

ampersand&

THE MAGAZINE OF THE UK COLLEGE OF
ARTS&SCIENCES

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We'd like to hear from you. Send letters and story ideas to, *Ampersand*, at the address on back cover or by fax to (859) 323-1073.

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FRONT AND BACK COVER ART by Karen Lewis

INSIDE FRONT COVER PHOTO by Tim Collins

INSIDE BACK COVER PHOTO by Lee Thomas

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Dear A&S Alumni & Friends:

This year the College of Arts and Sciences turns 100. Since 1908, the college has graduated more than 36,000 students, produced a Nobel Prize-winning chemist, and attained top 20 rankings in several programs and disciplines, to name but a few accomplishments.

As we take time to reminisce about the last century, we are also poised to embark on another 100 years of innovation and inspiration. With planned investments in the biological-related sciences; materials and nanoscience; study of risk-related behaviors; the study of migration and internationalization, (to name just a few) the college is armed with an ambitious plan and commitment to excellence.

The feature section (found on page 22) of this issue of Ampersand focuses on our 100-year anniversary. Learn more about the history of our college and read first-hand alumni memories. We plan to celebrate this century of accomplishments with a year of commemorative events. We hope you will return to campus and celebrate with us. Visit www.as.uky.edu to learn more.

It gives me great pleasure to let you know about the opening of the MacAdam Student Observatory (page 11), the establishment of the new International Studies major (page 8) and the launch of the new college website (page 7). These endeavors are instrumental in providing our students with the opportunities and information they need to succeed.

The college is also pleased to announce the establishment of the Doris Wilkinson Distinguished Professorship in Sociology and the Humanities. Professor Wilkinson has been a highly respected faculty member of the Department of Sociology for more than 20 years and her UK career began with her membership in the first class of African-American students in 1954. Learn more about Wilkinson and the professorship on page 6.

Other recent gifts to the college include: generous contributions from Jim Eaves ('68 BS Math) and Mary Eaves ('72 BA Political Science) to the J.C. Eaves Endowed Scholarship Fund in mathematics, which as of December topped \$100,000; \$30,000 was received in 2007 from the Robert B. and Helen P. Jewell Scholarship Foundation, which has funded more than \$340,000 toward student scholarships since 1988; and a \$100,000 gift establishing the Thomas M. and Jeri A. Tippett Scholarship in Army ROTC.

It is time again for the A&S annual Phonathon April 1 – 27; make sure to mark your calendar. The success of our students is directly linked to the generosity of our alumni – your gifts continue to make a difference. Thank you for your continued support.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "St. J. Hoch".

Steven L. Hoch
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out & about

Academic Variety Thomas D. Clark Dedication New Website International Studies Program

STUDENT VIEW



Tim Collins

Katie Hansen, a political science and Middle Eastern studies senior, aspires to work for the federal government.

Passion for People, Languages Discovered at UK

By Jennifer T. Allen

Katie Hansen knew she wanted to be selective when choosing where she would attend college. “I wanted to be certain I was choosing the best place for me to learn,” Hansen said. “I was well aware how important this next phase in my life was going to be.”

The University of Kentucky kept making the cut, so it was the first, and last, college Hansen decided to visit.

“I felt at home at UK from the very beginning,” the Cedar Falls, Iowa, native said. “I have never felt like a number here.”

Hansen, a senior double majoring in political science and Middle Eastern studies, first came to UK in the fall of 2003. Due to personal issues, she returned home after

her freshman year, graduating with a bachelor’s degree in French from the University of Iowa. During her first experience at UK, Hansen began taking Arabic. A love of the language and culture would bring her back to Lexington.

“I’ve always felt that people in the College of Arts and Sciences really want me to succeed,” Hansen said.

Returning to UK in the fall of 2006, Hansen knew she wanted to build on her newly found interest in the Middle East. So she constructed her own topical studies degree and paired it with political science.

“My three favorite things in the world are languages, people and problem solving,”

she said. “Being able to create a topical studies major in Middle Eastern Studies and tie in political science, along with my background in French, constructs a degree that brings all three of my passions together.”

As she nears graduation, Hansen hopes to work for the federal government in an international relations position.

“A&S has offered me the opportunity to study multiple disciplines pertinent to my topic of study. From that diversity, I have obtained a very well-rounded perspective,” Hansen said. “No other college offers such an expansive variety. Any path I choose to follow, the College of Arts and Sciences can take me there.”

STUDENT VIEW

THIS PAGE:
Mary Hart, a biology doctoral candidate, conducts research off Panama's Caribbean coast.

OPPOSITE PAGE:
Patrick Conlon, linguistics and political science senior, volunteers in UK's Early Childhood Lab.



Student's Passion Takes Her to Panama

By Jennifer T. Allen

Mary Hart's passion lies in working with fish in a marine environment. That passion and two UK College of Arts and Sciences professors brought Mary from Gainesville, Fla., to Lexington.

The research of Philip Crowley and Craig Sargent, two professors in UK's Biology Department, ties directly into Hart's interest. Hart's dissertation research investigates ecological factors that lead to variation in mating strategy in a small coral reef fish, *Serranus tortugarum* or Chalk

Bass. Crowley, Sargent and Hart, a biology doctoral candidate, collaborate by combining theory and empirical research to understand how the environment can affect mating systems.

"It was a good match, because they have the theoretical expertise, and I had experience doing empirical studies and had an interest in doing this project," Hart said.

Hart's classroom is currently the water off of Panama's Caribbean coast at the Bocas Research Station, part of the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute. Having been awarded a Smithsonian Institute (SI) Fellowship for 2007-08, Hart will finish a year and a half research stint in Panama this summer. The SI fellowship provides a stipend for one year of dissertation field research in Panama. Prior to this, Hart was awarded UK Graduate School's Presidential Fellowship for 2006-07 which allowed her to spend her time in Panama continuing research she started in the summer of 2004.

"It has been wonderful to work on my own with this project in another country," Hart said. "I've also had the opportunity to work with undergraduate students from the United States (seven from the University of Kentucky) as well as Holland, Venezuela and Panama. It has been a nice cultural experience."

As a mentor, Hart works with interns or independent study candidates in the lab where they examine and dissect fish to determine sex allocation patterns. In the future, Hart

would like to dive deeper into why mating systems vary and what sort of environmental factors are influencing the differences. She would also like to expand her research to include other species.

"It's been a great challenge to be out in the field, developing experiments and proposals on my own and making it work," she said. "It can be difficult at times, but I'm making progress and it's going well."

STUDENT VIEW



Academic Variety Attracted Student to Arts & Sciences

By Brad Duncan

A native of Cincinnati and a graduate of Tates Creek High School, Patrick Conlon liked the idea of going to college, but he and his family were unsure of his prospects.

Conlon wasn't concerned about grades or entrance exams. He needed to find a school that had the appropriate accommodations and services for disabled students. And he found that in the University of Kentucky.

"I was not the first in my family to attend college, but there was a worry before I started at UK that college would not be

possible for me personally because of a debilitating illness," Conlon said. "As this is my fourth year at the university, it is pretty safe to say that I have survived."

What also attracted Conlon to UK was the wide range of course offerings available. His interest in a variety of academic areas and the possibilities provided by the College of Arts and Sciences were crucial to his ongoing growth.

"I found that being in an academically supportive environment was probably the most beneficial thing about being here," Conlon said.

Conlon said that he "just dove in head first" when he arrived on campus and took a sample of the many different courses UK had to offer in order to find out what fit him and his interests. What this double-major in linguistics and political science also found was an expanded worldview.

In his less than four years of college in Lexington, Conlon has studied abroad three times: once in Shanghai, China (spring 2005); once in Le Havre, France (2005-06 academic year); and once in St. Petersburg, Russia (spring 2007). Because he enjoyed the experiences so much, Conlon is planning to study in Dalian, China.

On campus and across the world, UK and the College of Arts and Sciences have provided Conlon with the tools and opportunities to grow.

"Amazingly, I found that my whole worldview underwent a drastic transformation within my first two years at college as a result of experiences on UK's campus and overseas," Conlon said. "I learned to see the world from the perspective of a different culture and how to mediate possible points of contention between the two."

Whether tutoring students in foreign languages, volunteering in the UK Early Childhood Lab, or studying in Lexington or another country, Conlon is convinced that UK and A&S were for him.

"I have had many very attentive and knowledgeable professors while at UK, and I have also gotten to know many members of the university staff very well," Conlon said. "Of all those, the staff in the Education Abroad department has really gone out of its way time and time again to be accommodating and helpful in any way possible. I think that the College of Arts and Sciences has been absolutely instrumental in shaping the course of my life. I do not think that I am the same person now as I was four years ago."

& THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY dedicated a conference room to long-time faculty member **Doris Y. Wilkinson** and announced an endowed professorship to honor her career. In 1967 Wilkinson, a 1958 UK graduate, became the first



Jennifer T. Allen

full-time African-American female faculty member hired by the university.

During her career as a sociology professor at UK, Wilkinson founded the first social club for black women and was appointed as the first director of “Black Studies,” which she re-named the African American Studies and Research Program. She established the Forum for Black Faculty, the Carter G. Woodson Lecture Series for untenured faculty, a faculty newsletter and the long-running Black Women’s Conference.

Wilkinson also created the African-American Heritage Trail in Downtown Lexington, an educational tour popular with local tourists. She has created numerous educational exhibits including “Warriors in the Shadows: Women of the Underground Railroad.”

Perhaps best known for her pioneering work on Critical Race Theory and the sociology of health and illness, Wilkinson completed her doctorate at Case Western University in 1968. She continues to teach at UK.

The conference room dedicated to Wilkinson is located on the first floor of Breckinridge Hall, in facilities shared by the African-American Studies and Research Program and the Gender and Women’s Studies Program. Fundraising has already begun to endow the Doris Wilkinson Distinguished Professorship in Sociology and the Humanities. For more information or to make a donation to the endowment in honor of Wilkinson, contact the UK College of Arts and Sciences at (859) 257-8124. – **Allison Elliott**

& THE 2006 CLASS OF THE University of Kentucky dedicated a historical marker to honor the late **Thomas D. Clark** and recognize his influence, contribution and achievements at the University of Kentucky.

The dedication took place last fall on the corner of Administration Drive and Patterson Drive on the

UK campus. The spot where Clark, Kentucky’s long-time historian laureate, first stepped onto campus in 1928.

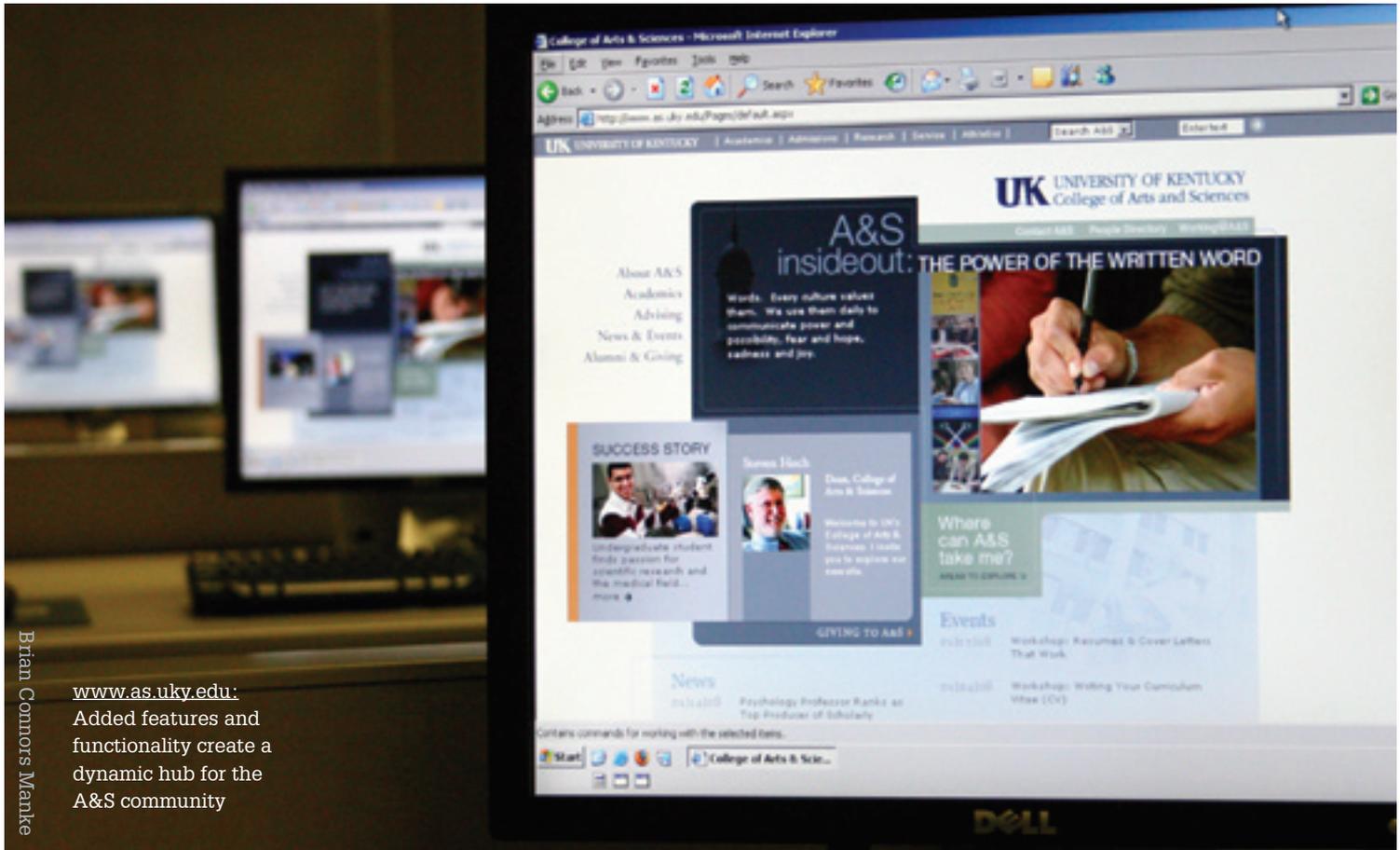
Every year, UK’s senior class dedicates a marker to an influential person or place at the institution.

“Dr. Clark worked hard throughout his career to preserve the rich historical heritage of UK and the entire Commonwealth,” said Laura Hamilton, student development council president. “I’m proud the student development council has the opportunity to help ensure future generations of UK students are reminded of his accomplishments.”

Clark was head of the UK history department from 1941 to 1965. He continued teaching at UK until 1968 and was referred to as the “dean of historians” due to his role in preserving Kentucky’s history. In his lifetime, Clark wrote more than 30 books and was the chair of the Kentucky Archives Commission. In 1990, he was named Kentucky’s historian laureate for life, becoming the only person in Kentucky history to ever receive this honor. – **Ashleigh Reifenberger**

DEDICATION





Brian Connors Manke

www.as.uky.edu: Added features and functionality create a dynamic hub for the A&S community

& THE ENTIRE UNIVERSITY SETTING is increasingly more reliant on the ways technology and communication powerfully blend together and drive our daily interactions. Recognizing that fact, the College of Arts & Sciences set out to meet those challenges by creating a new website – www.as.uky.edu – that would prove to be a new communications hub.

“With the launch of the new College of Arts & Sciences website, we are extremely excited to provide a dynamic and resourceful tool that will be beneficial to students, faculty and staff, while also showcasing the ingenuity, hard work and talent of the A&S community,” said Steven L. Hoch, dean of the college.

The site was created after numerous focus groups and research led to simple navigation with a stylish and contemporary look.

Whether it is scheduling appointments with an advisor, learning about news or events in the college, locating forms or finding out deadlines, the site will greatly assist in students’ daily endeavors.

Students who are confused as to where a degree will take them, or worried parents wondering where certain degrees will lead after graduation, need just visit the new home page. Just as psychology and sociology double-major Ashley McFarland has, check out “Where Can A&S Take Me?” to find some simple and helpful answers.

“Many students often times do not know where psychology can take them in life and the new website offers a page dedicated to explaining where an individual can go with a psychology degree,” McFarland said. “The new website allows both prospective and current students to prepare their undergraduate and graduate careers.”

For alumni, the site offers a convenient way to stay connected to the A&S community and one another, by updating their contact information. Stay on top of upcoming alumni and college events, explore the Alumni Hall of Fame and meet the A&S Advancement Office Staff.

In addition to the site’s functionality, it also provides a spotlight on the fascinating people and compel-

ling work inside the college.

The diversity of the college is showcased in features such as “A&S InsideOut,” which topically bridges all facets of the college, from humanities to sciences, into a unifying theme. There are also numerous profiles on undergraduate students, graduate students and alumni highlighting the advantages of an A&S education.

“The new website clearly and creatively displays the attributes that make the College of Arts & Sciences so special: it’s diversity of discipline, and its easy transference from passion to profession,” said senior Katie Hansen, a political science and Middle Eastern studies senior.

The A&S website, as well as new departmental websites for Biology and Psychology comprises the initial launch. All of the departments within the college will be integrated into the new design over a period of time, with departments being added each semester.

Visit www.as.uky.edu today. – **Brian Connors Manke**

THIS PAGE:
 Monica Udvardy,
 director of the
 International Studies
 Program, spoke to
 students interested
 in the new major.

OPPOSITE PAGE:
 Robert Williams, a
 Hispanic Studies
 senior, studied abroad
 in Morelia, Mexico, in
 the summer of 2007.



Brian Connors Manke

& “GLOBALIZE YOURSELF” has taken on a whole new meaning in UK’s College of Arts & Sciences.

“Because of increasingly sophisticated technology, the impacts of economic, ecological, political, or health processes in one part of the world can rapidly impact other parts of the world,” said Monica Udvardy, associate professor of anthropology and director of the **International Studies Program**. “In other words, the issues and problems and topics of traditional disciplines are increasingly global in scope.”

Implemented in the fall semester of 2007, the International Studies Program allows students to transcend a variety of borders.

“Whether those boundaries are geographical, political, cultural, personal, or language-based doesn’t matter. Intercultural competency and awareness of the interconnectedness of the global environment are invaluable in today’s society,” said Abby Hollander, academic advisor of the

international studies program.

This interdisciplinary program encourages students to explore global issues in various disciplines ranging from anthropology to political science. Students who major in the program will choose course work focused on an area of concentration — Africa and the Middle East, Asia, Europe, Latin America, and Russia and Eurasia.

Once a region of study is chosen, students must settle on a thematic concentration which will allow them to fully explore the culture and complexities of the region. The thematic component includes culture and the arts, international development, global environment, human rights and social movements, international relations, and international commerce. The other major element of the program requires the student to study extensively and master a foreign language.

The preparation students receive from their classes culminates in a senior capstone project.

What attracted Patrick Sgueglia to the new program was a mixture of family history and travel experiences. Having spent extensive time in Italy where his grandfather and father were born, Sgueglia sought a major that would enable him to gain a further understanding of other cultures.

“This is a great way to take more cross-cultural classes,” Sgueglia said. “This program really urges students to look at another culture and allows them to focus on any area they want.”

And, of course, the program encourages students to travel abroad. “I’ve had great experiences while travelling to Italy,” Sgueglia said. “Those unbelievable experiences are why I wanted to get behind the International Studies Program and be a student voice.”

While study abroad is not a requirement in the program, students like Sgueglia say it’s a great way to experience other cultures first-hand.

The International Studies Program prepares students for a variety of employment opportunities. Udvardy and Hollander have already worked with several students who are interested in international politics, multi-national corporations, aid work through the United Nations, immigration law, global environmental issues, and work in the artistic world of galleries, publishing, and museums.

And the success of the program is readily apparent, after only one semester.

“The response has been tremendously positive,” Udvardy said. “The current number of majors – 70 – says an enormous amount about the students’ pent-up need to learn more about the world around them.” – **Stephanie Lang**



Walk a Mile in His Shoes

Unique student strides past adversity to reach goals

By Brianna Bodine

When Robert Williams decided to start a catered shoe shine business in Lexington, Ky., everyone told him it was a bad idea:

“This isn’t New York City.”

“Lexington’s too small.”

“That won’t work here.”

Now, with more than 1,500 regulars and a steady influx of new customers, Robert’s Shoe Shine & Shoe Repair is thriving. “I had to overcome a lot of negativity,” Williams said. “People couldn’t visualize it, but I’m persistent.”

Persistence has served him well. In the course of his lifetime, Williams has elevated himself from a vendor on the streets of Trenton, N.J., to managing shoe shine stands, to becoming a shoe repairman, to running his own business, to pursuing a degree in Hispanic Studies at the University of Kentucky and traveling to Mexico to study abroad.

“I’ve always felt that I would get some shoe repair equipment or have my own shop,” he said. “I didn’t know how, but I

knew that I would.” He also didn’t know he would be a UK graduate, but he said his mother always had faith that he would get to college when he was ready, which just happened to be the age of 46.

As a high school dropout, Williams didn’t learn salesmanship in the classroom. At the age of 10, he was hard at work on the streets, shining shoes, selling newspapers, mowing grass, and eventually street vending. “It’s what kids did to get by,” Williams said. “It just seemed natural to become a vendor.”

Williams got into the shoe repair business gradually, helping customers get their shoes fixed, hanging out with tradesmen, picking up tips and techniques here and there. Eventually, he saved up money to

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syllabus

Music in Six Takes: An Interdisciplinary Study

This semester music is being taught to a new tune. Professors Judith Lesnaw and Ronald Bruzina, of biology and philosophy respectively, are merging their collective expertise to engage students in an interdisciplinary approach to understanding music.

Their new class, Music in Six Takes: An Interdisciplinary Study, seeks to challenge students with a rigorous reading list, guest speakers from multiple disciplines, live eclectic musical performances, and continuous and robust dialog.

“We’re not grading based on exams,” Lesnaw said. “The idea is not so much to transmit codified information; rather, to introduce topics and approaches from different fields that relate to music.”

The idea is to combine the abstract theory and the reality of music in the context of experiencing music as it is listened to or played. “More than anything else, you can only base your understanding of music from your experience with music,” Bruzina said. “That’s what has to be illuminated by and maybe illuminate in turn the findings of the investigations. Dialog is going to have to be many sided.”

The student themselves have many backgrounds, which will contribute to the success of the course, according to Lesnaw. “We don’t have all music students or all philosophy students,” she said. “We have a wonderful spectrum from all walks of the university, and that makes for a very rich experience in the classroom.”

The class was the brain child of a retreat intended to promote interdisciplinary course development and collaboration, which was organized by Steven Hoch, dean of the college.

NEXT STEPS

To investigate the boundless experience of music in your own home, professors Lesnaw and Bruzina recommend the following investigations:

1. **Begin by listening** to some of your favorite music, and try to hear it differently, listening in a different environment or from a different perspective. See new insight.
2. Next, **explore other culturally rich sounds**, such as indigenous African, Latin, or Asian music. Follow this ear opening experience with listening to natural sounds, such as insects and birds, and finally machinery or ambient noise.
3. Finally, **reflect on your experience and ask yourself: What is music?** After all, only you have the answer.

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attend a year-long shoe repair program at Oklahoma State University. “I just stay with something until I get it,” he explained. “It’s the same at UK. You just have to work harder, try different methods, change your study habits, get a tutor: You do whatever you have to do.”

“If someone can be happy about having a student, it would be Robert,” said Josefina Lopez, a doctoral student who tutored Williams once a week for more than three years. “He is serious about language and learning. He’s not the kind of student who pays you just to pass a class. He has a purpose.”

Attending UK’s Hispanic Studies program was a practical fix to a practical problem – a language barrier. Williams couldn’t communicate with potential customers, Hispanic horse farm workers who owned \$300 to \$500 boots and paid cash up front. “I didn’t speak Spanish and they didn’t speak English,” he said, “but once we communicated, they were great customers.”

So Williams went looking for Spanish speaking classes, and discovered that many programs were insufficient if he wanted to become fluent in the language. So he stopped by UK to check out the Hispanic Studies program, and he hasn’t left in four years.

Williams said he has enjoyed his experience in the Hispanic Studies Department, and that the people at UK have made him feel comfortable. “The professors never let me sit quietly in the classroom,” he said. “They call me out, get me to participate, keep me involved. If I had a question, I’ve never been turned away.”

During the summer of 2007, Williams studied in Morelia, Mexico, where he took classes in Advanced Spanish Grammar and Spanish Civilization and Culture. Morelia is a bustling metropolis filled with art and culture; housing museums, parks, zoos and planetariums. “By studying abroad in Mexico, I have a better understanding for the culture,” he said. “Some things you just can’t get out of a book. I read about all these things in classes, but to actually see it and live it is an experience in itself.”

He also volunteers several hours a week at the Village Branch Library on Versailles Road, as part of his coursework. Williams assists children, the vast majority being Hispanic, with their homework, because their parents often don’t speak English.

Williams said that he’s seen a lot of prejudice toward the Hispanic population in Kentucky. “The bottom line is everybody wants the same thing,” he said, “whether you’re Japanese or Mexican or Puerto Rican or African American. The majority of people want to learn, and to have a better life for themselves and their families.” He brings that perspective to the classroom, to be a positive example, to buffer stereotypes and prejudice.

And when he’s done at UK, he’ll have more than another language under his belt: He’ll have cultural perspective.

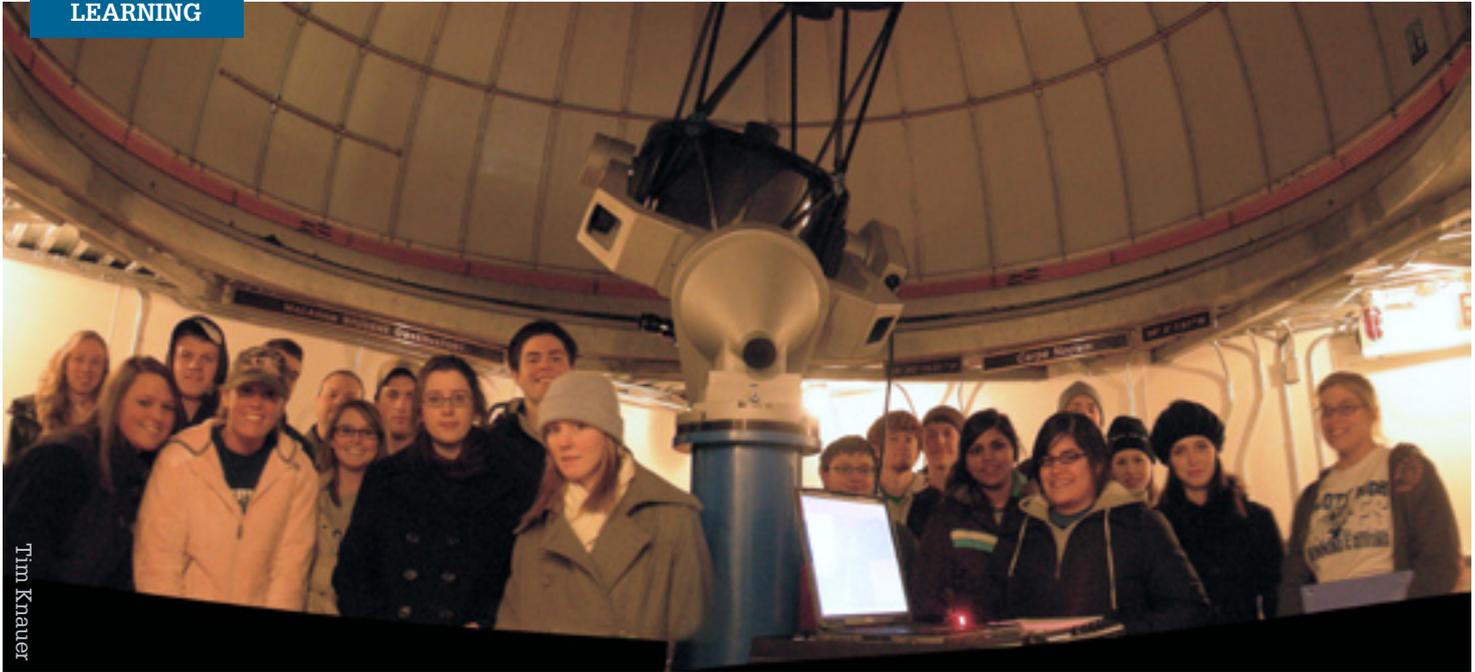
RECOMMENDED READING

1. Oliver Sacks (2007) *Musicophilia: Tales of Music and the Brain*, New York: Knopf.
2. Daniel J. Levitin (2006) *This Is Your Brain on Music: The Science of a Human Obsession*, New York: Dutton.
3. Stuart Isacoff (2001) *Temperament: The Idea That Solved Music’s Greatest Riddle*, New York: Knopf.
4. William L. Benzon (2001) *Beethoven’s Anvil: Music in Mind and Culture*, New York: Basic Books.

news & endeavors

New Observatory Distinguished Professor Field Research

LEARNING



Tim Knauer

The first class takes advantage of the new MacAdam Student Observatory.

A New Eye to the Sky

Newly opened MacAdam Student Observatory provides new perspectives and hands-on experience

By Brianna Bodine

Astronomy and physics classes will be getting “eyes”-on learning in 2008 with the completion of the MacAdam Student Observatory, an addition to the University of Kentucky’s campus that will house a 20-inch diameter telescope and a handful of smaller, portable telescopes.

“We serve so many students in our general astronomy course, and one of the primary reasons for building the facility was to provide those students with some real exposure to observing,” said Mike Cavagnero, chair of the Department of Astronomy and Physics.

The observatory will facilitate a lab component to the astronomy courses that attract approximately 1,000 undergraduates per semester. As well, physics majors with

an interest in astronomy can use the state-of-the-art equipment to conduct research or collect data about the speed of light, the mass of planets, or the chemical composition of stars.

However, the most important role of the observatory is not to provide educational supplements or conduct experiments, according to UK professor of astrophysics Tom H. Troland. “I think students stand to gain something by simply looking through a telescope and seeing, with their own eyes, light from the heavens. There’s a cultural and intellectual impact just from that alone,” Troland asserted. “If you have any sense of wonder about the natural world, I don’t think you can look through a telescope eyepiece

and see something like the moon or a planet and not be amazed.”

The observatory will be supervised by director Tim Knauer and three graduate assistants. The graduate assistants will be responsible for keeping the observatory open for scheduled time periods and guiding students through using the equipment.

“The MacAdam Student Observatory provides the opportunity to highlight and enhance coursework, in addition to allowing students to experience the night sky in a personal way,” Knauer said. “I hope that their time with the telescope will translate into more professional and amateur astronomers in the future.”

continued on page 12



THIS PAGE:
Various phases of construction of the MacAdam Student Observatory.

OPPOSITE PAGE:
Archisman Ghosh, a physics graduate student, previewed the telescope.

continued from page 11

The impact of the observatory will not be limited to on-campus engagement, and will include community outreach. “There’s a natural tendency for people to be fascinated by astronomical phenomenon—eclipses, planets, comets, or asteroid impacts,” Cavagnero explained. “We want to bridge the gap between the general public, who have little exposure to modern astronomical phenomenon, and our faculty members.”

Hosting public viewing sessions, interacting with local school systems and providing professional development workshops for K-12 teaches are just some of the community outreach activities to be incorporated with the new observatory.

Troland said that going to the observatory is an enriching experience, just like visiting an art museum. “There’s a difference between seeing a picture on your computer screen and seeing what’s up in the sky with your own eyes,” he said. “For instance, if you’re looking at the Andromeda Galaxy, that light has traveled two million years across intergalactic space to end in your retina. That’s rather impressive.”

This is the third observatory to grace UK’s sprawling campus. The previous two were torn down for campus expansion. To spare the MacAdam Student Observatory a similar fate, the facility was built using a light-weight steel frame that can be moved with relative ease, using a helicopter, once the equipment is removed, and the structure is unbolted and all the wiring is disconnected. No easy feat, but cheaper than building a whole new observatory.

The observatory design has generated a lot of interest, according to Cavagnero, and many people watched the website and followed its construction. “Among the campus

observatories I’ve seen, this design is pretty unique,” he said. “It was built for a very specific circumstance.”

The site for the observatory was chosen with care, and its location on top of the parking structure off Rose Street meets several needs: to be high enough to avoid elements like trees, to be a secure place next to the Cat’s Path because it is a nighttime facility, and to be close to the Chemistry-Physics Building to make it highly accessible.

In addition to on-site activities, the observatory is wired for high speed connections that will allow professors to plug live images directly into the classroom. “The observatory usefulness goes beyond simply looking through the telescope, but simply looking through a telescope, in my view, is a very important reason to have a telescope,” Troland said. “Astronomy is an excellent way to raise the visibility of the campus, because astronomy elicits a large amount of public interest, which is why there are numerous astronomy clubs throughout the country.”

The observatory will fill a void, according to graduate assistant Kristen Thomas. “Right now, there’s nothing like the observatory in the Lexington area,” she said. “Younger students who come to the observatory might see astronomy as something they’d like to do, because looking through a telescope brings to life the pictures they see in a book.”

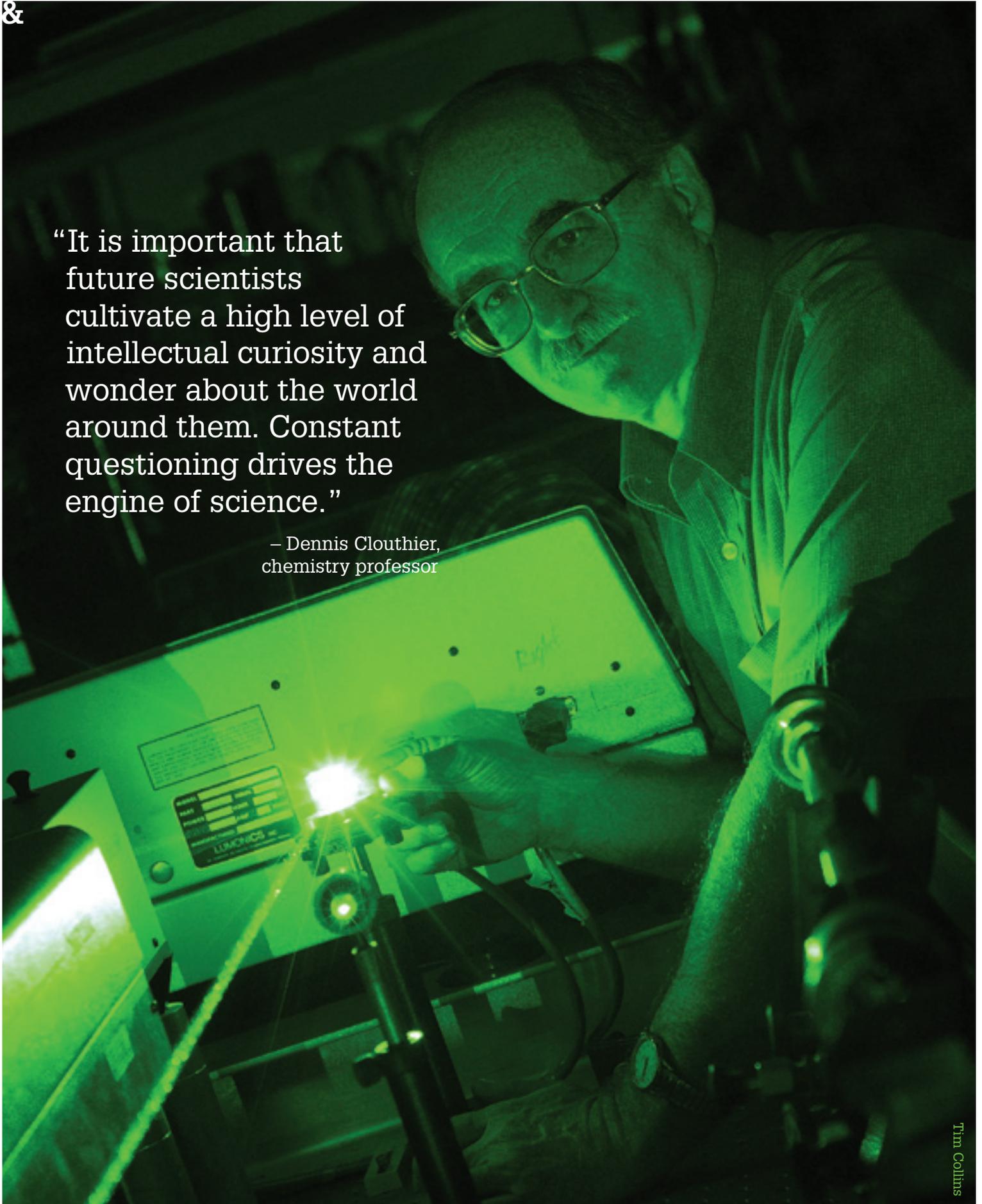
Thomas said that working at the facility will help hone her skills as a teacher and develop her own interests. “I always liked building rockets when I was little,” she recalled. “Like every typical kid, I wanted to be an astronaut. There’s still an amount of awe to it—a challenge, something unknown, something out of the ordinary. It’s a hobby. If I can make a career out of a hobby, then why not?”

“I think students stand to gain something by simply looking through a telescope and seeing, with their own eyes, light from the heavens. There’s a cultural and intellectual impact just from that alone.”

– Tom H. Troland,
astrophysics professor

“It is important that future scientists cultivate a high level of intellectual curiosity and wonder about the world around them. Constant questioning drives the engine of science.”

– Dennis Clouthier,
chemistry professor



Tim Collins

Dennis Clouthier

Department of Chemistry

Arts & Sciences Distinguished Professor 2007-08

By Brianna Bodine

Dennis Clouthier is well known for his pioneering work in molecular spectroscopy, using high-powered lasers to examine chemicals called reactive intermediates that are particularly difficult to study. His pioneering work has led to the development of new laboratory methods, such as pyrolysis jet spectroscopy, and has significant implications for fields as diverse as understanding the fabric of the cosmos and reducing computer chip impurities.

Clouthier's lab is filled with flashing lights, snapping ozone and invisible beams. "My wife gets sick of me coming home with burn holes in my shirts," he laughed. In his desk drawer, he keeps a pocket laser to illustrate what his work is all about to prospective student research assistants. He just might have a slight obsession with lasers.

In 1980, Clouthier received his doctorate from the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, and originally hails from The Pas, Manitoba, Canada. Since 1984, he has taught in the Chemistry Department at UK, was named a Research Professor in 1997 and awarded the College of Arts & Sciences Outstanding Teaching Award in 2004, and most recently named the College of Arts & Sciences Distinguished Professor in 2007. He is a member of the Chemical Institute of Canada, the Inter-American Photochemical Society and the American Chemical Society.

As a result of being named the 2007-08 A&S Distinguished Professor, Clouthier will travel to Arizona for a year of research that expounds on his research group's discovery of the CCP free radical. He answered some questions about his research and teaching experience, and his plans for the future.

&: Why did you start working with lasers? What led you to pursue your current line of research?

When I was a teenager, I wanted to make a career out of doing laser light shows for rock bands. As it turned out,

I have little artistic sense and even less of a musical ear, so was not suited for that occupation. However, I was always interested in science and when I was given the opportunity in graduate school to apply laser techniques to chemistry problems I jumped at the chance. A substantial fraction of my thesis work involved the use of lasers to study the spectra and properties of a class of small molecules that had interesting properties.

I had the good fortune to do postdoctoral work at the Herzberg Institute of Astrophysics (HIA) at the National Research Council in Ottawa, Canada. Dr. Gerhard Herzberg won the Nobel Prize in 1971 for his pioneering studies of molecular spectra and is generally known as the father of the science of molecular spectroscopy. While at the HIA, I gained a strong appreciation for the fact that the study of the precise colors or wavelengths of light absorbed by molecules, which is the science of molecular spectroscopy, can unlock the mysteries of their existence, their molecular structures and their reactivity. Most of the work done at HIA involved lasers and my interests continued to evolve in that direction.

&: Your work involves the application of lasers to study reactive intermediates. What are reactive intermediates and how do you use lasers to understand them?

When I joined the Department of Chemistry at the University of Kentucky in 1984, I decided to attempt to use laser techniques to study reactive intermediates. A

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chemical reaction starts with reactants and ends up with products. For example, when we heat our homes, we start out with natural gas and oxygen (from the air) as reactants and end up with various products, including carbon dioxide, water and, of course, energy. Throughout that process there are a variety of highly energetic, short-lived fragments of molecules, termed reactive intermediates, produced. The reaction could not proceed without them. These chemical species are often free radicals, which are fragments with an unpaired electron, charged fragments called ions, or transient molecules that very readily react with other more stable molecules.

In my laboratory we have evolved ways to generate reactive intermediates, by using high temperatures, electric sparks or high intensity flashes of light to break apart stable molecules. These intermediates last for a very short time [microseconds (0.000001 sec.) to seconds] and cannot be isolated or stored in bottles like conventional compounds. However, we can use spectroscopic techniques to show that they exist and study their properties. The lasers we use are just our specialized sources of light that give us unprecedented control over the color, intensity and duration of the light we use to probe the reactive intermediates.

&: Your work involves identifying the nature and shape of chemical compounds that are very short-lived, reactive and difficult to detect or measure. How can studying these compounds to determine this information be applied in the real world?

Reactive intermediates are crucial in reactions as diverse as combustion, semiconductor growth processes, depletion of the ozone layer, the evolution of the universe through astrochemistry, and even the aging of our bodies. What we can do in the laboratory is establish the existence of new, previously unknown reactive intermediates, and use their spectra to establish their structures (e.g. bond lengths, bond angles, which atoms are connected to which) and provide methods for identifying them in real-world environments. For example, much of our work funded by the National Science Foundation has been devoted to studying intermediates that are relevant to the fabrication of semiconductors, such as computer chips, the tiny lasers in our DVD players and the amazing array of devices built into modern electronics. In the intricate processes used to make semiconductors a variety of reactive intermediates are produced and the study of their concentrations, reactivity and role in the chemical reactions can lead to improvements in manufacturing processes. In a similar fashion, the Department of energy funded our studies of sulfur-containing reactive intermediates because of their relevance to the combustion of high-sulfur coal, the problems of the production of sulfur compounds in automotive catalytic converters, and their contribution to acid rain.

&: You and other researchers invented a new method for examining the spectra of highly reactive chemical intermediates. What implications does this technique have for researchers in your field?

In order to simplify the spectra, most of our studies are done at very low temperatures (10 to 20 K or -263 to -253 °C) in the gas phase. This may seem contradictory since we usually think of compounds at such low temperatures as being solids. However, many spectroscopists use a trick called supersonic expansion cooling in which the vapor of the molecule of interest is diluted in a large quantity of argon or helium (the “carrier gas”) and the gas mixture is expanded from high pressure into vacuum. The expansion cools the molecule of interest to very low temperatures but because any two molecules are separated by large numbers of argon or helium atoms they cannot get together to condense. Thus we have a stream of ultra-cold molecules trapped in the gas phase, which is an ideal situation for doing laser spectroscopy.

The only complication in our work is that the molecules of interest are short-lived reactive intermediates and we cannot just add them to a cylinder of argon or helium gas. We must start with the vapor of a stable precursor molecule, dilute it with carrier gas, and then use some method to break the precursor apart to generate the reactive intermediate of interest. Figuring out what precursor to use is a major part of our work. We have implemented two methods of fragmenting precursors: high temperature pyrolysis and electric discharge. In the former we pass the gas stream through a quartz tube heated to temperatures as high as 1000 C, which degrades the precursor into reactive fragments which are then rapidly expanded into vacuum, where they undergo cooling and laser interrogation. In the latter, we inject a pulse of carrier gas plus precursor between two electrodes and strike a spark which fragments the precursor. The gas pulse again expands into vacuum and cools. Both methods have proven to be efficient and powerful methods of producing ultra-cold reactive intermediates for laser spectroscopic studies.

&: What do you find most rewarding and inspiring about your work?

Probably the most interesting aspect of our work is the discovery of new reactive intermediates that no one has ever observed before. For example, we recently observed some new spectra and we proved, through chemical and spectroscopic studies, that it was due to the CCP and CCAs free radicals. Neither of these species had ever been reported in the voluminous scientific literature. (There are currently more than 100,000 scientific journals.) Shortly after this discovery, we published in the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, announcing it to the world. It was gratifying that *Chemical and Engineering News*, a

popular trade journal, took notice and published a short article about the work in the July 30, 2007, edition.

The other aspect of my work that I find particularly enjoyable is doing research with students. It has been my good fortune to have worked with some really outstanding postdoctoral, graduate and undergraduate students. Their energy, enthusiasm and dedication to science have enriched my research and my life.

I greatly enjoy teaching and always look forward to getting to know the students in my classes each year. Although the courses I have taught in recent years, undergraduate and graduate quantum mechanics, and graduate offerings in spectroscopy and in chemical kinetics, are among the most difficult in the curriculum, I enjoy the challenge of trying to explain complex, often mathematically-oriented ideas to the students and seeing the light of understanding dawn in their eyes. We have some excellent students here at UK and it is a privilege to engage them intellectually in the classroom.

&: You'll be taking the spring semester off and traveling to Arizona. What do you plan on doing during your extended research leave?

As part of the A&S Distinguished Professorship I have been given a semester off from teaching and service work which allows me time to concentrate exclusively on research. I am going to spend most of the spring semester in Arizona, doing experiments at both the University of Arizona in Tucson and Arizona State University in Tempe. This trip is an outgrowth of our discovery of the CCP free radical.

By studying the microwave emission signals from deep space, astronomers have conclusively identified approximately 140 small molecules that are floating around in the vacuum between the stars. Now that we know how to make CCP and its' spectroscopic signature, I will be collaborating with a radioastronomy group at the Steward Observatory to attempt to observe the microwave spectrum of CCP in the laboratory. If those experiments are successful, then we will use a large radiotelescope at Kitt Peak, Ariz., to search for the signals of it in space. Discovery of a new

interstellar molecule would be an exciting conclusion to this exhilarating project.

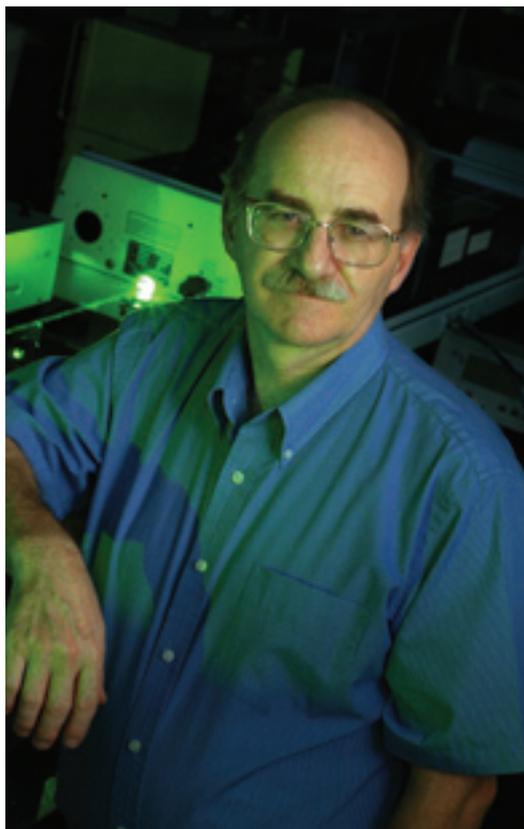
&: What do you do in your free time?

I have always been an outdoor enthusiast and enjoy hiking and exploring. In recent years a friend has introduced me to rock climbing and this has become my weekend obsession. We are very fortunate to have world class climbing opportunities in Red River Gorge only a short drive from Lexington. It seems bit a bit incongruous that an overweight, middle-aged individual with a fear of heights should have taken up rock climbing, but I find that I really enjoy the challenge, as well as the camaraderie. Some of my students, both in classes and in my research group, have joined me in climbing, which has been especially rewarding.

I have always been an arm-chair explorer and enjoy reading about exploration, especially of northern Canada (my birthplace) and the arctic. I collect books on these topics and am particularly interested in older, firsthand accounts of the life and travels of pioneering adventurers.

&: What advice would you give to a student interested in (physical) chemistry? How should they prepare themselves for a future in the field?

Most beginning students of chemistry find the mathematics used to describe chemical principles and systematize our understanding to be the most difficult aspect of the discipline. I think it is important that students prepare themselves in high school by taking algebra, trigonometry and pre-calculus courses. Oral and written communication is often overlooked in science. We deal in complex, precise ideas and it is necessary to communicate these with a level of precision and clarity for which many students are unprepared. The unstructured language they have become familiar with in e-mail, text messaging and on the web, becomes an impediment. Finally, it is most important that future scientists cultivate a high level of intellectual curiosity and wonder about the world around them. Constant questioning drives the engine of science.



“I would much rather be outside doing something fun than be indoors writing a paper.”

– Lauren Witt,
anthropology student



Scratching More Than the Surface



TOP:
Students Katie Snekser (right) and Sam Madden (left) map hearth remains of a Native American structure at the Carter Robinson mound site.

RIGHT:
Students Snekser (left) and Lauren Witt (right) measure the depth of the excavation unit.



Field research unearths new experience for undergrads

By Laura Sutton

Some students spend the summer break working part-time jobs, enhancing their resumes or relaxing on the beach. Last summer, anthropology majors Lauren Witt and Katie Snekser managed to do all three during the Department of Anthropology's 8-week archaeology field school.

Witt, Snekser, and a small group of anthropology majors earned course credit while participating in UK-led excavations in southwestern Virginia and on Sapelo Island, Ga., a barrier island about eight miles from the Georgia mainland and accessible only by boat. Sapelo's pristine beaches—set amid scenic salt marshes and maritime forests—provided a welcome break after long days working in the hot Georgia sun.

"I would much rather be outside doing something fun than being indoors writing a paper," says Witt, a Lexington native who recently completed her bachelor's degree in anthropology.

In the field, students learn basic archaeological skills such as conducting shovel probes (digging systematically to get a sense of what artifacts might be in the area before undertaking a full-scale excavation); identifying post-molds (the tell-tale signs of a former structure or house); and cleaning and cataloging artifacts including pottery, beads and other decorative items, and the remains of weapons. Although students pay for tuition, research grants and support from the Anthropology Department and the College of Arts and Sciences cover costs including equipment, travel, and lodging.

The field school is directed by Associate Professor of Anthropology Richard Jefferies, who says field school experience is a must for majors who want to work in the profession of archaeology. Serious majors tend to be drawn to the program but according to Witt, it was Jefferies' enthusiasm for Sapelo that drew her interest. "Dr. Jefferies loves it down there," she says. "You can tell he really enjoys [the work]."

Jefferies first visited Sapelo in 2003 while assisting then-doctoral student Victor Thompson (PhD, anthropology, 2006) with his research on Sapelo's shell rings. Jefferies was surprised to uncover part of a brass bell from the Spanish Mission period (1600-1680), much more recent than the hunter-gatherer period the researchers were studying. Jefferies has returned to the site every summer since, uncovering hundreds of artifacts that prove contact between Spanish missionaries and Native Americans on

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the island and point toward the original location of the mission.

This past summer, field school students benefited from working at not just one, but two sites separated by hundreds of miles and a contrasting geography. Sapelo is covered in sand and Spanish moss and is inhabited by only 80 people, most of whom are slave descendants that have preserved a traditional way of life through relative isolation. The Cumberland Gap region of southwestern Virginia, however, is mountainous and located only 15 miles from Middlesboro, Ky. Students

enjoyed the chance to visit home during the weekends and working in a beautiful mountain setting, but the exotic landscape and weekend trips to Savannah made Sapelo Island the more popular location.

In Virginia, students worked with doctoral candidate Maureen Meyers researching a Mississippian chiefdom mound that dates to only a few hundred years before the Sapelo site. Meyers, who received a 2006 Provost Award for Outstanding Teaching, credits the students with their ingenuity in using a gas-powered pump to pull water from a nearby stream so that they could spray

water through tightly-woven screens to capture seeds, small beads and even fish bones.

Both Witt and Snekser continued to learn from their experiences after returning to campus in the fall. Witt put together a portfolio of photographs of items recovered from Sapelo, and Snekser worked with Meyers to catalog and mend an enormous variety of ceramics from the mound at the Virginia site.

For Snekser, who has longed to be an archaeologist since first “digging” for pottery as a child during a visit to the Lexington Children’s Museum,



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP LEFT: Sunrise over Dobo Sound, Sapelo Island, Ga.; Students Snekses, Witt and Madden map remains of Native American structure at the Carter Robinson Mound site, Lee County, Va.; View of the Sapelo marsh at sunset; Student Brandon Mann digs a shovel probe while student Stephanie Martin sorts through the soil in search of artifacts; View of Carter Robinson mound site, looking north.

field school was the perfect experience. After graduating this spring, she will work for a year in the field before continuing her education to become an underwater archaeologist.

Both students stress that field school isn't for everyone. In addition to long days working in the heat, the students live in sparse accommodations and have limited cell phone and Internet access. Other discomforts include painful cuts from tiny shards of shell in sand, palmetto trees which had to be cut down with a machete, snakes, ticks and, according to Snekses, unpredictable weather. At

the Virginia site, rain was a welcome relief during a drought, but could quickly halt work.

Still, Jefferies maintains that there is no better experience for a student, even those who don't plan to work in archaeology. "I think they all will eventually realize how lucky they were for the experience," says Jefferies, who has been leading field schools since the 1980s. "I think sometimes the field school makes them realize they are interested."

"It's an experience," says Witt, who has her eye on a graduate degree in historic preservation after spend-

ing a year doing more field research. "Everyone should at least do it once to get the feel of it, even to find out it's not what they want."

GET INVOLVED

To learn more about UK-led excavations, contact anthropology professor Richard Jefferies at rwjeff1@email.uky.edu.

The College of Arts & Sciences

100 Years of Excellence

By Stephanie Lang

ON! ON! U OF K!

In 1965, the University of Kentucky had the pleasure to celebrate its centennial with exciting campus-wide celebrations and the publication of several books to immortalize the event. In the 42 years since this momentous occasion, the university has been blessed with another milestone, the centennial of its largest college, the College of Arts and Sciences.

In 1866, when the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky admitted its first students, the faculty teaching art and science subjects numbered only seven. Today the College of Arts and Sciences is the largest college at the University of Kentucky with 16 discipline-based departments and 14 interdisciplinary programs. The college press releases proudly note that nearly every student will take one or more classes in the college during their academic endeavor at UK. The evolution of the College of Arts and Sciences, or the College of Arts and Science as it was known in 1908, is a story worth noting in greater detail.

Arts & Sciences
College Deans

John Henry Neville
Dean of the Classical
Faculty of the
Agricultural and
Mechanical College
of Kentucky
1889 - 1908



College of Arts and Sciences Faculty in 1913

1893

Known throughout campus as a friendly man, students painted **President James Patterson's** horse with green stripes and placed it in the Chapel, then located on the second floor of the Administration Building.



1865

Agricultural and Mechanical College established. (Part of Kentucky University, now Transylvania University.)



1869

First degree awarded by A&M College was a Bachelor of Science to **William B. Munson** of Astoria, Ill.

1892

Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences established.

UK Presidents

James K. Patterson
1878-1910

Henry S. Barker
1910-1917

Frank L. McVey
1917-1940

Arts & Sciences
College Deans

Arthur M. Miller
1908-1917

Paul P. Boyd
1917-1947



UK's campus in 1910

1908-1933: Patterson's Vision

REALIZING THAT THE NEWLY minted State University of Kentucky needed to provide more educational training than just bookkeeping and agricultural or mechanical skills, President James K. Patterson pushed for the formation of a college within the university that would provide a solid education in the sciences, arts and humanities. Formerly established on April 14, 1908, the College of Arts and Science, as it was known, was part of a larger transformation the university underwent at the end of Patterson's administration.

Patterson left the College of Arts and Science on firm ground when Henry Stiles Barker became President of State University in 1910. Under Barker's administration, the College of Arts and Science received an additional boost in 1912 when the Graduate School was formerly established. The university was proud to note in 1919 UK was one of only 130 institutions in the United States whose Graduate

School was acceptable to the National Association of State Universities. As a result, by 1927 the departments of psychology, mathematics, physics, and chemistry were among the first in the university to offer the doctorate degree. The name of the institution also changed during Barker's administration to the University of Kentucky in 1916.

The university president that played a significant role in the reorganization and expansion of the college was Frank McVey. During his first academic year as president of UK, McVey expanded the college from 13 departments to 22 and also added the "s" to Sciences. In order to make UK more competitive, McVey began extensively hiring faculty members with doctorates. Indeed, when Barker became president of UK in 1910, only six faculty members held doctorates, half of them members of the Chemistry Department. Due to McVey's insistence on highly trained

faculty, there were 22 staff members of the university with doctorates in 1922.

Although the university's income dropped during the lean depression years, enrollment at UK continued to rise under McVey's careful management. By the 1931-32 academic year, the College of Arts and Sciences continued to lead the second-ranked College of Engineering two to one in enrollment. In order to accommodate the growing numbers of students, campus construction projects included the Biological Sciences building, Erikson Hall, and an enlarged ROTC building. During this time a statue honoring UK's first President, James K. Patterson, situated near the Administration Building and Patterson Hall.



Women working in a UK lab in the 1920s.

1918-1919

The creation of four new departments: **Health & Hygiene, Psychology, Music, and Art & Design.**



1908
College of Arts and Science established.

1911
School of Education formed within the College of Arts and Science.

1912
Graduate School established.



1913
School of Journalism in the College of Arts and Science established.

1915
Publication of the first **Kentucky Kernel**.

1916
Institution name changed to **University of Kentucky**.

1923
The School of Education splits from the College of Arts and Sciences and becomes the **College of Education**.

1926
The **Political Science Department** splits from the History Department.

1927
Department of Anthropology established at UK. (Now among the oldest anthropology departments in the U.S.)

UK Presidents

Herman L. Donovan
1941-1956

Frank G. Dickey
1957-1963

Arts & Sciences
College Deans

Martin M. White
1947-1965



UK students celebrate the end of World War II in 1945.

1933-1958: Hardships & Progress

FOR THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND Sciences, the 1940s brought additional expansion of curriculum. In 1944 the university created the Department of Geography and in 1947 the Radio Arts Department. The College of Arts and Sciences began recognizing individual faculty members in 1945 by awarding a yearly Distinguished Professor Award, the first of which went to Grant Knight in the English Department. In order to showcase the talent of university faculty and other members of the academic community, Board of Trustee member Paul G. Blazer and his wife Georgia launched the Blazer Lecture Series in 1947. This notable lecture series continues to recognize the research of faculty members from the College of Arts and Sciences, as well as the university, to this day.

The University of Kentucky at last dealt with the issue of racial

segregation at the end of the 1940s. Denied access to the university due to Kentucky's segregationist Day Law, Lyman T. Johnson became the first African-American student admitted into UK when he was enrolled in the Graduate School. The College of Arts and Sciences was represented in the first graduating class of African-American undergraduates in 1958. William Jones, Jr., majored in sociology while Doris Wilkinson majored in social work with an English minor. Wilkinson became the first African-American female professor at UK when she accepted a full-time position with the Sociology Department in 1967.

The dramatic changes that occurred at the University of Kentucky during the 1960s and 1970s reflected those happening on the national level. The deepening tensions from the Cold

War, the onset and rapid acceleration of the Vietnam War, and the Civil Rights Movement not only altered the national consciousness, but also the structure of the College of Arts and Sciences. In response to the Cold War and buildup of nuclear weapons, the College of Arts and Sciences opened the Patterson School for Diplomacy in 1959. James Patterson pushed for the development of this type of program while president of UK but a lack of funds delayed its establishment for several decades. For participants of the newly established program, however, the 1960s provided many real-world examples in the use and sometimes failure of United States foreign policy.



The first African-American students admitted to UK registered for graduate and professional classes, 1949.

1958

First African-American seniors at UK graduate:

William Jones, Jr.

Sociology

Sarah Clark (Newby)

Elementary Education

Doris Wilkinson

Social Work

minor in English



1934

Virginia McClure

first female graduate student to receive Ph.D. (History).

1947

Blazer Lecture series started. (Originated by Mr. and Mrs. Paul G. Blazer of Ashland, Ky.)



1949

Lyman T. Johnson,

first African-American student at UK, admitted into the Graduate Program.

UK Presidents

John W. Oswald
1963 -1967

Albert D. Kirwan
1967-1968

Otis A. Singletary
1968-1987

Arts & Sciences
College Deans

Paul Nagel
1966-1969

Wimberly Royster
1969-1972

Art Gallaher
1972-1980

Donald Sands
(Acting Dean)
1980-1981

Michael Baer
1981-1990



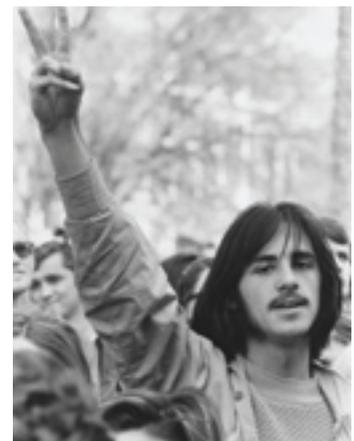
UK students protest the shootings at Kent State University in downtown Lexington, 1970.

1958-1983: The Heart of Campus

LIKE OTHER UNIVERSITIES during the late-1960s and early 1970s, the Vietnam War brought a clash of ideas to UK's campus. A 1966 article from the *Kernel* noted that "the U.S. is certainly involved in this battle, but in recent years we have become identified with the war to rid Vietnam of a military force by military means rather than the far more important battle to rid man of the prison of his own environment."

Assuming his role as president of the university in 1969, Otis A. Singletary was forced to deal with a campus wrought with turmoil. Student protestors marched against the Vietnam War on UK's campus in 1968 and 1969. The protest movement culminated in the May 1970 campus-wide protest of the Kent State shooting. As a result, the UK ROTC building burned and the National Guard was called to the University of Kentucky to disperse the protestors.

In the midst of the campus ruckus, however, there were several positive changes at the university. One of the most important events for the College of Arts and Sciences was the construction of Patterson Office Tower in 1967. Completed in 1969, Patterson Office Tower and Whitehall Classroom Building not only gave the College of Arts and Sciences additional classrooms, but centralized the college's location on campus. The first African-American professor, Joseph Walter Scott, was hired by UK in 1965 as a professor in the Sociology Department. William Nunn Lipscomb (BS '41) accomplished an impressive feat in 1976 when he was awarded the Nobel Prize in chemistry. As a result of the "rediscovery" of the region with the War on Poverty, the Kentucky Appalachian Center was opened in 1977 and Appalachian studies curriculum developed.



1959

Establishment of the **Patterson School of Diplomacy**.

1959

Establishment of the **Honors Program** at UK.



The Kentucky National Guard arrived on campus to quiet protesters after the Kent State University shootings, 1970.

1970

1965

First African-American professor hired by UK, **Joseph Walter Scott** (Sociology).

1967

First female African-American professor hired by UK, **Doris Wilkinson** (Sociology).

1967

Construction began on **Patterson Office Tower**, which would house the College of Arts and Sciences, and a new classroom building (Whitehall). Patterson statue moved to storage due to construction of Patterson Office Tower.

Louie Nunn sends Kentucky National Guard to quiet protesters on UK campus after **students' voice outrage** over the Kent State shooting. UK ROTC building burns.



1976

William Nunn Lipscomb (BS '41) awarded the Nobel Prize in chemistry.

1977

Appalachian Studies Program developed.

1979

First University of Kentucky **Women Writers Conference**.

UK Presidents

David A. Roselle
1987-1989

Charles T. Wethington Jr.
1989-2001

Lee T. Todd Jr.
2001 - present

Arts & Sciences
College Deans

Bradley C. Canon
(Acting Dean) 1990-1991

Richard Edwards
1991-1997

Donald Sands
(Acting Dean) 1997-1998

Howard Grotch
1998 - 2003

Steven L. Hoch
2003 - present



Students often gather and study in the grassy area near Memorial Hall.

1983-Present: New Ideas, New Momentum

THE LAST 25 YEARS HAVE continued the tradition of growth and diversification in the College of the Arts and Sciences. Since the 1960s, the Department of Hispanic Studies has grown into a well-established program within the College of Arts and Sciences. In a new ranking of national universities, Hispanic Studies was awarded the number one spot in 2005 according to the Faculty Scholarly Activity Index. The College of Arts and Sciences also ranked high in philosophy and religious studies. In 1995, the African American Studies and Research Program held the first University of Kentucky Black Women's Conference in observance of Women's History Month. Working in conjunction with other Kentucky universities and institutions, the African American Studies Program is also currently working on publication of the "Kentucky African American Encyclopedia: Black Life and Culture in the Commonwealth."

Currently, the University of Kentucky is working toward the goal of becoming a Top 20 university by the year 2020. As the largest college in the university, the College of Arts and Sciences plays an important role in the achievement of this goal. With the steady growth of student enrollment in the college, A&S has been able to add new faculty members and now leads the university in the number of University Research Professorships. Now home to 25 majors and 33 minors, the college educates thousands of students at the university, a far greater number than the original seven faculty members covered 100 years ago.

A special thanks to UK's Special Collections, especially Frank Stranger and Deirdre Scaggs, for all of their help locating items for this project.



1984
Black Studies Program offered as a minor field.

1999
A&S **student ambassador** program begins.



Tim Collins

A&S student ambassadors celebrate "Geek Week" in 2007.

2003

2001

Fire damages

Administration Building and the Patterson statue is once again uprooted and put in storage.

2002

Merger of the departments of German Studies, French, Russian and Eastern Studies, and Classics into a single **Department of Modern and Classical Languages, Literatures, and Cultures.**

First annual "A&S Geek Week" – a celebration of the arts & sciences – organized by the college's student ambassadors.

2003

Patterson statue emerges from storage to find sunny spot in grassy courtyard of the newly restored Main Building and Patterson Office Tower.

2008

New MacAdam Student Observatory opens for student and community use.

then

&

now

1940



Colonel Tom Cook

1937 - 1940

Bachelor's of Arts in Economics

“The depression was breaking up. It hit its lowest point in 1933 when Roosevelt

came into office. The economy was returning to a normal state by the time I got out of college. I worked at a job frying burgers, making \$10 a week, for nine hours a day, everyday. I lived over on High Street next to Lexington Avenue, in the third story of a house with about five or six beds. It was the cheapest place in town – about \$1.50 a week.

“We had two good basketball teams while I was there, but the football team was about average. Rupp was in his prime, and we had a new head football coach named Albert Kirwan, who got further up the ladder and became president of the university (1967-68).

“There were about 3,000 students when I was there. Not too much money running around then: Tuition was about \$25 when you paid your deposit. There was a lot of courting going on, like taking the girls to the library to study, because guys didn't have the money to take them to the theater!

“In those days, when we got to be seniors in commerce (economics), you put a little something about yourself in this book that was passed out to all the employers who would interview students on campus. We called it ‘bargaining brains,’ and it was one of the reasons I got into economics.

“Most of the time, people would come downtown to go to the shows (movies), and the folks would pass right by my window where I was frying hamburgers. The big thing down on Main Street then was the Ben Ali Theater, and when Clark Gables' ‘Gone with the Wind’ came out, that was one of the busiest nights ever. That line – ‘Frankly, my dear, I don't give a damn.’ – was the first time I ever heard that word in a movie. Television was mostly non-existent, but it came around after WWII. Before that, it was all radio.”

TODAY



1953



Jim Anderson

1949 - 1953

Bachelor of Science in Anatomy and Physiology

“When I was at UK, I remember it was a really happy, peaceful time. It was a fairly quiet time politically – no great conflicts. We didn’t know what a demonstration was! There were a lot of headlines about the communist infiltration of the government during the time of the McCarthy hearings. People were very afraid, paranoid, of communism: It was a bad word, a dirty word.

“Paul ‘Bear’ Bryant and Adolph Rupp were coaching and the teams were winning. Segregation was in place, but it was something that was accepted at the time. Segregation wasn’t a big, controversial issue. The real violent times, the riots, came later in the late 50’s and early 60’s. At the time, though, it was just a fact of life. People didn’t talk about it much and it was very much present on campus.

“At the time, TV sets were very rare, but there were some. Our fraternity house did not have one, but I believe there was a TV in the grill beneath the student union building. TV wasn’t a major form of entertainment yet, we didn’t sit around watching a lot of it. We found other things to entertain ourselves. The time I was at UK was sort of a transition time for television; namely, people were fascinated by TV, but the picture and sound quality wasn’t good enough to keep you pinned to the set.”



TODAY

1968



Suzanne H. Elliott

1964 - 1968

Speech Pathology

“My experience at UK was filled with fun, studying, parties and creating a career in Speech Pathology.

The general mood when I arrived on campus was light-hearted and hopeful. Although the Vietnam War was going on, I think the average student wasn’t too involved in world politics. By my junior and senior years, there was more concern about the war and after my graduation the political climate began to change dramatically.

“I was heavily involved in the sorority Kappa Alpha Theta, and eventually became the vice president. We had a curfew of 11 p.m. weekdays and 1 a.m. on weekends and the housemother would take a head count to make sure everyone was there. Women were not allowed to wear pants in the sorority house living room and dining room. We dressed for class and parties in sweaters, skirts and pearls – preppy. Everybody in my sorority watched ‘Peyton Place,’ a sitcom like ‘Desperate Housewives’ of today. Most of the entertainment was on campus at fraternity parties, or sporting and social events, so we were a pretty close knit circle of friends. Everyone stayed together, studied together and partied together.

“Cheerleading was a lot of fun, but it wasn’t the serious sport that it is now. That was the first year that we had men – three gymnasts – on the squad. We even used the mini trampoline, which has been shown to be very dangerous now, but we did some routines with it.

“It would be impossible to pick out my favorite memory from UK, because it was all memorable. I definitely bleed blue.”



TODAY

UK and Arts & Sciences Notable Alumni

Wendell Berry, B.A. 1956, M.A. 1957

Nationally recognized poet, novelist and writer, and also creative writing teacher at UK.

Edward T. Breathitt, Jr., B.S. 1948, L.I.B. 1950

Kentucky Governor 1963-1967.

Harry Caudill, L.I.B. 1948 and history professor at UK

Nationally known for writings on Appalachia and Kentucky.

He was also a lawyer in Eastern Kentucky and state legislator.

Thomas D. Clark, M.A. 1929

Member of UK History department from 1931 until 1968 and prolific scholar in Kentucky and Southern history. Clark was named Kentucky Historian Laureate for Life by the state legislature.

Martha Layne Collins, B.S. 1959

Kentucky Governor 1983-1987.

Joe Creason, B.A. 1940

Prominent columnist for the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Michael Grasley, M.S. 1961

Former president and chief executive officer of the Shell Chemical Co.

Ashley Judd, B.A. 2007

Actress, activist, and global ambassador for YouthAIDS.

William Nunn Lipscomb, B.S. 1941

Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1976.

Bobbie Ann Mason, B.A. 1962

Respected short story writer and novelist.

Virginia Clay McClure, B.A. 1912, M.A. 1928, Ph.D. 1934

First woman to earn a doctoral degree at UK with her history dissertation, "The Settlement of the Kentucky Appalachian Highlands."

John Ed Pearce, B.A. 1941

Journalist for the Louisville Courier-Journal who won a Pulitzer Prize in 1967 for his articles on strip mining.

Glenn Price, B.S. 1946

Scientist with the Brookhaven National Laboratory from 1952 to 1985 and the Atomic Energy Commission from 1987 to 1989.

Jean Ritchie, B.A. 1946

Internationally renowned folk and ballad singer, and dulcimer player.

John T. Scopes, B.A. 1924

Became nationally known as the science teacher in Tennessee found guilty of violating the law by teaching the theory of evolution to his class (1925).

Louise Slaughter, B.S. 1951

U.S. congresswoman from New York state.

Don Whitehead, Honorary Doctorate 1948

Correspondent who won two Pulitzers for his reporting on the Korean War.

Susan Tomasky

1970 - 1974

Bachelor's of Arts in Political Science

"There was pretty strong opposition to the (Vietnam) War, but the war itself was less in peoples' mind than some of the collateral cultural issues that came out of that period of time. The mentality was focused on intellectual freedom, the beginning of the university looking at affirmative action and discrimination. It was a very open environment and a free-wheeling attitude. Nobody cared about fashion: Everybody was just excited that they could wear blue jeans all the time.

"My parents were down one parent's weekend and there were a lot of Hare Krisnas on campus, who came up and said, 'Read this book and you'll take a trip to the stars.' I remember my dad saying, 'Well, I wasn't even in favor of them going to the moon.' I actually think this was the period where space exploration was becoming a little blasé. After the moon walk, I don't recall a lot of attention to space exploration.

"I think of it as a time of enormous amount of intellectual energy and creativity on campus. There was a lot of cross-fertilization among the arts and sciences professors. I took classes in intellectual history, English, as well as political science.

"We spent hours in the cafeteria of the Student Center, debating philosophers, and history, and politics. There were specific tables where people were likely to gather, and there were professors who often came by to have lunch and argue about stuff. There was vast passion and debate and divide over, what in retrospect seems, fine intellectual points; like we believed the history of the world was going to turn on whether you were a generalist! It was really exciting, and there was a lot of intellectual interaction between professors and students.

"I have some memory of the 'Mary Tyler Moore Show' and 'All in the Family,' but I don't think that television had much influence over our lives at all. We just didn't have access to it, and, frankly, it was highly distained, very uncool.

"The Student Center Movie Series were a very big deal. It was a big social event on Wednesday night to go see the Fellini movies. Unlike television, film was the center of everyone's universe.

TODAY



Stephen Dawahare

1991 - 1994

Topical major

“Going to UK sporting events was something I always enjoyed. In 1993, our football team went to the Peach Bowl and our basketball team went to the final four. Primarily, we just stayed on campus, because it was pretty central. We could walk to mostly everything we did. Though Keenland was always fun if we went off campus.

“When I was a kid, we had early stages of something like the Internet, called Prodigy. People were starting to get involved in computers and utilizing new technology. The technology evolved very quickly. In 1992, the World Wide Web was born and shortly after the university started offering e-mail accounts. I got my first e-mail address. It was memorable because after graduation I got thrown into the technology industry, and within a few years I was a founder of an Internet-based technology company.

“I remember people talking about how the United States was becoming the ‘world policeman.’ Heading into my freshman year, we had just ended the Gulf War. In 1993, we dealt with the Somalia confrontation. By the time I was preparing to graduate, we were sending troops to Haiti. I watched President George Bush, Sr., and Boris Yeltsin in a news conference proclaiming a formal end to the Cold War (even though the conflict had ended many years before), and I realized it was something that my children would read about as a historic event. It had a great impact on me, because I remember being scared of the Soviet Union as a child.

“I had a lot of interests, so a topical major allowed me to concentrate on core classes in different fields – sociology, economics, and accounting – instead of having an academic plan laid out for me like a typical major. I had a pretty aggressive schedule to graduate in three-and-a-half years. I was taking almost 18 to 20 hours a semester, which limited my free time. Still, I was on Student Council and in a fraternity, Delta Tau Delta. I’ll never forget having the opportunity to work with the president of the university to change the Student Bill of Rights.”



TODAY

2000



Julia Burnett

1996 - 2000

Topical Major:
The Economics of
Environment

“I earned a topical degree which allowed me to tailor my own major. I love that UK gave me the flexibility to be creative. I was involved in so many clubs that I never had a free night! I was presi-

dent of the Economics Club, active in Student Government, and a student ambassador for the College of Arts and Sciences. I remember the great friends that I had, and the wonderful professors at UK. I keep in contact with some of my old professors, not like business contacts, but real relationships.

“I’ve been working for Mary Kay for more than five years now as an executive sales director, and I’m on my third pink Cadillac. I never thought I’d be doing this, but it is absolutely the most fun and rewarding job. You can only enrich a woman’s life so much with facial cleanser, but a woman needs confidence to make good decisions and break cycles of negativity. I am a mentor, teacher and trainer to my women. For a woman, there is no greater gift than self-confidence. I want them to live their dreams, because I’m living mine.

“While I was at UK, one of the biggest highlights was when Bill Clinton came to visit campus and spoke on the lawn of the administration building. Before that, I had never seen a president in real life. And there were snipers on top of Patterson Office Tower, and I’d never seen snipers before either! I sometimes think that Kentucky gets shafted politically, and hearing Clinton speak at UK made me feel like being in Kentucky was important and that he actually cared. Another memorable moment was when the basketball team won the national championship for the second time in 1998, and about 1,000 students flooded Woodland and Euclid, celebrating on the streets. That was amazing.”



TODAY

Photo courtesy of Gmszgo

Distinguished Hall of Fame

Award presentation is Friday, October 17, 2008.

College of Arts & Sciences
Call for Nominations

CRITERIA

Nominee must:

1. Have earned a degree from the University of Kentucky College of Arts and Sciences.
2. Have obtained significant achievement personally or professionally.
3. Have demonstrated distinguished professional accomplishments, outstanding character, and commitment to community service.
4. Have shown evidence of actual merit of work in their chosen field of endeavor and community leadership.

The nominator must submit a brief letter describing their candidates' qualifications and any other pertinent information, such as resume, professional biosketch, or vitae, as well as 3 other persons listed as references.

NOMINATION FORM

Name
Street Address
City State Zip
Home Phone Daytime Phone E-mail

NOMINEE (please provide as much information as possible)

Name
Street Address
City State Zip
Home Phone E-mail
Year of Graduation Degree Major
Employer Position or Title
Address of Employer Work Phone
City State Zip

Please return to: Distinguished Alumni Hall of Fame, College of Arts and Sciences,
231 Patterson Office Tower, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-0027

Additional forms are available by calling 859.257.8124 or online at www.uky.edu/AS/Alumni/recognition.html

Nomination forms must be post-marked no later than JUNE 30, 2008.



Invest in 100 more - answer our students' call!

The College of Arts & Sciences is calling on you to join others in sustaining our history of academic excellence. Answering our call will impact and change the lives of countless students. Annual gifts support scholarships, student research, and innovative programs. Every gift makes a difference!

alumni news & notes

New Contributions Community Ambassador Science Scholarship Blazer Lecture

GIFTS



Tim Collins

Eddie Kobraei, biology senior, conducts research focused on neural regeneration.

Destination: Medical School

Donor sponsored scholarships make student's dream become reality

By Brad Duncan

Not many would have passed on a full scholarship to their hometown university, but that's exactly what Edward Kobraei did.

A graduate of Calloway County High School in western Kentucky, Kobraei could have stayed at home while attending Murray State University. But "Eddie" decided to follow in the footsteps of his older brother and sister and enroll at the University of Kentucky. And it was his "intrinsic curiosity about biological and chemical phenomena" that led him to UK's College of Arts and Sciences.

Once there, Kobraei knew he had made the right decision.

"My experience in the College of Arts and Sciences at UK has been extremely beneficial, and this is primarily the result of the quality of education I have received here," the biology senior said. "The college has provided ample resources and academic programs, outstanding advisors, and an academically rigorous environment that has fostered my intellectual development. Perhaps most importantly, I have been fortunate to have many exceptional professors

who have inspired and challenged me."

Such an experience would not have been possible without the help of Arts and Sciences donors. Kobraei is the recipient of the National Beckman Scholarship Award, A.J. Whitehouse Senior Pre-medical Scholarship and the Arts and Sciences Dean's Scholarship Endowment Award – to name a few.

"These scholarships have been instrumental in helping me realize my goals. Without this assistance, attending UK would have simply been impossible

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for me,” Kobraei said. “I would like to express my deepest appreciation for the assistance of my donors – their aid has allowed me to attend UK and realize my goal of attending medical school.”

Kobraei lists many benefits A&S affords its students, one being the requirements of coursework outside the student’s major concentration. He said that extra work allows students the opportunity to gain extra exposure to a diverse group of subjects not necessarily related to the student’s major.

Kobraei also credits one of his A&S professors for helping him pursue areas he had not originally considered before, namely independent scientific research.

“As I began conducting research I discovered how much I enjoyed it,” Kobraei said. “Since then, I have engaged in other independent research projects. For instance, I am currently conducting an independent research project studying neural regeneration in the Department of Anatomy and Neurobiology. This experience has allowed me to present my research at several scientific conferences around the United States and has piqued my interest in scientific research and its clinical implications.”

However, Kobraei isn’t just someone looking out for his own interests. The College of Arts and Sciences has helped him cultivate several of his personal

values and skills. He has been a student instructor for biology and chemistry workshop courses in the BioExcel and ChemExcel programs in A&S. Kobraei also serves as a student ambassador for the college, a role he took on when he was a junior, which has given him the opportunity to get involved in several leadership and volunteer activities on the UK campus and in the Lexington community.

“Reflecting now upon my undergraduate education, I see that my involvement in the College of Arts and Sciences has had a profound influence on my life and education,” Kobraei said. “With respect to academic matters, I feel like the education I have received in A&S has prepared me thoroughly for my graduate study in medicine at virtually any institution. However, the value of my education extends outside the realm of academia. The College of Arts and Sciences provides a remarkably comprehensive educational experience both inside and outside the classroom.”

And someday, Kobraei would like to help other students have similar opportunities as they aspire to reach their dreams.

“The donors of my scholarships and awards have been a source of personal encouragement, and I will never forget the investment they made in me,” he said. “I hope to one day invest the same kind of support in aspiring individuals as a donor in the future.”

From Small Ideas Come Big Contributions

& After college, **Alfred “Alfie” Lipshultz**, a 1974 UK A&S grad, found himself in south Florida lending a hand to his dad, Mitchell, at a family company that manufactured ice machines. Laws had just changed to define ice as a food, and with all the new sanitation guidelines, they were struck by an irony: They were trying

the world. The company’s water purification systems range from small capacity for single family homes to large 24,000-gallon, ultra-pure water systems for laboratories and industries, such as the Smithsonian Institution and Nortel Networks.

The company has earned many prestigious commendations, including the President’s Award for Excellence in Export



to make clean ice with dirty water.

The pair set out to remedy the situation, launching Aquathin Corporation, a water purification company, in a small office in Ft. Lauderdale in 1980. Knowing “nothing about manufacturing” Lipshultz put his Bachelor of General Studies degree (with an emphasis in math, biology, and chemistry) to work, immersing himself with the “pioneers in the industry” who were working in reverse osmosis and deionization, he says.

As a result, today Aquathin, now based in Pompano Beach, Fla., is a leader in its industry, with seven patents and 672 dealers in 47 countries around

from the U.S. Department of Commerce and the State of Florida’s Emerald Award for environmental stewardship. But no honor has been more meaningful to Lipshultz than his being invited to serve on UK’s College of Arts & Sciences Advisory Board, he says.

“For me personally it brought a lot of things full circle,” says Lipshultz, who’s served as an A&S advisor for two years now. “When you get the school you graduated from recognizing that they’d like to have you back as part of their advisory board, it’s overwhelming.”

Lipshultz’s work as an advisor with A&S got him thinking about ways to give

A&S Ambassador Becomes Community Ambassador

Scholarship helps those who have overcome obstacles.

back to UK and honor his parents and parents-in-law at the same time. He and his wife, Debbie—who served on the UK Troopers dance team and as the UK mascot during her time at UK—have pledged \$10,000 to establish the Mitchell and Harriette Lipshultz and John and Lenora Scircle and Aquathin Corporation Endowed Scholarship and Faculty Retention Fund in Arts and Sciences.

Though Debbie's parents were already deceased, with the A&S College's help, Lipshultz was able to present a certificate to his parents notifying them of the honor, just before his mother passed away last fall. Lipshultz's father, still active in the company at 80, was especially touched that the scholarship and retention fund will offer the sole means of preserving the Lipshultz family name, since none of his grandchildren carry on that surname, Lipshultz says.

Lipshultz's memories of UK include a mix of fun times with his fraternity, Lambda Chi Alpha, and social unrest in the midst of Vietnam—he watched, for instance, as armed riot police confronted protesters near the campus ROTC headquarters at Barker Hall in 1970. "It was a scary time, but we enjoyed ourselves at the same time," he says. "It was a great social environment. We had a lot of fun." — Robin Roenker

& Julia Sander Burnett always knew she wanted to be an entrepreneur and own her own business. But she never dreamt it would be as an executive senior sales director with Mary Kay.

"It's kind of hilarious. I didn't even wear makeup before I came to Mary Kay," laughs Burnett, a 2000 Arts and Sciences graduate and former A&S College Ambassador who crafted her own topical major to study the economics of the environment while at UK.

Burnett first signed on with Mary Kay simply to be able to buy the company's cosmetics, which a friend introduced her to,

to UK and something "more fulfilling," she says. Within seven months with Mary Kay, though, her sales were so strong she decided to make Mary Kay her full-time job.

"It was a hard decision, because I really loved my job in development," she says. "I was the person going out and helping people to give gifts to UK in the form of scholarships and professorships. And I just got to the point where I wanted to be the person who was able to give," she laughs. "And owning my own business through Mary Kay is a way that I've been able to do that."

er sister, who died at the age of eight, and will be given to an A&S student who has displayed financial need and overcome some obstacle in life.

Julia says she and her husband wanted to award other students, like themselves, who were hard workers but, despite strong test scores and academic record, did not receive an initial scholarship to UK through the Merit Office. Julia applied for and received scholarships through the College of Arts and Sciences each year, so that when she graduated she had only \$6,000 in student debt.

"I just feel like I had an awesome education. I had incredible teachers," Burnett says of her time at UK. She notes her colloquia with Professor Jennifer Tunberg in the Honors Program and doing research on native Kentucky bees with Professor Jim Krupa as particularly influential.

Burnett, who lives in Lexington, remains passionate about the environment and her family. As an executive senior sales director, she mentors 150 other Mary Kay sales consultants in 17 states. She loves that her career path—unexpected as it may be—allows her to set her own schedule so that she can stay home with her young daughter, Leah, nearly two.

"It puts me in an environment of women who are like-minded and who value what I value," she says. "It's a very safe place for a woman to grow." — Robin Roenker



GIFTS

for herself at wholesale prices. At the time, she was working as a development officer for the A&S College, following a brief stint with Procter & Gamble in Cincinnati—a post she left after 9/11, in favor of a return

Burnett and her husband, Seth, a 1999 UK College of Engineering graduate, have pledged a \$10,000 gift to the College of Arts & Sciences to establish the Anna Beth Burnett Scholarship. The award is named in honor of Seth's young-

GIFTS



Geology Changed Her Tune

Women inspiring women creates science scholarship

& SUSAN (CAMENISCH) ERIKSSON started her studies at UK as a music major, with a focus on piano. But when she took an honors section of geology during her junior year, she was hooked.

“After one exam, I went up to the TA and said, I love this, I love, this, I love this!” she recalls. “I was so excited. I said I wished I had found geology as a freshman.”

Eventually, her UK professors—particularly Bill Blackburn—helped Eriksson make the switch to majoring in geology as a junior, and she was able to graduate with just one extra semester of work, in the summer of 1971.

“I was the only woman undergraduate in geology at UK when I was there,” she recalls. “That was quite a big

thing. It’s traditionally a very male-dominated field.”

Professors and graduate students in the department, who became her colleagues and friends, encouraged her studies, and Eriksson went on to pursue a master’s degree in geology at SUNY-Stony Brook and a doctorate at the University of the Witwatersrand in South Africa—where her future husband, whom she’d met while beginning her doctorate work at the University of Cincinnati, was a faculty member.

After graduate school, Eriksson took an appointment as a research geologist at Arco Oil and Gas in Dallas and then served for 22 years on the faculty of Virginia Tech. Since 2004, she has worked in Boulder, Colo., as education and outreach director for UNAVCO, an NSF- and

NASA-funded research facility that focuses on the study and measurement of deformation in the Earth’s crust.

Eriksson says that though her time as a UK geology major was rather brief, she enjoyed all of her A&S classes as well as her “fantastic” colloquium within the Honors Program.

It was in Boulder during a UK Department of Geology alumni event that Eriksson met Cara Kiger, a fellow alumna, and they began talking about ways to give back to the college. Together, they have pledged \$10,000 to launch the ASK (Advancing Science for Kentuckians) Scholarship, an award for full-time sophomores or above who display financial need and who are studying earth and environmental sciences.

“Because I’m a geochemist and Cara’s a geophysicist, we saw this as a way to try to make the other sciences more aware of earth science,” Eriksson explains. “If you give a chemistry major a scholarship with a geology connection, he or she might look at the options in a career in geochemistry, maybe.”

Eriksson, a Lincoln County native, pledged her contribution in honor of her mother, Dorothy Cook, a graduate of UK’s home economics program, while Kiger’s gift honors one of her high school biology teachers.

“We both had women who encouraged us to do sciences,” Eriksson says. “My mother always talked about the chemistry classes she took at UK. That was an important role model for me as a youngster.” — **Robin Roenker**



2007 Blazer Lecture

& PULITZER PRIZE-WINNING journalist Ellen Goodman spoke in October on “Men, Women and Media: Is the Political (Too) Personal?” Goodman is a force in American journalism having expanded the debate on social change and its impact on families.

MARK THE DATE

Join us Oct. 16 for the 2008 Blazer Lecture as we welcome **Michael Oppenheimer**, leading scholar on global warming. Oppenheimer is a member of the United Nation’s Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change that, along with former U.S. Vice President Al Gore, received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2007.