on pottery styles—like dating a photograph based on clothing styles. The large quantities of charcoal we collected will help date sites, artifacts and other materials more accurately.

Although we already have invested three months of work, the excavations are only the beginning. The material still needs to be analyzed and interpreted. We collected more than 7,000 pottery fragments, almost 300 stone artifacts, 7 pounds of charcoal samples and thousands of bones and bone fragments. The pottery and stone artifacts already have been analyzed in part by students: Nason Kloppenborg will write his master’s thesis on ceramic form and function; Camille Quinn, an Oklahoma City graduating senior, will write her honors thesis in anthropology on regional stone tools and sculpture; and Enrico Dal Lago, a student from Italy studying at KU on a Fulbright grant, will write his master’s thesis on the famous stone balls.

Complete analysis of organic remains will require the help of specialists at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute
Institute in Panama, the National University of Costa Rica, the University of Costa Rica and a laboratory in Florida.

Even at this early stage, however, we can make some general observations about the ancient populations of Golfito. Their diets took advantage of tropical biodiversity. More than two dozen species of shellfish have been identified, including varieties of snails, clams, mussels and oysters. Among the most common fish were red snapper and snook, but sharks were also present, as were eels and rays. Shrimp and crabs were probably eaten as well, but their remains are difficult to find.

Mammals represented include deer, peccaries (wild pigs), and agoutis (rodents about the size of small dogs), although armadillos, porcupines, raccoons, coatis and tapirs were also hunted. Julie Caine, a Wichita graduating senior, collected stories from hunters in Golfito to learn about hunting strategies in the tropical forest. This summer, with a grant from the National Science Foundation, she will write a report.

So far, information on prehistoric agriculture has been the most elusive. A common interpretation is that these cultures were based on maize farming. But we have not yet identified a single burned maize kernel. Our pottery analysis revealed that flat plates, like those used by traditional cultures of northern South America for toasting cakes of manioc (a starch root), were common. Previous investigators perhaps have over-emphasized the importance of maize; principal sources of carbohydrates more likely came from hardier root crops.

Preliminary data suggest marked changes in the use of various species over several hundred years. For example, oysters appear to have been the earliest preferred shellfish. These were replaced by scallops over time, perhaps because the oyster supply dwindled. In the uppermost levels of the site, just before its abandonment, we found massive quantities of small snails and clams—species that were unpopular earlier. High proportions of these shells, which were trouble to collect, may indicate a population under stress.

As we see today, growing populations can strain natural resources. Overexploitation may be one explanation for changes in species representation. However, shellfish are also highly sensitive to more gradual changes in their habitat, such as increased sedimentation that results from forest clearing associated with agriculture. Oysters, which prefer rocky bottoms, may have decreased as rocks were covered with silt. Clams and snails, which colonize soft sediments, may have become important as silting harmed other species. Scallops, which were the most important species harvested in prehistoric Golfito, are almost completely unknown today. If we can learn the reasons for their disappearance, we can begin to resuscitate the natural wealth of the region.

Among the results of our research is evidence that human effects on rain forest and estuarine ecosystems—while accelerating in the modern age—stretch back into pre-Columbian times. Biologists who have researched "virgin" rain forests in the tropics are just beginning to appreciate that even small human populations can drastically alter the ecology of their region.

Considering humans as an important factor in the evolution of "natural" ecosystems can help us understand the long-term effects of modern human populations. Understanding how ancient populations used resources can also help us develop strategies for managing these riches in the future.

In addition to finding information to address crucial research questions, one of the most gratifying aspects of the Golfito project was its success at teaching students what it means to collect primary data. New information doesn't just appear; someone has to go and get it. Information in textbooks is often the end of the line in a long process that begins with primary research.

As teachers of chemistry, biology and engineering know, it is impossible to learn without going into the laboratory. Without knowing how data are collected, it's difficult to understand how data are translated into scholarly articles ultimately interpreted for a larger audience.

Having lived as archaeologists in an open-air laboratory, students from the Golfito program can now appreciate the real stories behind the sometimes "dry" material they read in their texts. Their experiences will give new life to their studies, whatever careers they choose to pursue.
GAME days on the Hill

DINING—Come to The Learned Club at the Adams Alumni Center for pre-game tailgate parties. Club members gather to munch a buffet lunch, sing along with the Pep Band and visit with the Jayhawk. Call (913) 864-4672 for information.

FOR HOME GAME TICKET INFORMATION—season tickets, single tickets and group sales—call 1-800-34-HAWKS or (913) 864-3141.

THE ATHLETIC DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDS that you carpoo. Arrive early, park and take a shuttle from the Robinson Gym tennis courts or the Burge Union. Gates open 1 1/2 hours before kickoff.

MUSICIANS WILL ENTERTAIN YOU while you tailgate in the parking lot on the southeast side of the stadium.

THE UNIVERSITY REMINDS YOU that Lawrence City Ordinances 4-103 and 4-215 now make it illegal to drink, consume or possess an open container of alcoholic liquor or cereal malt beverage anywhere on campus except those places that are exempt by state law, Board of Regents policy or University policy. On campus, cereal malt beverages (3.2 beer) may be sold only in the Union food service areas or served at approved events in the Kansas and Burge unions. Or Learned Club members can celebrate at the Adams Alumni Center.

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TOTAL PRICE

MAIL THIS FORM WITH YOUR CHECK OR CHARGE AUTHORIZATION TO:

Kansas Alumni Association
1266 Oread Ave.
Lawrence, KS 66045-1600

Name __________________________ Phone (H) __________________________
Address ________________________ Phone (B) __________________________
City __________________________ State ______ Zip __________
Enclosed is my check for $ ________ made payable to Kansas Alumni Association, or charge my

O Visa                             Exp. date __________
O Mastercard                       Exp. date __________

Print name as it appears on card

32 JULY/AUGUST 1992
1992 Away Games

Oregon State, September 5
Pre-game Pep Rally in Corvallis
Stewart Center (next to stadium), Ag. Production Room
10:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. Kickoff at 1 p.m.
$10 includes brunch & cash bar
$18 game ticket
Deadline for reservations is August 21.
Tickets will be mailed prior to the game.
For more information call Brett Fuller at (913) 864-4760.

Tulsa, September 19
Pre-game Pep Rally in Tulsa
KU tent 2 blocks north of the stadium
Corner of 5th & Florence Avenue
3:30-5 p.m., Kickoff at 6 p.m.
$2 adults
$1 children under 12
$15 game ticket
The Marching Jayhawks and cheerleaders will be at the game.
Pep rally price includes a crimson and blue pompon, a raffle ticket and snacks.
Deadline for reservations is August 31.
Tickets will be mailed prior to the game.
For more information call Randall Snapp at (918) 749-1479 or John Reiff at (918) 585-8100.

Missouri, November 21
Bus Trips: Lawrence, Kansas City or St. Louis to Columbia
For details of the St. Louis trip, call Michele Williams, (314) 225-1235. For Kansas City trip details check the mail for a flier coming soon from the Alumni Association.
In Lawrence: Gather at 8:30 a.m. at the Adams Alumni Center. Buses depart at 9 a.m. Kickoff at 1 p.m.
$20 transportation only
$17 game ticket
The KU Pep Band and Spirit Squad will cheer on the 'Hawks.
Deadline for reservations is November 6.
Tickets will be distributed on the bus.
For information on the Lawrence trip call Jodi Breckenridge at (913) 864-4760.

Nebraska, November 7
Pre-game Pep Rally in Lincoln
Union Ballroom, 14th & R Street
10:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. Kickoff at 1 p.m.
$10 includes brunch and cash bar
$20 game ticket
The KU Pep Band and cheerleaders will be at the game.
Deadline for reservations is October 19.
Tickets will be mailed prior to the game.
For more information call Brett Fuller at (913) 864-4760.

KANSAS ALUMNI MAGAZINE 33

1992 Home Games

Ball State, September 12*
Band Day, Trading Card Giveaway

California, September 24
ESPN Thursday Night Football
Pregame Entertainment & Pompon Giveaway
Gates open at 5 p.m. Kickoff at 7 p.m.

Kansas State, October 10*
Family Weekend

Oklahoma, October 24*
Homecoming
Picnic-Under-The-Tent

Oklahoma State, October 31*
Late Night with Roy Williams
After the game head to Allen Field House to see the KU volleyball team play Colorado. Then watch the men's basketball team warm up for the season with Late Night with Roy Williams.

Colorado, November 14*
Senior Recognition

* Games kick off at 1 p.m.
SkillSearch to help Jayhawks find jobs

The Alumni Association has a new lead to help alumni network and move ahead in their careers. The Association has begun a partnership with SkillSearch, a Nashville firm that for $49 will compile your resume for its database and present your qualifications to employers looking for help.

Brett Fuller, alumni chapter and constituent programs director, says the service offers a way for the Association to assist graduates in the job market after they leave the Hill. "There has been a void for alumni wanting to change jobs or for alumni looking to hire other KU alumni," he says. "People call us and say they want to hire a KU graduate. There's nothing we can do, and our job placement services on campus really are better equipped to help recent graduates. This helps KU people help one another."

The initial $49 fee keeps an applicant's resume on file for two years; the annual renewal rate is $25. Individuals who don't want their bosses or other employers to know they're looking around may block up to four firms from accessing their names. A participant fills out an eight-page questionnaire about career objectives, work history, salary requirements, relocation preferences, and other pertinent information, and SkillSearch compiles the information into a computerized resume.

Firms can apply for a search by calling a toll-free number, and SkillSearch guarantees to provide resumes of all qualified candidates within 24 hours. Firms also can request that SkillSearch screen candidates for them. The cost ranges from $75 for an individual job search to more than $10,000 for an unlimited, year-long search.

In addition to the resume service, participants receive the SkillSearch quarterly newsletter, with information about job trends, the economy and how to move ahead. Participants who are unhappy with the service will receive their money back at any time.

The concept of SkillSearch was conceived about four years ago by Carl R. Mullinax and Alfred J. Spencer, former IBM executives who saw a need for more efficient job-search methods. They recognized that most firms access names of unemployed people only. SkillSearch, which works exclusively with alumni associations and is available only to persons with college degrees, allows people to network while they are still employed.

Since it began in December 1990, SkillSearch has signed up 20 schools nationwide, among them Duke, North Carolina and SMU. Tanya Hobbs, SkillSearch director of member services, says she expects to sign up another 20 to 30 schools by the year's end. 'We have a target list of about 1,500,' she says.

Hobbs doesn't know how many people have been hired from the database - "We get out of the loop at some point in the negotiating process," she says - but she is confident that good matches are being made. As of mid-July, more than 300 companies had registered for the service, among them Whirlpool, CocaCola, Avon and IBM.

All Alumni Association members should have received an application for SkillSearch in early July. If you did not receive the brochure or want further information, call Brett at 913-864-4760.

Rock Chalk Review

With help from local alumni chapters, the Alumni Association gathered all the fixings—except ants—for Kansas Picnics around the state this spring. The Jayhawks first opened their baskets May 5 in Dodge City at the Boot Hill Museum Complex. Ninety-six alumni, new students and family members from the surrounding seven counties showed up for burgers, beans and lemonade on the grounds of the "Gunsmoke-style" theme park, says Jeff Johnson, external affairs and membership development director.

After supper, Johnson and Dodge City chapter leader Bill Bunyan, c'61, rounded up the picnickers in the park "saloon" for a town meeting with Alumni Association, Endowment Association and other KU representatives. Nancy Bohannon, assistant director and alumni coordinator for the Office of Admissions, talked about life on the Hill with 14 new freshmen; and R.D. Helt, recruiting coordinator for the Athletic Department, fired up the crowd for this fall's football season.

Fair weather favored KU crowds at nearly all the gatherings throughout the state. In all, 507 alumni, new students and family members met for good food and good company at nine picnics. A particularly picturesque setting was near Parsons June 15, when 45 Jayhawks from six counties dined on barbecue in a shelter overlooking Big Hill Lake. Organizer Rita Franks Spradlin, c'75, Cherryville, made sure everyone got a square meal; when the caterers forgot the bread, she drove back to town for some.

With the picnickers well-fed and cozy in the summer twilight, engineering dean Carl Locke, Kansas Alumni editor Jennifer Jackson Sanner and other KU representatives warmed memories and provided updates on campus news.

Thunderstorms tried to dampen spirits at the June 8 Hiawatha picnic, which featured an 18-hole golf scramble. But the players merely hit the clubhouse during the showers, recalls Brett Fuller, chapter and constituent programs director. They played a few rounds of cards, pitched a few golf balls at the nearest hole, tried their hands at juggling and resumed their golf game when the sky cleared.

After munching bratwurst and beans, the golfers bid to buy pieces of the old Allen Field House floor and other Jayhawk paraphernalia donated by the Athletic Department, the Alumni Association and area alumni. Although he was ill and unable to attend the picnic, Ralph "Red" Dugan, d'41, a Hiawatha native and former KU baseball coach, donated a 1939 Jayhawk and a bat from his baseball days. Dugan died July 12.

The auction raised nearly $800 for the Williams Educational Fund and for a KU scholarship for a student from northeast Kansas. This year's recipient of the annual, $350 scholarship, Robin Wilson, attended the picnic and was recognized
For Members Only

Getting Carded: Alumni Association members soon will receive new membership cards in the mail. Please note that your new card lists your degree, which designates your professional society affiliation. For instance, Jane Doe, '68, graduated from the School of Engineering in 1968 and now is a member of the engineering professional society. Of course, master's and doctoral degree holders also are invited to events hosted by schools from which they graduated. See the chart below for a list of school abbreviations.

Professional society meetings in your area provide a chance to network with other Jayhawks in your field. For more information about professional society activities please contact Brett Fuller, 913-864-4760.

You make the call: Phone Brett if you want to gather alumni to watch the Jayhawks battle California-Berkeley on ESPN Thursday Night Football at 7 p.m. Sept. 24. Reserve tables at your favorite sports bar or pull out folding chairs for a party in your home; we'll happily help with the invitations.

School Codes

a  Architecture and Urban Design
b  Business
c  College of Liberal Arts and Sciences
d  Education
e  Engineering
f  Fine Arts
h  Allied Health
j  Journalism
l  Law
m  Medicine
n  Nursing
p  Pharmacy
S  Social Welfare

by organizer Bob Gernon, b'66.

Jeff Johnson says the Alumni Association hopes to pack more picnics into next spring's schedule, and he encourages all Kansas alumni to start thinking about good outdoor spots near their homes. "We appreciate all the volunteers who helped put together picnics in their areas," he says. "We'll be calling all the chapter leaders in March to make plans for next year."

Tia's restaurant in downtown Boston rocked with Jayhawks during a TGIF get-together June 19. About 50 alumni milled about the outdoor patio. "They told me this was the best happy hour bar in Boston," says Brett Fuller. "They were right. The place is huge!"

Fuller and architecture dean Max Lucas made a weekend of it; on Saturday they gathered with about 30 KU architecture alumni in town for the American Institute of Architects national convention.

Fuller hopes to make another Boston swing soon; he says the chapter is growing and hopes to gather for the KU game against California-Berkeley on ESPN Sept. 24.

The Association earned several minutes of fame before the Royals/Orioles baseball game at Camden Yards June 28. Ed Bolen, c'81, Washington, D.C. chapter leader, led about 150 Jayhawks who joined Kansas State alumni and members of the Kansas Society, an organization for Kansas natives, to form a Kansas contingency that filled about 250 seats.

A group that takes up that much room earns space in the Orioles "Big Hitters Club," which initiates new members by introducing them before the game. So Bolen and the other group leaders faced the crowd from the field. He proudly sported his KU Alumni Association button, while the giant scoreboard enlarged his image for all the crowd to see and then scrolled its message of welcome to the KU alumni and other visiting Kansans. They might not have been so gracious after the game: the Royals crowned the Orioles, 9-2.

ALUMNI EVENTS

August

6  Winfield: Chautauqua, Cowley, Elk and Sumner Counties Athletic Banquet. 6 p.m., Winfield Country Club, $13 per person. Contact Bob Bourdette, (316) 221-1186.

23  San Francisco: Picnic in the Park with KU, Kansas State and Missouri alumni. 12:30 p.m., Castle Rock Park in Walnut Creek Calif., $25 adults, $15 children under 12. Contact Jim Davis, (415) 387-2861.

September

12  Lawrence: Kansas Honors Program Coordinator Conference. 8:30 a.m.-11:30 a.m., Adams Alumni Center. Followed by a lunch buffet catered by The Learned Club.

15  KUCIMAT Evening Banquet and Reception. (call Brett Fuller at (913) 864-4760 for time). El Dorado Hotel, 4th and Virginia, Reno, Nev.

16  Reno chapter meeting (call Brett Fuller at (913) 864-4760 for details). McPherson: Kansas Honors Program.

Paris, France: Chapter Meeting and wine and cheese party. 7:30 p.m., Cite Universitaire. 50 francs per person. Call Amy Kamm-Prevot, 42 37 28 37.

22  Parsons: Kansas Honors Program

23  Wellington: Kansas Honors Program

28  El Dorado: Kansas Honors Program

30  Garnett: Kansas Honors Program

Members will receive invitations to Kansas Honors Programs in their areas. For a schedule of pre-game pep rallies and bus trips to away games, see pages 32-33. Dates are subject to change. Please call the Alumni Association, (913) 864-4760, for more information.
Wahl promotes new order in the court

As a KU student, Rosalie Erwin Wahl fought for fairness. She helped found an interracial student housing cooperative, and she belonged to the Lawrence League for the Practice of Democracy. She planned to follow a friend to California to teach migrant workers and their children.

She still works to right wrongs. And, at 67, her word can be law. She is one of four women on the Minnesota Supreme Court—the only U.S. court where women outnumber men. In 1977 she was the first woman justice appointed to the court.

Wahl, c'46, a KU sociology graduate and a life member of the Alumni Association, never expected to sit on the bench. After her 1947 marriage to Roswell Wahl, e'48, quashed her plans for California, she sat on committees then considered more appropriate for a mother rearing four children: the PTA, the county library fund-raiser, the school-bond campaign.

But her experience at a political fund-raising event urged her to seek more sweeping change. She sat next to a young woman who was a lawyer with two small children. "I thought, If she could do it, then I could do it," Wahl says. "I had gotten tired of sitting outside the doors of the county commission or other groups and waiting for someone else to make a decision."

In 1962 Wahl began her studies at William Mitchell College of Law in St. Cloud, Minn. She was 44 when she finished her degree in 1967 as one of two women in her class. During her five years of study, her fifth child had been born and her marriage had ended.

She began her career as an assistant in the public defender's office. In 1973 she became a clinical professor of law at William Mitchell, where she helped establish a legal clinic for the poor. Four years later Gov. Rudy Perpich appointed her to the high court.

As a justice Wahl says she tries to "conserve all the rights and freedoms we have," which sometimes means relying on the state constitution rather than the U.S. Constitution. "Our state constitution is more stringent about providing for equal protection under the law," she says. "The U.S. Supreme Court seems willing to use just about any basis to diminish individual rights."

Wahl also has become a protector in her profession, encouraging other women to seek law careers. Kim Buechel Mesun, special assistant attorney general in Minnesota, says Wahl is "the founding mother of women attorneys in the state."

She backs up her pep talks with formal advocacy: She fought to establish and in 1987 led the Supreme Court's Task Force on Gender Fairness. The group's 1989 study revealed discrimination against women lawyers, judges, victims and witnesses. Wahl now leads a committee to carry out recommendations of the task force. She also chairs the court's Task Force on Racial Bias.

Wahl's work at the national level earned her the American Bar Association's Margaret Brent Women Lawyers of Achievement Award. In August 1991 she was one of five women to receive the first Brent honors.

Wahl is proud to carry the banner that women in the 1960s carried for her. "I never had the opportunity to practice as a lawyer in front of a woman judge," she says. "The women's movement has changed the judiciary. It wouldn't have mattered if I'd been the greatest lawyer in the world. If women hadn't been so politically active, I wouldn't be here." —Pam Kufahl

Pam Kufahl, g'92, is a free-lance writer in Topeka.

1927

Dora Geiger Bice, c. was recognized last spring for her 58 years of service on the Kaw Valley Girl Scout Council. She continues to live in Lawrence.

1930

Alfred Kuraner, c. '79, and his wife, Genevieve, celebrated their 61st anniversary last winter. They live in Prairie Village.

1931

Sarah Henderson Grandstaff, c. g'33, m'37, lives in Amherstburg, Ontario, Canada.

1933

Myron, c. m'39, and Margaret Chamney Messenheimer, c'33, celebrated their 60th anniversary last spring. They live in Minneapolis, Minn.

1936

Lida Holmes Mastman, c. g'34, is a professor of immunology and microbiology at Wayne State University in Detroit. She lives in Grosse Pointe and recently published a book on cell wall deficient microbes.

Evelyn Worden Varah, c. g'34, teaches English to adults who need to improve their reading and writing skills and to adults learning English as a second language. She lives in Liberal.

1937

Gretchen Kaufmann Holland, c, and her husband, Fred, live in Laguna Beach, Calif.

1938

Webster Moore, c. g'39, was named the Greater St. Louis 1992 YMCA Community Volunteer last spring. He also recently received a lifetime achievement award from Kappa Alpha Psi. He and Fordine Stone Moore, g'31, live in St. Louis.

1939

Wendell Coffelt, m, a retired pediatrian, continues to live in Glendale, Calif., with his wife, Dolores.
1946

Sidney Mayfield Hahn, d, g'68, PhD '72, is a professor emerita of music at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. She's principal cellist for the Lincoln Civic Orchestra and String Quartet.

Richard Madsen, e, works as a senior electrical engineer for Black & Veatch in Kansas City.

1947

Anthony Cooper, e, g'48, continues to make his home in Pittsburgh.

Marjorie Shryock Courtney, c, g'50, works as a half-time librarian at John Burroughs School. She lives in Clayton, Mo.

Laurel Lea Harrison traveled to Thailand and Singapore last year. She lives in Wentzville, Wash.

Sam Mason, b, serves as president of the Central Alumni Educational Foundation in Kansas City. He and his wife, Betty, live in Overland Park.

Marilyn Ward Stone recently was selected Woman of the Year for Health by the Soroptimist Club in Half Moon Bay, Calif., where she's vice president of the board of Hospice Inc.

Walter Wallace, i, retired earlier this year as an accountant/examiner with the Ohio bureau of Motor Vehicles in Columbus. He and his wife, Novella, live in McArthur.

1948

Gordon Olson, c, retired last year as a pediatrician at Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit. He continues to serve as a clinical associate professor of pediatrics at the University of Michigan.

Jim Raglin, j, lives in Lincoln, where he retired earlier this year as executive director of the Nebraska Press Association.

Richards Shields, c, recently was named to the Kansas Oil & Gas Pioneer Hall of Fame. He lives in Russell, where he's president of Shields Oil Producers and of Shields Drilling.

Ruth Granger Stauffer, c, chairs the Rhodes Scholarship Selection Committee for the state of Kansas. She and her husband, John, j'49, live in Topeka.

Richard, b, and Mary Jeanne Waymire Tinsberg, b'49, live in Leawood.

1949

Max Kliwer, e, and his wife, Jean, live in Anacortes, Wash.

Kenneth Miller, c, g's, a professor of political science at Rutgers University, published two books last year, **Danmark: A Troubled Welfare State and Greenland.** He lives in Madison, N.J.

David Mitchell, c, retired in February as president of Murray Womble Co. in Tulsa, where he and Mary Daugherty Mitchell, i, continue to make their home.

Lourdes Morrow Peterson, n, works part time in the skilled nursing unit at Brandon Woods Retirement Center in Lawrence.

Edith Stoddard Weigand, c, is writing a historical novel called "People of the South Wind." She and her husband, Matt, j, live in Denver.

Dean, c, m's, and Dots Evans Williams, c'61, celebrate their first anniversary Aug. 11. They live in Prairie Village.

1950

Dean Banker, b, lives in Russell and owns Banker's Family Clothing, which celebrated its 110th anniversary last fall.

Finis Easter, e, retired in June as president of Lamoni Stake, an organization of Missouri and Iowa congregations in the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. He and his wife, Frances, lives in Lamoni, Iowa.

Thomas McCoy Jr., f, g'52, owns McCoy Gallery in South Dartmouth, Mass. He continues to paint in oil and watercolors.

Harley Obershelman, d, g's, PhD '78, co-directs the Institute for Hispanic Studies at Texas Tech University in Lubbock. He also recently was named one of the university's Paul Whitfield Horn professors.

John "Jack" Scrivner Jr., c, retired earlier this year from Marin Marietta. He and his wife, Nancy, live in Colorado Springs.

1951

Richard Bennett, d, serves as an educational consultant for Midland Music Center in Mesa, Ariz. He and his wife, Vickie, live in Phoenix.

Nancy Gemmill Cherry, c, volunteers at Cowalunga Safaris in Topeka.

Richard Dilsaver, j, represents the Coleman Company in state and local government relations activities. He lives in Wichita.

Dale, b, and Mary Swanson Engel, f'52, live at Lake Ozark, Mo.

Clark Gugler, e, serves as a corporate engineer for Miller Brewing in Milwaukee.

Mary Williams Hughes, d, is a Safehouse volunteer and coordinator of an Alzheimer's support group in Parsons, where she lives with her husband, Pete.

Marilyn Markis Miller, j, serves as assistant dean for academic affairs at the Rutgers University School of Law in Newark, N.J. She lives in Madison.

1952

Lucinda Stevens Foster, f, recently completed a term on the Kansas Arts Commission. She teaches oil painting in Wichita, where she lives with her husband, Ben, c'48, g'51.

Albert Heckes, c, g'56, is a senior member of the technical staff at Sandia National Laboratories in Albuquerque, N.M.

Shirley Reams Kelly, n, lives in Silverthorne, Colo., where she's active in hospice work.

Marie Bevan Kiersch, d, serves as president of the Cuesta College Board of Trustees in San Luis Obispo, Calif.

Marilyn Miller, d, is president of the American Library Association. She chairs the library and information studies department at the University of North Carolina-Greensboro.

Clyde Williams, e, retired last spring as a plant manager for Reichhold Chemicals. He and Patricia McPherson Williams, s'55, live in Gladstone, Mo.

Herbert Doubek, c, m's, was chosen 1992 Kansas Family Doctor of the Year by the Kansas Academy of Family Physicians. He has practiced in Belleville for 34 years.
Robert Howard, c, 1983, and his wife, Isabel, live in St. Petersburg, Fla., where he's a retired attorney.

Mary Jo Kasselman, n, g’69, PhD ‘71, teaches nursing at California State University in Bakersfield.

Marion Rose, n, retired last year from the nursing faculty at the University of Washington-Seattle.

Max Thompson, d, j’56, g’62, retired last spring after a 36-year career teaching high school. He lives in Davenport, Iowa.

1954

Cecil Riney, g, is choir director of the Singing Quakers at Friends University in Wichita, where he also serves as vice president for university advancement.

Mary Hook Ward, n, works part time in a craft shop in Anchorage, Alaska, where she also shows and breeds basset hounds.

1955

John Dicus, b, was named 1991-92 Shriner of the Year by the Topeka Arab Shrine.

George Evans, e, retired earlier this year as a division manager with Southwestern Bell Telephone, where he had worked for 35 years. He and his wife, Shirley, live in Topeka.

Evelyn Westhoff Maxwell, n, g’85, provides whole-health counseling for charitable groups and private patients in Salina.

Paul Pankratz, e, serves as president and chief executive officer of Magma Power, a geothermal producer of electrical power, headquartered in San Diego. He and Phyllis Nebhaus Pankratz, d, live in Midland, Mich.

Donald Smith, e, is a space transportation consultant for D.D. Smith Associates in Lompoc, Calif., where he lives with his wife, Patricia.

1956

Lloyd Breckenridge, e, is a consultant for Mobil Research and Development at the Paulsborough Research Laboratory. He and his wife, Kathleen, live in Philadelphia.

John Dickson, e, j’65, retired last spring as chair of the English department at Ashchan High School, where he had taught for 23 years.

Sue Fair Ryan, f, works as an occupational therapist at HCA Presbyterian Hospital in Oklahoma City.

James Schmitendorf, e, is an assistant professor at the South Dakota School of Mines and Technology in Rapid City.

Olga Zilborg teaches cello at Eastern Suffolk School of Music, where she founded Chamber Music for Young People. She lives in Stony Brook, N.Y.

1957

Daryl Hall, j, serves as president of Kearney Hub Publishing in Kearney, Neb.

Cotter Hirschberg and his wife, Jeanne, have donated their collection of African art to the Topeka Public Library. Cotter is a psychiatrist at Menninger.

Mary Wedelund Knudsen, c, was honored recently when an endowed scholarship was established in her name at the University of Wisconsin-Waukesha, where she's campus dean.

Robert Masterson, c, recently moved from Oakland, Calif., to Hiroshima, Japan, where he began a two-year job as a scientific writer and editor at the Radiation Effects Research Foundation.

Gary Sick, c, is a self-employed author in New York City, where he's also an adjunct professor at Columbia University. His book October Surprise: America's Hostages in Iran and the Election of Ronald Reagan was published last fall by Random House. Karlan Ison Sick, c’60, is a librarian at the New York Public Library.


James Campbell, c, g’85, PhD’90, is an assistant professor of humanities at Oklahoma State University in Oklahoma City.

William Dunn, c, competes as a roper in the Senior Professional Rodeo Association. He lives in Excelsior Springs, Mo.

John Gardenhire, d, teaches English at Laney College in Oakland, Calif., where he recently was named Teacher of the Year.

Donna Hardman Hallewell-Anthony, n, is a labor and delivery nurse at Fitzsimons Army Medical Center in Aurora, Colo. She and her husband, John, live in Denver.

Arnold Henderson, e, directs U.S. Navy air programs for Cypress International in Alexandria, Va. He lives in Annapolis, Md.

Gerald Kerby, m, serves as governor for the Kansas chapter of the American College of Physicians. He directs the Critical Care Training, Pulmonary and Critical Care Division at the KU Medical Center in Kansas City.

Gene McClain, b, owns an investment advisory firm in Chicago.

David Runyan, a, is president of the Runyan/Vogel Group in Minneapolis, Minn.

Hulse Wagner, c, m’64, directs the children’s unit at Wichita Falls State Hospital. He and his wife, Carol, live in Wichita Falls, Texas.

1959

John ‘Jack’ Leatherman, d, has been promoted to director of operations at Faller’s Food 4 Less. He lives in Lawrence with his wife, Lois.

Charles Rutledge Jr., p, g’60, serves as dean of the combined schools of pharmacy, nursing and health sciences at Purdue University in West Lafayette, Ind., and Jane Crow Rutledge, c’60, is an editorial assistant for the Journal of Natural Products.

1960

Joseph Ashby Jr., e, is senior hydrogeologist for the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality in Baton Rouge.

Myles Criss, c, g’63, is organist and choirmaster at Grace Cathedral in Topeka.

Alice Gould Humphreys, c, s’81, teaches social work at Fort Hays State University. She and her husband, Don, c’54, ’60, live in Great Bend.

Wes Jackson, g, serves as president of the Land Institute in Salina.

Bennie Throne, c, m’64, is medical director of radiation oncology at Research Medical Center in Kansas City.

Kenneth Timmerman, e, lives in Santa Fe, N.M. He retired as an engineer for Sandia National Laboratory in Albuquerque.

James Williams Jr., b, recently was promoted to senior technical specialist for the Northrop Corp. He and Shirley Rickman Williams, assoc, live in Lancaster, Calif.

1961

Clay Edmonds, b, serves as president of the Asbury-Salina Medical Center in Salina. He also recently was appointed to the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission, a federal advisory board on the prospective payment system of Medicare.

James Franklin, g, ’63, is a group leader at NASA Ames Research Center in Moffett Field, Calif. He lives in Sunnyvale.

Leonard Nelson, e, flies the A-300 Airbus for Delta Airlines. He and his wife, Lorna, live in Arcadia, Colo.

Ed Poort, c, was named 1992 Kansas Swim Coach of the Year for his work with the boys’ team at Topeka West High School.

1962

Douglas Decaire, c, m’66, is medical director of Palomar Pomerado Health Network in Escondido, Calif., and associate clinical professor at the University of California-San Diego. He lives in Valley Center.

Merle Engle, c, directs operations for Family Ministry in Little Rock, Ark., where he and his wife, Lynn, live.

John Erickson, c, serves as attorney for the U.S. Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs in Washington, D.C.

Jerry Gardner, c, serves as associate chair of the department of medicine at St. Louis University.

Roger Kaesler, g, PhD’65, has been elected president of the Paleontological Society, the principal professional organization for paleontologists in North America. He directs the KU Paleontological Institute and lives in Lawrence.

Marvin Lindsey, e, owns Linwood Associates, a telecommunications management consulting firm in
Goofing around pays off for Farmer

If you watched the episode of "Murphy Brown" last season in which Murphy lost her voice at a White House press conference, you also saw Bill Farmer at work.

More precisely, you heard Farmer, j'75, as the off-screen voice of George Bush. "But I'm not gonna do it for you now," Farmer jokes—presidentially—over the phone from Studio City, Calif. "Wouldn't be prudent at this juncture."

His take on Bush is so convincing you'd swear the Oval Office was on the line, but Farmer says series star Candice Bergen often wanted to hear from a different character, one Farmer inhabits for Walt Disney Television Animation.

"Please!" she would plead. "Do Goofy. Do Goofy."

So Farmer, a professional voice artist who since 1987 has spoken for the Disney dog, would turn Goofy and send Bergen howling. "With Goofy," he explains, "the laugh is the main thing. If you get the laugh, you can nail the rest."

So far Farmer has laughed his way through 78 cartoons. This fall Disney will celebrate Goofy's 60th birthday by introducing "Goof Troop," a half-hour series. A two-hour special in early September will highlight Goofy's career and launch the new show as part of the syndicated "Disney Afternoon" episodes also will air Saturday mornings on ABC.

Farmer spends two afternoons a week in taping sessions, usually three to four hours long, that each yield one episode. He began promoting the show with a recent appearance on "CBS This Morning." And he frequently talks—as Goofy—to terminal-ill children as a Famous Phone Friend for the Make-A-Wish Foundation.

Goofy is only one of more than 100 voices in Farmer's command. As a child in Pratt, he first performed mainly at the local Sonic drive-in, where from his car he could order a cheeseburger as Cary Grant, French fries as Jimmy Stewart, a milkshake as Humphrey Bogart.

He made his stage debut at 16 for a church talent show. By the time he came to KU as a freshman in 1971, Farmer's funny side was flourishing. At Sigma Chi parties, he remembers, his fraternity brothers urged him to hijack the microphone during band breaks. In 1974 he entertained Rock Chalk Revue crowds as an In Between Acts player; the following year, he emceed.

After earning his degree in broadcast journalism, he bounced through jobs at several radio stations. By 1982 he was in Dallas selling electronics when, on a lark, he performed at a comedy club amateur night. He soon had an agent and was doing stand-up comedy full time.

In 1986 he moved to Hollywood and, after a few months, auditioned for the Goofy role. Farmer's voice most closely captured the spirit of Pinto Colvig's Goofy. Colvig had spoken for the dog from 1932 to 1967.

"It had just been Goofy du jour from '67 to '87," Farmer says. "You can't just be a sound-a-like. You have to have some acting ability, too. You have to understand how the character would react to different situations."

He abandoned the comedy circuit when he realized he could earn more taping a cartoon in one afternoon than he could in one week on the road. Farmer and his wife, Jennifer, a script supervisor, have a 2 1/2-year-old son, Austin, and Farmer appreciates the flexible hours "tooning allows."

"The Disney folks have made me feel like I've got a job for as long as I want to do this," he says. "My voice is kind of becoming the standard for Goofy."

And Farmer especially likes the sound of that.

—Bill Woodard
Peters practices the art of diplomacy

In early May, the military of a small West African nation, Sierra Leone, overtook its government in a coup d'etat. Lauralee Milberg Peters, c'64, took more than a casual interest in the event. She had just been nominated by President Bush to serve as U.S. ambassador to the nation, which is home to about 4 million citizens. The Senate was scheduled to confirm her appointment this summer; Peters plans to move to Freetown in August.

Peters calls the appointment her reward for a 20-year career in the foreign service. But in the wake of the coup, she faces a tough job. Without much time to get settled, she immediately must check the safety of her 30-member embassy staff. All dependents and non-essential personnel, including about 80 Peace Corps volunteers, were evacuated during the coup.

She then must introduce herself to the self-appointed Provisional Ruling Council. "I will try to determine how their objectives mesh with U.S. goals," she says. "I will explain to the government and the people what the United States stands for in international terms—that we support the existence of democracy, respect for human rights, development of economies that rely on free markets and individual choices."

A Phi Beta Kappa graduate in history and communications studies, Peters became interested in governmental affairs while a KU student and member of the debate team. In an honors seminar at KU, she met her husband, Lee Peters, c'65, who now is deputy director of the Office of Caribbean Affairs for the Department of State in Washington, D.C. Lauralee, who has worked the past year as a member of the Senior Seminar at the Washington-based Foreign Service Institute, says that during her tour in Africa, "We will be conducting a long-distance marriage."

The couple chose foreign service careers together. Shortly after their 1984 wedding, she says, "we decided we had a low threshold of boredom. We liked the idea of a life in which you got to see the world and change positions every few years."

With their first-born son, David, still a toddler, they in 1972 headed for work at the embassy in Saigon, Vietnam. During their stint, they adopted a Vietnamese daughter, Evelyn. Twin boys, Edward and Matthew, later joined the family. All four will attend college or graduate school in the fall; Matthew will be a freshman at KU.

The family lived in Pakistan and Thailand in addition to the Washington, D.C. area as the two diplomats moved up in their careers. Now that the children have left home, Lauralee says, she and her husband are willing to spend some time apart to advance further: The State Department forbids spouses to work for one another, and few embassies employ more than one senior officer.

But as the daughter of an army officer, Peters is used to making adjustments. She moved 26 times before finishing high school in Leavenworth.

She has continued adapting to new environments throughout her career. One challenge, she says, has been blending in among Moslems. For instance, she has learned not to extend her hand to traditional Islamic men, who are forbidden to touch women outside their families.

Now Peters looks forward to the challenge of making herself at home in Sierra Leone, which is about 90 percent Moslem. "I suspect I'll have to be on my conservative best behavior," she says. "You can't be flamboyant and get along in lots of other countries."

—Jerri Niebaum

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Lewis Felton, e, commands the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in Portsmouth, N.H., where he lives with Linda Peters Felton, '67, and their son, David.

L.P. Jeter II, b, works as a manager for the Boeing Co. in Seattle, where he lives with his wife, Srijita.

Annette Luyben, d, owns and is president of Luyben Music Shop. She lives in Gladstone, Mo.

Dennis Michaelis, d, serves as president of McLennan Community College in Waco, Texas.

Kerin Schell and his wife, Susan Dougherty, c'80 g'82, own the Center for Human Development, a private mental health clinic in Wichita.

1966

Charles Frickey, d, '69, practices law in Oberlin, where his wife, Diane, is a clinical social worker. They celebrated their first anniversary July 7.

Michael Ritchey, b, is president of Bank IV Kansas in Wichita, where he and his wife, Rebecca, make their home.

Harvey Schlissel, PhD, moved recently to Lincoln Park, N.J., for his job as vice president of research and development at Carter-Wallace Inc.

David Sivright Jr., b', '69, recently was appointed a district court judge. He lives in Clinton, Iowa.

Mimi Frink Wickliff, c, recently received a master's in counseling from the Denver Seminary. She's a psychotherapist for the Family Life Center.

1967

Barbara Wiley Stover, c, manages public relations for City Public Service in San Antonio.

MARRIED

Rick Farris, b, to Sherrie Burns, Feb. 14 in Danforth Chapel. They live in Edson, where he's a custom harvester and she's a nurse and a truck driver.

1968

Danforth Austin, j, is vice president of circulation for Dow Jones & Co. in Princeton, N.J. He and Gail Daupenport Austin, c, '69, live in Maple-
Gibson keeps Exxon's eye on environment

Harry T. Gibson, e'65, g'66, was at home shaving when he heard on the radio that the Exxon Valdez had run aground at Prince William Sound and was pouring oil into the Gulf of Alaska. An Exxon employee since 1966, he in March 1989 was environmental manager in refining at the Exxon headquarters in Houston. "I couldn't believe that it was our ship," he recalls.

But the reality of the accident soon crashed through Exxon management as the firm dedicated billions of dollars and much of its personnel to cleaning up the mess. Gibson for five months was assigned to a task force that served as a liaison between Exxon managers in Houston and Exxon personnel in Alaska.

That July he spent two weeks in Valdez with 500 Exxon employees and a hired crew of about 11,000 people. The coast was crowded with about 1,400 barges and ships and 85 planes and helicopters used to cart personnel, equipment and wildlife. "As you flew over," Gibson recalls, "it was like an invasion. It reminded me of old pictures of Normandy, when all the ships clustered around the beaches."

Gibson, now environmental coordinator for Exxon Company, U.S.A., says he was awestruck by the enormity of the chore. "In some ways," he says, "this was the worst place the spill could have happened because it was such a pristine environment."

But he also was optimistic that the workers would be able to scrub away the more than 10 million gallons of oil spilled into the surf and spread along an 800-mile shoreline. "I saw some cleaned beaches, and I saw some beaches being cleaned," he says, "and I was impressed by how much we were able to recover."

More than three years and $2.5 billion in Exxon funds later, he says, the clean-up is nearly complete. "We believe we have cleaned it up and that it will recover," he says. "A number of scientists have looked at it and feel the recovery is coming along fine."

Gibson meanwhile has moved on to other projects. As environmental coordinator, he oversees companywide programs. For instance, he forecasts how much waste will be produced overall and how much can be recycled.

One of his latest jobs has been working with the Environmental Protection Agency as the agency develops regulations to implement the 1990 Clean Air Act. The regulations, to take effect in 1995, will require oil companies to reformulate gasoline so that it emits fewer pollutants.

Gibson credits KU's School of Engineering with teaching him a sense of practicality; he studied mechanical engineering. And his management skills, he says, were developed in the School of Business, where he earned a master's in business administration. A campus interview landed him his first job with Exxon.

Gibson's KU memories aren't solely academic. He lettered in basketball three years, serving as co-captain of the 1963-64 team. A high point, he recalls, was breaking Cincinatti's 90-game home winning streak. "For a while," he says, "we were ranked in the top 10. It didn't last long."

More enduring from his KU days has been his marriage to Becky Goodbar, d'64, whom he met during junior high in Kansas City, Kan., but did not date until college. Becky now teaches fifth grade. The couple are joint life members of the Alumni Association and have been active in local alumni events. "We talk about perhaps moving back to Lawrence when we retire," he says.

"We both feel that KU gave us an awful lot." -Jerri Niebaum
Ellen Winkler Slicker, d, g'70, is an assistant professor of psychology at Middle Tennessee State University and has a private practice in Murfreesboro, where she and her husband, Richard, d'70, live. He's vice president of human resources at Samsonite Furniture.

Michael Smith, g, is a geochemistry research associate for Texaco's technology department in Houston. He and his wife, Nancy, live in Katy with their daughter, Christine, 13.

Myra Weare, e, works for Armo Worldwide Grinding Systems in Kansas City.

1970

Betty Manning Amos, d, is principal of Marquette Elementary School. She and her husband, Bruce, live in Marquette.

Richard Barrows, e, is an engineer for the Vitro Corp. in Clearfield, Fl. He and his wife, Tori, live in Orange Park.

John Bouie, c, retired last year as a manager with Southwestern Bell Telephone. He lives in Wichita.

James Rote works as a managerial consultant for the KU Athletic Corp. He lives in Lawrence.

Leonard "Len" Alfano, g, to Deborah Taylor, Nov. 22. They live in Lawrence.

1971

Joan Jespersen Alfano, f, is chief of occupational therapy at the Alvin C. York Veteran's Administration Medical Center in Murfreesboro, Tenn. She and her husband, Joe, live in Petersburg.

Verne Bacharach, PhD, and his wife, Janice, live in Boone, N.C., with their son, Samuel, 1.

Barbara Deedt Bruem, f, recently was named an Outstanding Citizen of Lakewood, Colo., at the Ward V Town Meeting.

Martha Greff Kennedy, c, is a fellow in pediatric pathology at the Children's Hospital in Denver, and her husband, Richard, e'72, is a general partner for Black & Veatch in Aurora, where they live.

Diana Wagner Rhodes, d, and her husband, Jim, live in Lawrence with their twin, Laura and Jennifer, 9.

1972

Toby Brown, p, is chief pharmacist at the Hershey Clinic in Hinsdale. He and Mary Ann Sacke Brown, p'71, live in Hutchinson, where she's a staff pharmacist at Dillons.

Kathy Lee Collins, d, studies for a doctorate in education administration at Iowa State University and is on the faculty of Education. She lives in Des Moines.

Chris Forbes manages mortgage lending and is a senior vice president at Columbia Savings in Lawrence.

David Metzker, f, lives in San Pedro, Calif., with his wife, Debra, and their sons, Bryce and Connor. David is creative director for Insights Inc., an advertising agency in Los Angeles.

1973

Clair Claborn, c, divides his time between his home in Shasta, Pa., and Raleigh, N.C., where he is a senior scientist at the Transmission Technology Institute of North Carolina State University. He and his wife, Pat, celebrated their first anniversary last spring.

Larry Dillon, c, has been promoted to lieutenant colonel in the Kansas Air National Guard. He and his wife, Deborah, live in Lawrence with Jennifer, 11, and Jeff, 15.

Lary Hill, c, m'77, practices medicine at St. Joseph's Hospital in Wichita. He and his wife, Diane, live in Andover.

Stephen Hughes, b, g'78, works as a commercial real-estate appraiser for Kevin Nannink & Associates. He and Mary Ann Stiff Hughes, c'81, live in Overland Park with Margi, 5, and Paul, 3.

Richard Hughley, j, directs public relations for The Ritz-Carlton hotel in Kansas City. He and his wife, Martha, live in Overland Park.

Sharron Pattnier Ooldham, b, works for Wichita Boeing Commercial Airplane Group as an operations systems analyst. She and her husband, Darrell, live in Derby with Sarah, 8, their newly adopted son, Tony, 2, and Melissa, 4.

Becky Rilsoe Porter, f, d'81, and her husband, Steve, celebrated their first anniversary June 1. They live in Overland Park.

Roger Reynolds, b, is a consultant for Computer People Inc. in Oakbrook, Ill.

Roger Twibell, j, lives in Carefree, Ariz., and is a sportscaster for ABC Sports.

Daniel Warren, d, g'79, studies for a doctorate in speech communication at the University of Illinois. He and Jane Quam Warren, g'76, PhD '76, have a private psychology practice in Champaign, where they live with Emily, 11, and Katherine, 7.

BORN TO:

Genie Godfrey Helm, c, and Mark, son, James Colin, Feb. 25 in Greeley, Colo.

1974

Stephanie Blackwood, j, owns Blackwood & Friends Public Relations in New York City.


Christopher Hahn, d, lives in Lenexa and is executive director of the Kansas Special Olympics.

Kathleen Turner, c, chairs the communication department at Tulane University in New Orleans.

Daniel Wadley, c, a pilot for Northwest Airlines, lives in Mary Esther, Fla.

Craig Walker, p, environmental and franchise counsel for Shell Oil in Houston, where he and his wife, Lisa, live with Erick, 5, and Jordan, 3.

BORN TO:

Sarah Jones Carttar, d, g'76, and Stephen, b'78, daughter, Trinewy, Ann, April 7 in Lawrence, where she joins two sisters, Johanna and Rebecca.

Bruce Keplinger, c, and Carol, daughter, Karlyn Emily, Nov. 18. Bruce is a partner in the law firm of Payne & Jones. Their home is in Leawood.

1975

Elizabeth Eagle, c, and her husband, David, c, live in Greensboro, N.C., with their daughter, Meredith, 6, and their son, Connor, 1.

George Ferguson Jr., c, e'83, and his wife, Patricia, celebrate their first anniversary Aug. 10. They live in Desoto.


Charles John, b, c, works as a management research analyst for Anheuser Busch in St. Louis. He and his wife, Joyce, live in Manchester.

Sara McBride, d, has been promoted to business manager of Ovation Audio in Indianapolis.

Eric Meyer, c, coordinates news graphics for the Milwaukee Journal. He lives in Pewaukee City, Wis.

Franklin Taylor, l, practices law with Watson, Russ, Marshall and Enggas in Olathe, where he and Kathryn Ackerberg Taylor, c'74, make their home.

Richard Zimmerman, c, serves as minister of the United Methodist Church in Kinsley and as president of the Edwards County Ministerial Association.

Mora Powell Zinn, d, works for the Iowa State Education Association in Spencer. She and her husband, Gary, live in Anodos Park.

1976

Christopher Black, b, serves as president of NewRainvest Ltd. in Sodras, Hungary.

Alan Colestock, b, is clinical director of the Western Michigan University Sports Medicine Clinic in Kalamazoo, where he and his wife, Karla, make their home.

Paul Corcoran, d, a Lawrence resident, was listed in the 1992 Who's Who Among America's Teachers.

Grant Glenn, l, is a partner in the Topeka law firm of Weaver, Glenn, Reerer, Lowry & Girard.

Anita Hillman has been named deputy director of annual giving at Northwestern University. She lives in Chicago.

Capt. Dennis Mandsager, l, received the Legion of Merit Award for directing the U.S. Navy's international law division during Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm. He and Sherrill Koester Mandsager, '73, live in Alexandria, Va.
Eaton drives to Chrysler's top spot

Robert Eaton bought his first car when he was 11. A 1933 Chevrolet. Paid $10 for it and invested another $15 to make it run. You had to be 14 to drive in Kansas then, so he drove his Chevy up and down the alleys and in the schoolyard.

But with his eyes fixed farther down the road, the Arkansas City youngster already was steering toward a life's work in the auto industry. This spring he took an abrupt curve that will carry him to his career's pinnacle. After 29 years with General Motors, Eaton, 63, on May 16 was named the Chrysler Corp.'s chairman and chief executive. He begins work Jan. 1, the day after Lee Iacocca retires.

"I had never in my wildest dreams considered this happening," Eaton says. "I had a terrific career at General Motors and still had significant potential there."

Iacocca had other plans for the 52-year-old engineer, whom he chose over Chrysler President Robert Lutz. "In my book," Iacocca said in a released statement, "Bob Eaton has everything it takes to continue the momentum we have started at Chrysler and to build an even stronger company for the future."

Eaton takes the wheel at a tricky turn. After Iacocca tinkered with the firm in the early 1980s to get it up and running again, Chrysler in the past several years has sputtered: 1991 marked an $8.8 billion loss. But profits have revived in 1992, and Eaton is optimistic that a fleet of new vehicles will keep the company purring. "I see the economy coming back," he says. "And as a result, our volume and performance should improve."

Eaton has disciplined himself for hard work since he was a boy. The son of a railroad worker and a beautician, he ran a paper route at age 9 and has been constantly employed since. He never wondered about his major or his college choices. "All my life I had looked around with cars and motorcycles," he says. "I had no other thought than being an engineer. And I had the best engineering school in Kansas." An Alumni Association life member, Eaton served 15 years on the School of Engineering Advisory Board.

Chevrolet made his favorite cars, so he interviewed with only one firm: General Motors. GM steered him into its two-year training program, and he started his climb. In June 1968 he became president of General Motors Europe, which in 1991 generated a record $1.76 billion in profits.

Eaton left GM's European branch, which is about the size of the Chrysler Corp., in good working order. In fact, on May 13 he opened a new plant in Hungary. That evening he went home to Zurich, Switzerland, for dinner with his wife, Cornelia, the only person outside Chrysler who knew he was in contention for the position. The next day he caught a Concorde to New York and met with Chrysler directors. That evening he had a new job.

Monday morning's first order of business was an international telecast. While on Spring Break in Las Vegas, his eldest son, Scott, a University of Colorado student, saw the news on CNN. "He got quite a surprise," Eaton recalls, chuckling. "He called and said, Is this really true?" Eaton's younger son, Matthew, will attend Michigan State University this fall.

Some analysts have been skeptical about Iacocca's choice of Eaton, an outsider. But Eaton doesn't pay much heed to all the news reports and analyses of his fitness for the job. He doesn't have time for such nonsense.

"He's got work to do." -Jerri Niebaum
Former spy seeks Russia's stolen till

When the Soviet Communist regime began to topple, party officials scrambled to hide handfuls of Russia's stolen till. The Russian government wants its money back and has hired a U.S. investigative firm to find it. Heading the search is E. Nobl Garrett III, c'60.

Garrett, senior director of international operations for the New York City-based Kroll Associates, manages 20-30 investigators who are poring through financial records and chasing tips to turn up the missing $4 billion-$600 billion divested from Russia's till. Garrett reports progress to his Deputy Prime Minister Yegor T. Gaidar, President Boris Yeltsin's right-hand man.

Neither the Russian nor the U.S. government knows precisely how much was illegally transferred to bogy, or corrupt, businesses, but Garrett's team has many suspects.

Beginning in 1987, Soviet firms had set up more than 6,000 joint ventures with Western corporations. "Each joint venture," Garrett says, "is a potential vehicle for corruption."

Garrett, a life member of the Alumni Association, worked more than 20 years as a CIA secret agent, primarily in the Middle East. But he only recently was allowed to admit it. He dropped his cover in 1989, when he was appointed CIA Director of Congressional Affairs.

Many government watchers had connected Garrett's name to the CIA in the 1980s, when he worked as CIA station chief in Manila. He was once at the front lines during the 1986 revolution that deposed Filipino President Ferdinand Marcos. In fact, a private phone conversation between Garrett and Marcos' chief of staff, General Fabian Ver, may have helped bring Marcos down.

Many had feared that Ver would call his troops to war against the revolutionaries even after Marcos agreed to leave. But minutes after a conversation with Garrett, Ver changed into civilian clothes for the plane ride out.

Garrett won't take credit for changing Ver's mind, but he recalls that he did encourage Ver, whom he called a friend, to avoid an all-out war. "A lot of the things I had to say he didn't like," he says. "We were trying to pave the way for change, for peaceful transition. It was not at that peaceful, but it could have been worse."

At KU Garrett never imagined he one day would make news; rather, he planned to write the news. He studied journalism like his father, E. Norbert Garrett Jr., c'31, who had edited the weekly Olathe Mirror before his death in 1961. Garrett's mother, Thelma Hart Brueck, c'31, had worked at home in Olathe, where his boyhood he recalls, "was like a Midwestern version of the Andy Griffith Show."

He joined KU's Navy ROTC program and, during two years of Navy service after graduation, he says, was attracted to CIA work. After nine months of tests, he was chosen for training as an intelligence officer. "My career was to be overseas," he says. "I have always been a man who likes to do the things that we always deny we do."

At times, he says, the secrecy strained his personal life. Twice divorced with three sons, he has been to tell his immediate family that he worked for the CIA, but other friends and family never knew. "They often thought I was a failure because I never did anything notable," he says. "You learn to be inwardly satisfied."

Still, Garrett is glad to now have a job he can talk about. He started work with the 20-year-old Kroll Associates in May 1991, and so far his new job is no less exciting. He keeps a suitcase packed for trips overseas that he often must make on a moment's notice. He likes to be on hand when there's big stuff going down.

"It's thrilling," he says. "But most important, it's a way to have an effect on what happens during your own lifetime."

—Jerri Niebaum
Houston International Film Festival for an investigative series and a documentary he produced, shot and edited.

Alan Martin, c, g'84, is a systems engineer at the University of Texas Applied Research Laboratory. He and Debra Lewis Martin, b'80, live in Austin with their children, Alan and Rachel.

Allen Peachell, j, recently moved to Fort Lauderdale, Fla., where he's associate creative director for Bernstein-Rein Advertising.

Mark Tompkins, e, works for Phillips Petroleum in London, England. He and his wife, Dianne, live in Ripley with their son, Andrew, 1.

Martin Zimmerman, j, reports on business for the Dallas Morning News.

MARRIED

Scott Teeter, c, m'83, and Margaret "Peg" McCarthy, student, Dec. 1 in Topeka, where they make their home.

BORN TO:

Mark Bradley, b, and Sherrie, daughter, Jana Marie, Dec. 24 in Wichita, where she joins a sister, Allison, 2.

Laura Stevens Hobbs, j, and Bruce, son, Thomas Cherrington, Dec. 24 in Cincinnati.

Kathleen Daniels Teel, c, and Greg, b'80, son, Brian, Jan. 8 in Overland Park.

Teresa Wolfe-Gerard, c, g'81, and Doyle, e'80, daughter, Krissy Marie, Jan. 17 in Scottsdale, Ariz., where she joins a sister, Kelly, 2.

1980

Raul Brito, c, serves on the board of the Kansas Independent Oil and Gas Association. He and Suzanne Schmidt Brito, c'79, live in Wichita.

Kathleen Conkey, j, practices law with Debevoise & Plimpton in New York City.

Michael Cress, b, lives in Shawnee and is assistant administrator of operations at Vencor Hospital in Kansas City, Mo.

Rick Erns, e, g'81, is a senior associate with Wilson & Co., an engineering and architectural firm in Kansas City, where he and his wife, Gail, live with their son, Christian, 1.

Douglas Fencik, c, has written more than 1,200 questions for the INEL Scholastic Tournament, a quiz competition for Idaho high-school students. He and his wife, Julie, live in Idaho Falls.

BORN TO:

Lawrence, I, and Ruth Baum Bigus, d, daughter, Elizabeth Kate, March 2 in Overland Park, where she joins a brother, Alexander, 3.

Scott McDonald, b, and Shirley, daughter, Lana Christine, Dec. 13 in San Antonio, where she joins two sisters, Natalie, 7, and Janelle, 5.

Matthew Mullarky, c, m'84, and Kashi, son, Ryan Patrick, Feb. 1 in Laguna Niguel, Calif.

Melanie Kappelman Steer, j, and Philip, daughter, Carlisle Elizabeth, March 18. They live in Prairie Village.

1981

William Andrews, c, g'82, is a public-information representative for UCLA's School of Engineering and Applied Science. He lives in Playa Del Rey, Calif.

Stephanie Baldwin founded Oust Inc., a computer consulting group in Dallas.

Ann Covait Clinkscales, d, is a major-gifts officer at Texas Christian University in Fort Worth, where she and her husband, James, live with their sons, Baird, 4, and Austin, 3.

Kenneth DeSieghardt, j, directs communications for Health Midwest in Kansas City.

1982

1983
Andrew Flynn, c, works as a security analyst for John Nuveen & Co. in Chicago.

Mark Holloway, c, serves in the Missouri House of Representatives. He lives in Maryland Heights.

Teresa Leckie Kelly, b, works as a sales clerk at Dillard’s in Overland Park, and her husband, Mike, e, 84, is quality and reliability manager for Procter & Gamble. They live in Olathe with Brett, 4, and Taylor, 2.

Paul, e, and Deborah Meinholdt Brown, b, live in Hampton, Va., with their daughters, Emily and Kate. Paul’s a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy, and Deborah recently received a master’s in secondary education from the College of William and Mary.

Mark Sachse, c, i’, 86, is a partner with the law firm of Callen, Sexton, Sheler and Sachse. He and Nancy Dreyer Sachse, j’, 86, live in Leawood with their daughter, Katherine, 1.

August Tetzlaff, c, b’, 84, serves as vice president of David W. Bunker, Inc., an international manufacturing management education and consulting firm. He and Nancy Inderwiesen Tetzlaff, n’, 87, live in Prairie Village.

Daniel Wall, e, works as an environmental engineer for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in Kansas City.

Ward Wiebe, b, directs Kanaski Kamps Inc. He and Elizabeth Lynn Wiebe, d, 86, live in Little Rock, Ark., with their son, Michael.

MARRIED

Jennifer Engleman, c, and Dane Anderson, b’, 89, March 28. They live in Independence, Iowa.

William Sorem, e, a, g’, 90, Ph.D.’90, and Shelly Staus, ’90, Nov. 30 in Houston, where they make their home.

BORN TO:

Jeff, c, m’, 87, and Laura Perrymann Atwood, j’, 86, daughter, Taylor deLacy, Feb. 2 in Wamego, where she joins a brother, Austin, 2.

Jean and Susan Davidson Branchter, daughter, Ashleigh Nicole, Sept. 20 in Highlands Ranch, Colo.

William, b, and Julie Jones Davis, j’, 84, son, Michael William, March 24 in Wichita, where he joins a sister, Lindsey, 2.

James, c, h’, 84, m’, 88, and Kim Casper Doward, h’, 84, daughter, Emily Louise, Feb. 14 in Columbia, Mo., where she joins two brothers, Kyle, 5, and Jared, 3.

Mitchell, b, g’, 85, and Susan Henius Escher, b’, 84, son, Andrew Mitchell, Dec. 17 in Lee’s Summit, Mo.

1984

Geoffrey Blatt, b, begins a residency in neurosurgery in August at Research Hospital in Kansas City. He and his wife, Ronda, have three children, Eric, Alexandra and Danielle.

Barbara Booton, c, is a speech and language pathologist for the public schools in Aurora, Colo., where she and her husband, Jeff Ellisford, c’, 86, live. He’s a psychotherapist.

Renee Gardner, s, s’, 87, serves as the governor’s liaison on developmental disabilities in Topeka. She also serves on the Kansas Planning Council on Developmental Disabilities and the Kansas Interagency Coordinating Council on Early Childhood Development.

April Wilber Hackathorn, j, is an editorial assistant for Nursing Science Quarterly. She and her husband, David, live in Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARRIED

Victoria Boileau, g, and Timothy LeBeau, student, Dec. 28 in Danforth Chapel. They are both studying for graduate degrees in math at KU.

BORN TO:

Connie Lungstrom Clark, f, and John, son, John Staley, Jan. 29 in Fort Collins, Colo., where he joins a sister, Lexie, 1.


1985

Randal Baker, c, supervises flight standards for United Parcel Service Airline. He and his wife, Mary Louise, live in Louisville, Ky., with their children, Aaron, Heather and Stephen.

David Danner, j, works as a dispatcher for Roadway Express in Kernelsville, N.C. He and his wife, Jane, live in Sanford with Andrew, 4, and Thomas, who’s nearly 1.

Thomas Fangman, c, completed a master’s in theology and a master’s in counseling last spring from Kenrick Theological Seminary in St. Louis. He’s a Catholic priest in Omaha.

Rossann Wallace Hall, e, recently was promoted to distribution automation project manager at Pacific Gas & Electric in Sacramento, Calif. Her husband, Michael, e’, 84, is product development engineer manager at Intel in Folsom, where they live with their son, Daren, 2.

Ellen Ketler Powell, b, is a self-employed occupational therapist in Marietta, Ohio, where she and her husband, Richard, make their home.

David Reynolds, d, directs bands at Rocky Mountain College in Billings, Mont.

Franz Schmidt, c, g’, 87, serves as project manager for the U.S. Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence at Brooks AFB. He and his wife, Susan, live in Adkins, Texas.

Elise Stucky-Gregg, c, is an environmental engineer at Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant. She and her husband, Dale, live in Lecompton.

Melany Michael Sutherland, d, teaches journalism at Ottawa High School, and her husband, Thom, is a partner in the Kansas City law firm of Holbrook, Heaven and Fay. They live in Lenexa.

Larry Weaver, j, is a staff photographer for the Houra (La.) Daily Courier. He lives in Gray.

BORN TO:

Michael, j, and Karmal Crampton Carothers, c, m’, 89, son, Nicholas Barrett, Feb. 20 in Milwaukee, where he joins a sister, Kelsey, 1.

Jeff, c, m’, 90, and Kelly Hogan Randall, c’, 88, son, Joseph Hogan, Oct. 9. They live in Gainesville, Fla.

1986

Amy Bishop, j, coordinates sales for the international ocean carrier, OOCL Inc. She lives in Chicago.

Robert Eckert, b, is in the executive training program of Continental Insurance in York, Pa., where he and his wife, Cathy, make their home.

Angela Mills Follet, n, and her husband, Pierre, m’, 87, live in Austin, Texas, with their son, Ryan, 2. Pierre is in private practice with Capital Anesthesiology.

Christine Wright Matousek, b, works as a human resources generalist at American Charter Federal Savings and Loan in Lincoln, Neb., where she and her husband, Mark, live.

Todd Tilford, j, is a creative director at Richards Group Advertising in Dallas. He and Tammy Wilson Tilford, d, g’, 90, live in Plano.

John Walter, c, directs publications for the National Auctioneers Association in Overland Park.

Martha Winkler, b, works as a senior accountant in the Chicago plant of Georgia Pacific.

MARRIED

Kristen Brock, c, to Thomas Muller, Jan. 11 in Prairie Village. They live in Olathe.

Arthur Davis III, g, to Hope Straub, Sept. 2 in Lenexa, where they make their home.

Christopher Kelsey, c, b’, 89, and Sally Ginerich, 91, Dec. 29. They live in Lawrence, where he studies for a doctorate in English literature at KU and she’s an attorney.

Paul Swenson, b, to Carol Cee, Dec. 28 in Worland, Wyo. They live in Brentwood, Mo.
1987

Mark Allen, b., is senior communications consultant for Meindl & Associates in Chicago.

John Dalke, c., g'89, serves as city treasurer of Hillsboro.

Andrea DeVarennes, j., is a marketing analyst at the NCR Component Evaluation Technology Center in Wichita.

Mary Hodnik Gleason, b., works for First National Bank of Olathe. She and her husband, Daniel, celebrate their first anniversary Aug. 3.

Grey Jones, c., studies hospital administration in Columbia, Mo., and Robin Arbuckle Jones, 88, directs marketing at the Family Counseling Center of Missouri.

Patrick McCool, b., directs the pulmonary exercise laboratory at Children's Hospital in Denver.

Paula McNamara, j., is an associate at Tweedy, Penney, Tweedy & Crawford, a Sacramento, Calif., law firm specializing in medical malpractice defense.

Jennifer Donar Roe, c., teaches social studies and language arts at Central Kiskap Junior High in Silverdale, Wash., and her husband, Gordon, c'88, is the technical specialist for Mountain Safety Research in Seattle. They live in Suquamish.

Frederick Sherman, c., studies for a master's in city planning at the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta, where he lives. He's also a planner for the city of Powder Springs.

Philip Walton, c., is a senior consultant with Andersen Consulting. He and Catherine "Carrie" Gangel, '86, live in Chicago and will celebrate their first anniversary Aug. 3.

MARRIED

Melissa Lance, j., to Michael Meng, Nov. 23 in Shawnee. They live in Overland Park.

BORN TO:

Steven, p., and Kathleen Clark Christian, p., m'81, s'81, son, Caleb Lee, Feb. 5 in Wichita.

Anne Tormohlen Cunningham, d., and Joseph, son, Joseph Wells, March 18 in Lawrence.

Dwight Hunter, g., and Gina, son, David Dwight, March 24 in Chattanooga, Tenn.

Luan Turner Parks, j., and Brian, assoc., daughter, Ann Marie, Feb. 18. They live in Downers Grove, Ill., where Luan's the publicist for InterVarsity Press.

1988

Kevin Darmofal, c., works for the National Weather Service in Chicago.

Lt. Teresa Fitzpatrick, c., recently was named U.S. Space Command Company Grade Officer of the Year. She's assigned to Langley AFB, Va.

Selina Jackson, c., a student at Tufts University's Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy in Boston, is working at the U.S. Embassy in Paris this summer before beginning a year as a Rotary scholar in Strasbourg, France.

Capt. Paul Kramar, j., serves as a logistics officer at Fort Riley. He and his wife, Deanne, live in Manhattan, where she's a nurse at Memorial Hospital.

Steve Madsen, c., lives in Chicago, where he's a golf professional at the Lake Shore Country Club.

Darren Richards, j., produces the news at WTLV-TV in Jacksonville, Fla.

Jennifer Riley, j., is an account executive for the New Theatre Co. in Lenexa.

Shane Schamerhorn, c., works as a salesperson for Standard Beverage Corp. He lives in Pittsburg.

Margaret Schuler, c., is a studio representative for Woff Photography in Kansas City.

Steven Stone, c., works as electronic services librarian at Bradley University in Peoria, Ill.

MARRIED

Julie Bogan, d., g'89, to Scott Webb, Feb. 29. They live in Lincoln.

Bart Brown, a., and Nancy Bessemer, f'90, Oct. 5. They make their home in Olathe.

Larry Thomas, b., to Elizabeth Phares, Feb. 1. Larry is an account manager for Swift-Eckrich in Kansas City, Mo., and Elizabeth works for MedPlan Insurance in Overland Park. Their home is in Olathe.

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Steven Vanderrooest, c, to Carol Kennedy, Sept. 14. Their home is in Ypsilanti, Mich.

Suzanne Yarnell, b, to Richard Boier, Sept. 28. They make their home in Omaha.

1989

John David Acheson, d, teaches junior-high math in Eudora. He lives in Lawrence.

Chris Allen, j, is a salesman for Lederle Laboratories in Kansas City.

Maj. Gary Allen, Ph.D., serves as project director for the U.S. Army’s tactical simulation program in Manassas, Va., where he lives with his wife, Jennifer.

Jeffrey Allison, c, will begin a doctorate in archaeology at Simon Fraser University in Vancouver, British Columbia, this fall. He and Wendy Wilkins Allison, f88, live in Tallahassee, Fla.

Claudine Cygan Barnhart, d, teaches eighth-grade science at Lombard Junior High. She and her husband, Scott, live in Willowbrook, Ill.

David Brody, c, founded and is an account executive at ASA Graphics in New York City.

Lt. j.g. Marcia Edmiston, c, serves as a U.S. Navy cryptologist in Rota, Spain.

Elaine Friebie, works as assistant director of personnel at Topeka State Hospital.

Lee Adair Geary, c, lives in Topeka with her husband, James, ’86. She’s a personnel consultant for Douglas Cable Communications, and he’s an insurance agent for Bankers Life & Casualty.

Steven Gocke, c, is an associate programmer at IBM in Rochester, Minn. He and his wife, Kimberly, live in Spring Valley with Mitchell, who’ll be 1 July 15.

Sharon Birbilis Hudson, f, recently was promoted to assistant manager of Pacific Linen in Orem, Utah. She and her husband, Michael, live in Salt Lake City.

Lawrence Johnston, c, serves as a colonel in the U.S. Army Dental Corps. He and his wife, Deborah, live in in Fort McClellan, Ala.

Kelly Leach, j, c, manages international communications for Hallmark International in Kansas City.

Ronald Lockton, c, develops new commercial insurance accounts for Lockton Insurance in Kansas City.

Melissa Neighbor, f, received a master’s in piano performance and pedagogy from Northwestern University last year. She’s a specialist in music at the Lawrence Arts Academy in Appleton, Wis.

James Nelson, a, commutes from Lawrence to Topeka, where he’s an associate with Siemens Associates.

Bret Owen, l, practices law with Benfer, Bausch and Blumreich in Topeka, and Susan Munson Owen, d, teaches first grade in Baldwin. They live in Lawrence.

Rich Poindeexter, c, b90, is a field account executive for Valentine-Radford, an advertising agency in Kansas City.

Scott Reading, a, and his wife, Susan, celebrated their first anniversary June 1. They live in Blue Springs, Mo.

Susan Bush Reese, d, teaches English and coaches cheerleaders at Olathe North High School. She and her husband, Tony, live in Overland Park.

Leslie Reed Vashler, j, is an auditor with Innilco Corp. She and her husband, Jay, live in Midland, Texas.

MARRIED

Kevin Culp, c, to Molly Maher, Dec. 28 in Mission. They make their home in Kansas City.

Christine Garrard, c, g91, and Craig Scramton, s90, Oct. 12. They live in Kansas City.

Laura Lodge, f, to Bradley Belt, Sept. 14 in Alexandria, Va. They live in Washington, D.C.

BORN TO:

Russell, c, and Kimberly Neuner Brien, d, daughter, Olivia Nicole, April 16 in Ann Arbor, Mich.

Michael Bradshaw McComb, n, and Keith, son, James Troy, Jan. 5 in Austin, Texas.

1990

Stuart Berkley, c, is assistant portfolio manager for American National Bank in Chicago.

Joseph Brennan, j, directs public relations for the Brenco Companies in Kansas City.

Craig Campbell, j, produces videos for Fortis Benefits Insurance in Kansas City, and Lisa Smith Campbell, b91, is a collection adjustor for United Missouri Bankcard Center.

David Carr, b, teaches economics at the University of Colorado-Boulder.

David Collinsworth, g, serves as assistant to the city manager of Miamisburg, Ohio.

Jennifer Funk, c, lives in Lawrence, where she’s a fashions project coordinator for Kmart.

Scott Gorsuch, e, recently joined Larkin Associates Consulting Engineers as an assistant engineer. He lives in Overland Park.

Leila Kandalaft, a, studies for a master’s in theater stage design at Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill.

Bradley Robbins, j, covers sports and is a general assignment reporter for the Sun Newspapers in Overland Park.

Mark Sheeks, c, serves as deputy press secretary to Gov. Joan Finney in Topeka.

Rodney Sparkman, c, is a staff attorney with Western Arkansas Legal Services, and Elizabeth Dawson Sparkman, d, teaches second grade at Sunnymeade Elementary in Fort Smith.

Blair Spurrey, d, teaches social studies and English at Junction City Middle School.

Kristin Wagner, c, has been promoted to senior account executive of Creative Consumer Concepts in Overland Park.

MARRIED

John Reif, c, to Barbie Jeffers, Dec. 28. Their home is in Tulsa, Okla.

Matthew Stanescu, f, to Cynthia Pratt, Oct. 19 in Junction City. They live in Johnston, Iowa.

1991

Nancy Petrick Amaist, g, is a speech-language pathologist at Hendricken County Medical Center in Minneapolis, Minn.

Phillip Duran, b, e, works as a mechanical engineer for Exxon in Baytown, Texas.

Kristen Farr, b, coordinates corporate sales at the Marriott Courtyard Hotel in Boulder, Colo.

2nd Lt. Donald Frew, e, serves as an aerospace engineer at Wright-Patterson AFB in Dayton, Ohio, where Melissa Schneider Frew, n90, is a nurse at Miami Valley Hospital. They live in Huber Heights.

Mary Anne Neubauer, j, is a staff member at the Associated Press bureau in Des Moines, Iowa.

MARRIED

Nancy Leonard, j, and Steven Owen, student, Jan. 4. They live in Lawrence.

Angelia Melland, p, to Matthew Schrock, Jan. 4 in Hutchinson, where they make their home.

Bill O’Connor, b, to Christine Johnson, Oct. 12 in East Peoria. They live in Lakewood, Ohio.

Tammy Pracht, p, to Robert May, Feb. 21 in Parsons. Their home is in Wichita.

Terry Texley, c, and John Drake, ’94, Feb. 1 in Lindsborg. They live in Winter Park, Colo.

1992

David Stoneburner, c, is a territory sales manager for Nestle Brands. He lives in Dallas.

MARRIED


ASSOCIATES

MARRIED

THE EARLY YEARS
Lucy Dunbar Beam, c'14, 99.
March in Lenexa. She is survived by a daughter, Imogene Beamor Pennen, c'57, a son, Raymond Jr., c'42; 11 grandchildren, and 20 great-grandchildren.
Hazel Burgess Conger, '16, Jan. 9 in Harrisonville, Mo., where she had co-owned Conger Abstract & Loan.
Blanche Simms Malone, c'27, 96.
April 27 in Tulsa, Okla. A memorial has been established with the KU Endowment Association. She is survived by two daughters, Marilyn Malone Young, c'48, and Eileen Malone Olander, c'50; six grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.
Ansel H. Stubble, c'13, 107, Dec. 1 in Shawnee Mission. He was a salesman for Richardson Printing and at age 99 carried the 1984 Olympic torch in a nationwide relay. He is survived by two sons; two daughters, one of whom is Margaret Stubble Hardy, c'47; a sister, 14 grandchildren, 22 great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandsons.
1920s
Jew D. Adams, c'27, 90, April 25 in Chapman. He lived in Abilene and is survived by his wife, Daryl, a son, Donald, c'61, and two grandchildren.
Lindsey W. Austin, c'23, 91, Sept. 18 in Topeka, where he was a retired coach and an agent for Equitable Life of New York. He is survived by his wife, Zona, a daughter, Judith Austin Price, d'50; two sons, James, b'66, and Jack, b'66; and five grandchildren.
Mildred Cutter Coolidge, c'25, 88, April 22 in Sierra Vista, Ariz. She is survived by a son, Richard, b'55; two daughters, one of whom is Jane Coolidge Casson, c'59; 16 grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren.
Curtis C. Cottman, b'29, 86, April 29 in Lawrence, where he had been an agent for Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance. A memorial has been established with the KU Endowment Association. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy; a son, Curt, b'60; a daughter, Judith Cottman Runnels, n'58; a stepdaughter, Diane Beyer Perret, c'70; three grandchildren; two stepgrandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.
Winona Mallory Drennan, c'26, 87, July 27, 1991, while returning from a trip to Alaska. She lived in Polo, Ill., and had been an administrator with the Girl Scouts of America. A son and two grandchildren survive.
Quaintance Eaton, c'24, 90, April 12 in Manhattan, N.Y., where she was an associate editor of Musical America and a contributing editor for Opera News. She is well known for her two opera histories, "The Boston Opera Company" and "The Miracle of the Met."
Samuel L. Gilchrist, b'35, 90, Feb. 26 in Jackson, Miss., where he was a retired CPA. He is survived by two daughters, Elaine Gilchrist Drake, c'52, and Nancy Gilchrist Alexander, d'54; a sister, six grandchildren; and 13 great-grandchildren.
Helen Grunau Lagoberg, c'27, 86, Nov. 14 in Kansas City, where she taught high school. A son, a daughter, seven grandchildren and four great-grandchildren survive.
Wilbur V. Lewis, c'26, 89, Nov. 10 in Kansas City, where he founded Plasticine Inc. He is survived by his wife, Martha Compton Lewis; a stepson, Compton Reeves, c'66, g'64; a stepdaughter; and four grandchildren.
Harvey E. Lukert, c'22, 91, Nov. 23 in Sabetha, where he ran Cashman and Lukert Hardware and was a rural mail carrier. He is survived by his wife, Blanche; a daughter, Vivis Lukert Reardon, g'46; a sister; and four grandchildren.
Lael Brown Marshall, c'22, Jan. 11 in Floral Park, N.Y. She is survived by her son, Warren, c'49; a sister, four grandchildren; and a great-grandson.
Foster W. Myers, c'22, 92, Nov. 18 in Hutchinson. A daughter, three grandchildren, and two stepgreat-grandchildren survive.
John B. Opperman, c'24, 88, March 17 in Lawrence. He had been a fire-prevention engineer for Factory Mutual Insurance in Chicago for many years. Surviving are his wife, Opal; two sons; and a daughter, Joanne Opperman Mellingler, c'68; and two grandchildren.
Chesley J. Posey Jr., c'26, g'33, 85, Aug. 30 in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He headed the civil engineering department at the University of Iowa and later was a professor emeritus of engineering at the University of Connecticut. Survivors include his wife, Mildred; a son, a daughter; a sister, Margaret, c'27, g'38; and four grandchildren.
Wilmer H. Rogers, c'21, 93, Dec. 26 in Paradise, Calif. He had been a sales engineer for the Bristol Co. and is survived by his wife, Juanita, and two sons.
Elmer M. Roth, c'26, 87, Nov. 1 in Great Bend, where he was a retired lawyer. He is survived by a son, a daughter, Karyl Roth McIntyre, d'60; and five grandchildren.
Charles A. Smeltz, c'24, 87, Nov. 3 in Ventura, Calif., where he was a retired physician. He is survived by his brother, Maurice, p'32, g'33.
Margaret Phillips Souther, c'26, 86, Dec. 7 in Lawrence, where she was a secretary and treasurer at Trinity Episcopal Church. A son, three grandchildren and three great-grandchildren survive.
Edna L. Wheatley, g'27, Jan. 24 in Isabel. She taught English at Arkansas City High School for 43 years.
1930s
Emma Lou Nelson Allen, c'33, Aug. 27, 1991 in Kansas City, where she had been a caseworker with Missouri Family Service.
Stanley M. Bernhardt, c'33, b'36, Aug. 21 in Kansas City. He had lived in Raytown, Mo., and had been an engineer with Butler Manufacturing. A memorial has been established with the KU Endowment Association. Surviving are his wife, Babette, and a sister.
Margaret Hanson Branson, c'31, 82, Feb. 12 in Aberdeen, S.D., where she owned and operated C.A. Branson Culvert Co. with her husband, Charles, who survives. Also surviving are two sons, one of whom is Charles, b'68; three brothers, two of whom are Hobart Hanson, c'46; and Richard Hanson, c'26; two sisters, Ada Hanson Woshnisky, c'30, and Elizabeth Hanson Hayes, c'36, and two grandsons.
Duane N. Bridges, b'37, 77, April 1 in Norton, where he owned Bridges Insurance. He is survived by his wife, Claudia; a sister, Betty Bridges Dawson, c'41; and a brother, Dwight Bridges, c'37.
Ray A. Clark, c'35, m'39, 85, April 23 in Lake Charles, La., where he retired after practicing medicine in Lawrence and in Topeka. He is survived by his wife, Mary; a son, Ray Jr., c'58; and four grandchildren.
Wilma Daugherty Dotts, c'34, July 4, 1991 in Stevens Point, Wis. A daughter is among survivors.
Albert N. Evans, c'35, 78, Dec. 22 in Shawnee Mission. He was a retired financial planner for Investors Diversified Services and is survived by his wife, Ethel; a son, two daughters, one of whom is Jean Evans Davis, c'70; a brother; five grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.
Charles S. Everhart, c'34, 79, Nov. 1 in Auburn, Wash. He had been a yard foreman for Burlington Northern Railroad. His wife, Inez, and a brother survive.
John K. Fincke, c'39, g'46, Jan. 9 in Chapel Hill, N.C., where he retired from a career with Monsanto. Among survivors are his wife, Leigh; three daughters; a son; a sister, Helen, f'50; and seven grandchildren.
The Rev. Carlton C. French, c'33, 83, Feb. 21 in North Newton, where he was a retired Methodist minister. He is survived by his wife, Irene; two daughters, one of whom is Vivian French Kochanowski, n'61; a son, Carl, b'67; two stepsons, three brothers, Freeman, c'31, g'52, Orrin, c'34, and Glen, c'41; five grandchildren; and seven great-grandchildren.
Howard K. Gilpin, b'38, 75, March 25 in Iola, where he was a retired president of Iola Bank and Trust Co. He is survived by his wife, Helen; two sons, Ken, b'69, and James, b'72; a daughter, Joan Gilpin Golden, b'67; a brother, Glen, c'46; seven grandchildren; and two step-grandchildren.
Mary Frances "Tarry" Butler Kerr, b'37, 77, Nov. 16 in Kansas City, where she worked for the Boilermakers Union and taught school. She is survived by three sons; two of whom are Thomas, b'62, and David, b'64; a daughter; a sister, Margaret Butler Lillard, c'44; six grandchildren; and eight great-grandchildren.
Floyd E. King, c'31, 86, Jan. 1 in Topeka, where he was a retired civil engineer with the Kansas Highway Commission. He is survived by his wife, Lola Banta King, c'31; a daughter, Carolyn King Eland, d'38; a son; a sister; five grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren.
Paul R. Koerber, c'32, f'36, 80, Dec. 17 in Tucson, Ariz. He lived in Sierra Vista and was retired from a civil-service career. Among survivors are his wife, Lois; four sons; a daughter; a brother, Bernard, p'33; three sis-

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Laura B. Lane, d'32, g'33, 92. Sept. 20 in Springfield, Mo. She taught school in Coffeyville for many years.

Harry G. McMahon Jr., '37. 76, Feb. 19 in Ellis. He was a former resident of Lawrence, where he had owned the Harbor and the Jayhawk Cafe. Surviving are a son, Harry III, c'85; two daughters, one of whom is Sue McMahon-Taylor, d'66; four grandchildren, and one of whom is great-grandchildren.

Joseph O. Parker, c'31, 83. Jan. 21 in Overland Park, where he was a retired attorney and a former chairman of the U.S. Tariff Commission. He is survived by his wife, Mary Louise Klose Parker, c'30; a daughter; a sister; and a granddaughter.

Ruth Regier Ratzlaff, '68, 79. Feb. 16 in Newton. She had been a Mennonite missionary nurse in India for 36 years. Surviving are her husband, Harold; two daughters, one of whom is Herbert Regier, b'39; and two grandchildren.

Patricia Arnold Rice, c'36, Nov. 27 in Boise, Idaho, where she was a retired teacher and businesswoman. She is survived by her husband, Edward, c'36; 13; two daughters; a brother; a sister; and five grandchildren.

Marion Galbraith Roberts, '34, Nov. 4 in Bella Vista, Ark. While living in Lawrence, she was part owner of the Jayhawk Cafe. She is survived by two daughters, Ann Clifton Schiltz, d'56, g'63, and Carol Clifton Church, d'57, g'82; a sister; and five grandchildren.

Homer L. Roswell, e'39. June 6, 1991 in Tulsa, Okla., where he managed purchases for Cities Service. He is survived by his wife, Geneva; two sons; a daughter; a sister, Dorothy, c'28; and six grandchildren.

Everett L. Saunders, m'37, 77. Nov. 12 in Kansas City. He practiced medicine in Independence, Mo., for 51 years. Survivors include his wife, Naida, assoc.; two sons; two daughters, one of whom is Nancy Saunders Steele '65; a brother; and 11 grandchildren.

Mary Byerley Schoenwald, c'33, 82. Oct. 7 in Wichita, where she was a retired teacher. She is survived by a brother, William Byerley Jr., b'40; and three sisters, two of whom are Margaret Byerley Coutant, '43; and Josephine Byerley Creighton, c'46.

Alfred D. Smith, g'37, 93. Dec. 15 in Raleigh, N.C. He was former head football, basketball and track coach at Emporia High School and later directed recreation at the Topeka VA Hospital. He is survived by his wife, Vesta; a daughter; a son, Dean, d'53; three sisters; seven grandchildren; and four great-grandchildren.

Troy E. Swisher, '39, 74. Jan. 16 in Duluth, Minn., where he was a teacher and a school superintendent. He is survived by his wife, Fannie; two sons, two brothers, one of whom is Albert, b'56; five grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

William E. Ward, b'56, 80. Dec. 22 in Wichita, where he was a retired partner in Arthur Young & Co. Among survivors are his wife, Mayme; and two sons, William, b'60, 81, and Robert, c'68, g'72, 72.

L. Joseph Wasse, c'36, m'39, 79, Jan. 3 in Topeka, where he was a retired physician. He is survived by his wife, Mary; two daughters, Paula Wasse Goering, n'69, and Sylvia Wasse Mansfield, n'71; two sons, David, c'65, and Joseph, c'67, e'80; a sister; and 11 grandchildren.

In Memoriam 1940s

Herbert M. Arnold, m'47, 84. Nov. 11 in Lamar, Mo., where he had practiced medicine for more than 40 years. He is survived by his wife, Aldene; and a daughter, Willa Jean Arnold Ayers, c'72.

William O. Atwell, d'43, g'47, 69. Jan. 17 in Sarasota, Fla., where he was retired from 3M Corp. He is survived by his wife, Deores; a son, two daughters and 10 grandchildren.

Ann Murray Elliott, g'48, 70. April 10 in Ithaca, N.Y., where she taught drawing and scientific illustration at Cornell University. Among survivors are a sister, Jean Murray Jones, '45; and two brothers, Andrew Murray, b'51, and James Murray, j'52.

James E. Faris, e'49, g'53, 64. Nov. 19 in Houston, where he was a retired chemical engineer for Exxon Oil. He is survived by his mother, Lillian Beyer Faris, '21; and a brother, William, e'50, g'51.

Lucy Trotter Greene, '44, 70, Jan. 23 in Denver. She is survived by her husband, Lloyd, e'22; three sons; a daughter; seven grandchildren; and a great-grandson.

John A. Hagen, b'48, April 8 in Cumberland, R.I. He is survived by two sons; a daughter; and a sister, Rebecca Hagen Ramirez, c'44.

Bernard L. Harden, m'46, 71. Oct. 9 in Clearwater, Fla. He was a pathologist in Berkeley, Calif., for 33 years and is survived by a brother and three sisters.

Claude B. Hargadine, '40, 74. Feb. 8 in Rogers, Ark., where he was retired from the grocery business. He is survived by his wife, Francine, two daughters and four grandchildren.

Craig P. Howes, e'42, 72. March 3 in Pensacola, Fla. He worked for Gulf Oil and for Chevron and is survived by his wife, Patricia, a son, two daughters, his stepmother and nine grandchildren.

Lawrence S. Karmowski, e'42, 76. March 29 in El Cajon, Calif. He is survived by his wife, Lillian Wendler Karmowski, '47; two daughters; five sons; four brothers; two sisters; and 14 grandchildren.

Virginia O. Kirlin, b'45, 68. March 15 in Kansas City, where she was a retired employment interviewer for Hallmark Cards.

Howard B. McClellan, c'49, f'50, 71. Oct. 7 in Topeka, where he was a retired lawyer. His mother and a sister survive.

Dorothy Harter Rake, d'48, 65. Feb. 19 while on vacation in San Francisco. She lived in Wauskeha, Wis., where she taught school and had served on the school board. A memorial has been established with the KU Endowment Association. Surviving are her husband, Myron, e'49; two daughters, Rosalyn Rake Evans, '73, and Sharon Rake Gooch, b'80; two sons, Bradley, f'79, and Lance, f'74; a sister, Marilyn Harter Haase, c'50; and six grandchildren.

Carter H. Ray, g'41, 81. Dec. 24 in Kansas City, where he was a psychologist and a teacher. A memorial has been established with the KU Endowment Association. Three daughters and seven grandchildren survive.

Arlene Simms Shannon, '40, 79. Dec. 29 in Fort Collins, Colo. She is survived by her husband, Dale, f'38; a son; a daughter; three brothers; five grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

Louis S. Shuey, '40, Oct. 25 in St. George, Utah, where he was a retired engineer for Sprague Electric. He is survived by a daughter, three sons, a brother, three sisters and eight grandchildren.

Selby S. Soward, d'35, 69. Dec. 24 in Goodland, where he had practiced law for many years. He is survived by his wife, Ruth; three daughters, Catherine "Katie" Soward Martin, f'79, Molly Seward Cabalowski, d'75, g'80, and Sarah Soward Blank, c'75; three sisters, one of whom is Elizabeth Soward Baty, 77; and six grandchildren.

Robert O. Sutherland, e'42, 73. Jan. 21 in Mission Hills, where he was a partner in Sutherland Lumber. A memorial has been established with the KU Endowment Association. He is survived by two sons, Robert, b'39, and Bradford, 82; three daughters, two of whom are Melody, c'70, and Pamela Sutherland Gylenberg, c'76; three brothers, Herman, 74, Dwight, e'45, and John, 86, a sister, Donna Sutherland Pearson, 83; and 10 grandchildren.

Harry M. Wardin, c'49, Feb. 9 in Deming, N.M. He had been general manager of information services for International Harvester and is survived by his wife, Stella; a son, a daughter, a brother, Charles, b'49, and five grandchildren.

Hudson F. Wilson Jr., p'43, 71. Oct. 26 in Belleville, where he was a retired pharmacist. He is survived by a daughter and a sister, Annabelle Wilson Frederick, p'44.

1950s

Keith B. Beck, b'50, 65. Jan. 26 in Greensburg, where he was an accountant. He is survived by his wife, Nancy Bryant Beck, '50; two sons, Kenneth, b'78, g'80, and Larry, c'82, m'82; two daughters, one of whom is Karen, 87; two sisters: and two grandchildren.

William S. Brier, '57, 58. April 2 in Salisbury, N.C. He was a state and national leader in the sand, gravel and crushed stone business. Surviving are his wife, Amella; a daughter; a son; and two brothers, one of whom is James III, b'48.

Robert N. Carper, c'51, 65. Jan. 30 in Dallas, where he was retired from a 37-year career with Santa Fe Railway. He is survived by his wife, Theresa, her mother and a sister.

Thomas M. Dougherty, c'52, m'55, 63. March 15 in Garnett, where he was a retired physician. He is survived by his wife, Barbara Kesner Dougherty, c'61; three sons, Thomas
she was a television and film actress. Among other roles, she had portrayed Richard Kimball’s murdered wife on the TV series “The Fugitive.” Survivors include her husband, Jabe, a son, a daughter, her mother and a sister.

Elizabeth “Betsy” Swigart Ellsworth, ’52, g’55, 61, Nov. 23 in Albany, N.Y. She lived in Delmar, where she taught and lectured at regional and national seminars of the Embroiderers Guild of America. Earlier, she had been a member of KU’s design faculty. A memorial has been established with the KU Endowment Association. She is survived by her husband, Stephen, b’49, two sons, one of whom is Scott, ’72; a sister, Louise Swigart Davis, f’52, g’60; a brother, John Swigart, e’51; and two grandsons.

Michael T. Hayes, b’59, 54, Feb. 24 in Wichita, where he was a senior computer consultant with Develop- er Services. A memorial has been established with the KU Endowment Association. He is survived by his parents, two sons, two sisters and a grandson.

James B. Lowe, d’56, g’59, ’52, 57, March 9 in Kansas City, where he was a partner in the law firm of Kureman & Schwegler. He is survived by his wife, Eleanor Hawkison Lowe, c’57; two sons, Michael, ’70, and John, c’91; a daughter; his father; and a brother.

Helen Martin Mann, ’57, 56, Dec. 27 in Kansas City. She is survived by her husband, Robert, two sons, one of whom is Gregory Hurst, ’89; two daughters, Jennifer Hurst Gunter, d’80, and Susanne Hurst, ’82; two stepsons; a stepdaughter; her mother, a brother, Philip Martin, ’56; a sister and two grandchildren.

Nelson D. McCoss, ’52, June 25, 1991, in High Point, N.C., where he was a retired veterinarian. He is survived by his wife, Marian Howell McCoss, d’46; two daughters; and a son.

William P. Palmer, PhD’57, 80, Feb. 4 in St. Paul, Minn. He lived in River Falls, where he was a professor emeritus of English at the University of Wisconsin. Among survivors are his wife, Betty, four children, a sister and a brother.

William E. Simmons, b’50, 55, Feb. 15 in Broomfield, Colo., where he retired from a 35-year career with Sears. Two daughters, a son, a sister and a grandchild survive.

Diane Brewster Walker, ’51, 60, Nov. 12 in Studio City, Calif., where...
ALLIED HEALTH

Five years ago in Central America, scattered workshops provided the only training for respiratory care, but the situation has improved dramatically, thanks largely to Paul Mathews.

Mathews, associate professor and chairman of respiratory care education, has helped the University of Costa Rica’s School of Medicine train almost all of the 130 or so respiratory care therapists throughout Central America. He has taught courses, has persuaded other KU faculty to lend their expertise and has coordinated a curriculum that is now a four-year, bachelor’s degree program.

Mathews first visited Costa Rica in 1987, as a fellow for Project HOPE, a Millwood, Va., not-for-profit organization that enlists U.S. and Canadian health professionals to improve health care in developing countries. He set up through the UCR a one-year training program. The first two classes comprised 60 hand-picked critical-care nurses from Costa Rica’s 35 hospitals.

Respiratory-care therapists treat patients who have heart and lung problems, including respiratory-distress syndrome in premature infants and emphysema in elderly patients. The therapists manage ventilators and other life-support devices.

Mathews says a recent study by a Costa Rican neonatologist revealed a 34 to 38 percent reduction of deaths in neonatal intensive-care units in the years since the training began. He attributes much of the improvement to better pulmonary intervention methods. Mathews also notes another sign of success: Five heart transplants and numerous open-heart surgeries have been successfully performed in Costa Rica in recent years.

The University of Costa Rica, which has longstanding ties to KU, (see story pp. 26-31) has made Mathews an honorary faculty member. "We are helping them, but we also are learning from them," he says. "Their patient care is top-rate, partly because they for years have had to do without high-tech procedures. I never cease to be amazed at their ingenuity. I hope this partnership can continue to grow."

ARCHITECTURE

Nearly 60 tiny houses auctioned June 20 in Lawrence were strictly for the birds—and charity.

"Where Architects Come Home to Roost," a benefit for the Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center, featured 58 birdhouses dreamed up by area architects, many of whom were Jayhawks. Held in the garden of Jonell Ashcraft Williams, see '81, g'85, the event nested about $24,000 for Building Independence, the center's campaign to create housing for adults with mental disabilities, according to director Pat Houston Davis, assoc.

Ten faculty members, including distinguished professors Wojciech Lesniskowski and Victor Papanek, donated flights of fancy, and 36 Lawrence and Kansas City architects further feathered the nest. Several students also gave avian abodes to the "homes tour" that wended through Williams' shady garden grove.

"Andalusia," a Mediterranean villa that the field guide suggested for "congregate birds choosing to winter over in balmy Lawrence," fetched the highest bid at $1,253. The spacious condominium was designed by Richard Jones, a'72, and William Prelogar, a'67, principals in the Kansas City firm Nearing Stats Prelogar & Jones, and built by Gene Fritzels Construction Co., Inc., of Lawrence, which is headed by Fritzels, a'57.

Davis says the "Andalusia" bid still could be surpassed. The Bert Nash Center purchased "Oriole Park," a small replica of the Baltimore Orioles’ new stadium, with hopes of selling it for a large sum to the major-league team or to a baseball fan. The miniature—like its inspiration—was designed by Joe Spear and Dennis Wellner, a'73, of the Kansas City firm HOK Sports Facilities Group.

"The architects have been so supportive," Davis says. "We discovered that KU graduates, even if they live and work somewhere else, are eager to give something back to the Lawrence community."

Jayhawks, it seems, know the way home.

EDUCATION

For the second time in three years, the Computer Press Awards has honored Neil Salkind for his writing on personal computers.

Salkind, professor of educational psychology and research, won another Best Introductory How-To Book Award for his Getting Started with the Apple Macintosh Including System 7, published by Microsoft Press. His book was one of more than 800 entries.

"I'm the only person to have two of these awards," Salkind says, "and I'm stunned and thrilled. I didn't expect it to land on my doorstep again."

At 200 pages, Getting Started... is brief and more specific than his 1989 winner, The Big Mac Book, a 1,000-page opus. In its third edition for Que Press, Big Mac has sold more than 100,000 copies.

Salkind, whose research combines...
child development and computers, is now writing *The P.C. Bible*, a comprehensive guide to personal computers scheduled for publication in July 1993 by Peachpit Press. The book will condense product information gathered from 1,500 different companies and more than 20 periodicals.

**GRADUATE SCHOOL**

Two graduate students in political science have received $1,000 fellowships from the Harry S. Truman Good Neighbor Award Foundation.

Rashid A. Malik, g’87, Lawrence doctoral student, received the Jerry Smith Scholarship for International Studies. Malik researches entrepreneurship in China and hopes to work for an international organization in China after completing his dissertation next spring.

Chang-Hee Nam, South Korea doctoral student, received the Eddie Jacobsen Scholarship for International Studies. He researches the political economies of Japan and Korea and plans eventually to teach or to work for the South Korean government.

The awards honor two men who were friends with Harry S. Truman and who helped to build the Truman Foundation. Smith, a Kansas City auto dealer, died in 1984. Jacobsen, a Kansas City haberdasher, died in 1955.

**MEDICINE**

The Medical Center has received a three-year, $450,000 planning grant from the National Cancer Institute. The award moves the University’s Cancer Center toward its goal of becoming an NCI-designated comprehensive cancer center by 1998.

As a comprehensive center, KU could participate in trials of drugs that are not available to non-designated centers. For instance, the anti-tumor agent taxol currently is undergoing NCI-sponsored trials (See *Kansas Alumni*, May/June).

The grant will help the Cancer Center prepare to compete in 1995 for a $3 million, three-year Cancer Center Support Grant. Then the center could apply for comprehensive status. Currently there are 28 NCI-designated cancer centers in the United States.

Stephanie Studenski, n’76, m’79, has been named director of the Center on Aging. Studenski leaves the department of medicine at Duke University to begin her job Aug. 15. She succeeds Morton C. Creditor, who served as director from the center’s formation in 1986 until his retirement last year.

At Duke Studenski has been a fellow of the Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development. She also has been chief of the rehabilitation medicine service and director of the geriatric outpatient clinic for the Durham Veterans Affairs Medical Center. She researches the physiology of human balance and works to improve mobility of the elderly.

**NURSING**

The school is in line for a new building of its own. The $10 million request this spring moved forward on the list for the Kansas Board of Regents’ Educational Building Fund: Several priorities, including rebuilding Hoch, moved off the list when the state allocated funds from a federal Medicaid reimbursement.

School officials hope by the mid-1990s to gain planning funds; they want to move the school by the year 2000.

The school’s current home in the Taylor Building, a converted dormitory, does not provide adequate space for clinical training, says Dean Eleanor Sullivan. "We have only two large laboratories and more than 500 students in the school," she says. "The labs are jammed most of the time."

The new structure would provide a laboratory "mini-hospital," Sullivan says, and would be equipped with interactive video. Computer labs would network researchers to one another and to libraries and the mainframe computers on the Lawrence campus.

**PHARMACY**

Graduate students sponsored the 24th Annual Pharmaceutics Graduate Student Research Meeting July 10-12 at the Lawrence Holdiome.

The meeting attracted about 300 graduate and postdoctoral students from 17 schools and 30 representatives from 16 pharmaceutical firms nationwide. It provided a chance for students to share results from their research and to meet with potential employers.

Suzanne Thompson, San Francisco doctoral student in pharmaceutical chemistry, co-chaired the event. She and other volunteers funded the meeting by raising about $30,000 from the pharmaceutical industry. Students paid only $20 to attend, Thompson says, making the meeting an affordable way for new pharmacists and chemists to get a head start on their careers.
ROY WILLIAMS RAISES HIS right hand, and 400 young male voices abruptly hiccup into silence. It's 2:30 p.m. in Allen Field House, time for the Kansas basketball coach's daily chalk talk. Without warning, Professor Roy pops a quiz:

"What two words did I add yesterday to the term fast break?"

Thirty-odd arms shoot up. "Under control," a nervous 9-year-old half-answers, half-asks.


Everything indeed is under control at the Roy Williams Kansas Basketball Camp, where there's one coach or counselor for every 10 campers—and one anxious head coach: "When the phone rings at night," Roy confides, "I jump. You know, you worry that something might go wrong with this many kids."

This summer 1,200 boys ages 8 to 17 will live and breathe Kansas basketball during three six-day sessions. Former Jayhawks including Danny Manning, Kevin Pritchard, Mark Randall, Scooter Barry and Darnell Valentine will join in the hoop-la.

"I want the kids to have a great experience," Roy says. "We're tough on them, but I think kids want discipline. They have great spirit, but you want to channel their enthusiasm."

"We take roll 10 times a day because I always want to know where they are. They have to wake up on time, make up their beds."

But the fix may not be permanent, he warns.

"I don't promise parents they're going to make their beds when they get home."

—Bill Woodard
AUTUMN IN NEW YORK

WITH THE FLYING JAYHAWKS

OCT. 31-NOV. 6, 1992

AVOID ALL THE FUSS, AND LET THE FLYING JAYHAWKS TAKE CARE OF TRANSPORTATION, ACCOMMODATIONS, TOUR GUIDES AND TIPPING.

YOU'LL ENJOY THE HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CITY, WITH ALTERNATE DAYS FREE TO RELAX, SHOP, STROLL THROUGH CENTRAL PARK OR TAKE IN A MUSEUM.

THIS WEEK-LONG PACKAGE INCLUDES AN EXCURSION THROUGH THE HUDSON VALLEY TO WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY, FULL-DAY TOURS OF THE CITY AND ELLIS ISLAND, A LUXURY CRUISE OF NEW YORK HARBOR AND A FANTASTIC BROADWAY PERFORMANCE OF "PHANTOM OF THE OPERA."

For more information, contact Donna Neuner at the Alumni Association, (913) 864-4760, or write to her at 1266 Oread Avenue, Lawrence, KS 66045-1600. For a longer getaway, ask about:

CHINA

September 22 to October 10, 1992
Spend three nights in Beijing and see Tiananmen Square, the Great Wall, the Forbidden City, and the Summer Palace. Cruise four nights down the Yangtze River, and stay two nights in Shanghai, with an optional extension in Hong Kong.

COTES DU RHONE PASSAGE

October 20 to November 2, 1992
Includes two nights in Cannes on the French Riviera, a cruise up the beautiful Rhone and Saone rivers, a TGV high-speed train ride and two nights in Paris.

And watch for information on these exciting 1993 trips:

- The Big-B Trans-Panama Canal .......... January
- Costa Rica/Galapagos .................. February
- New Orleans and the Old South .......... March
- South Pacific/Australia/New Zealand .... March
- Santa Fe Trail Bus Tour (KC to New Mexico) ..... May
- France .................................. May or June
- Baltic Cruise ............................ July
- Alaska .................................. July
- Main and Danube Rivers ................. August
- Canadian Rockies/Glacier National Park ...... August
- Danube River Adventure ................ September
- China ................................... September
- Passage to Suez ........................ September
- Sacramento/San Francisco Cruise .......... October
- Egypt ................................... October
The Jayhawk bank card helps you help your alma mater—painlessly.

If you’re a would-be KU benefactor but lack the extra loot, the Jayhawk VISA or MasterCard offers the perfect solution. Just charge your purchases to the card, and First Bank Card Center in Wichita will contribute to the KU Alumni Association.

You’ll help the Alumni Association serve its members and the University. And you’ll also save—because Alumni Association members receive a lower interest rate and annual fee on this very competitive card.

For full details, call the First Bank Card Center in Wichita at 1-800-222-7458. Or call the Alumni Association at 913-864-4760, and we’ll send you an application.