

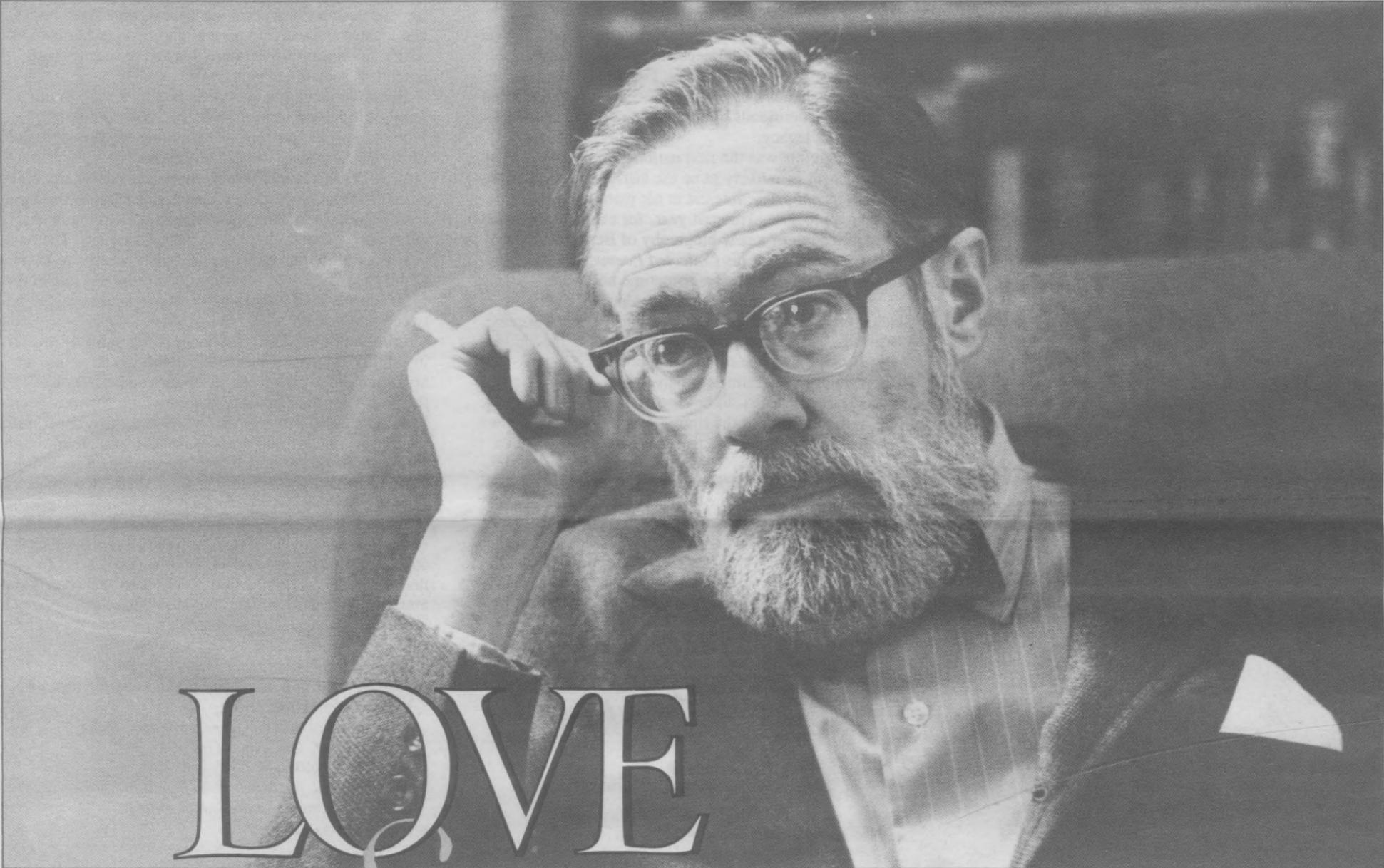
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LOVE

&
FAMIE

John Berryman's legacy

By Richard Broderick

On the morning of January 7, 1972, John Berryman—Regents' Professor of Humanities at the University of Minnesota, winner of the Pulitzer Prize and the National Book Award for poetry—boarded a bus that took him from his home in Prospect Park to the University's Minneapolis campus.

Leaving his house that bright, cold Friday morning, the 57-year-old Berryman told his wife, Kate, that he was going to clean up some things at his office. "You won't have to worry about me anymore," he said without further elaboration.

About 9:00, Berryman walked onto the western end of the Washington Avenue bridge. With an agility that belied his age and wretched physical condition, he climbed up on the narrow railing, sat down, and leaned forward until he dropped 100 feet to a coal dock below. He died instantly, his body tumbling down the embankment.

His suicide shocked but did not entirely surprise the literary world or the University community. Berryman's

alcoholism, his frequent hospitalizations for detoxification or alcohol-related injuries and ailments, the tempestuous events of his life were not even an open secret: they were the very stuff of his poetry. Through different personas, Berryman's verse lamented—and celebrated—the suffering he believed a poet must endure in the modern world.

His death stilled the voice of one of the most vexing and notorious of the so-called Middle Generation of American poets, an extraordinary constellation of literary talent that included Robert Lowell, Theodore Roethke, Randall Jarrell, Delmore Schwartz, and Elizabeth Bishop. But even with his voice stilled, the controversies and ambiguities surrounding him did not end.

Some of those unanswered questions were the theme of a recent conference, "John Berryman: His Life, His Work, His Thought" at the University of Minnesota, home of Berryman's personal archives.

Co-sponsored by the University and St. John's University, the conference commenced, fittingly enough, on October 25: the poet's birthday. For three days, a group of distinguished writers, academics, and critics gathered to engage in courteous but passionate discourse about Berryman's legacy.

Although this was the first national conference on John Berryman, it is unlikely to be the last. After fading somewhat in recent years, interest in his work and life is undergoing a revival. The past year, for example, has seen the publication of a new biography of Berryman as well as the appearance of his *Collected Poems*. Another biography is due off the presses sometime next year.

"There is something in American poetry right now called the New Formalism," explains Michael Dennis Browne. A poet, and professor of English at the University, Browne was one of the conference organizers. "Berryman is a dazzling formalist—an eccentric and iconoclastic formalist, to be sure, but a brilliant one.

"And," he says of the timing of the conference, "we were overdue to honor an adoptive native son."

Like almost everything else about his life, even John Berryman's name is tinged with ambiguity.

He was not christened John Berryman at all, but John Allyn Smith, after his biological father. He would not become John Berryman—taking his stepfather's surname—until his teens and did not officially change his name to Berryman until he was 22.

He was born October 25, 1914, in the oil boomtown of McAlester, Oklahoma, the first son of John and Martha Smith. His mother was from Sasakwa, Oklahoma, where the couple met. His father was raised near Stillwater, Minnesota, and had moved to Sasakwa to work in his brother's bank.

To all outward appearances, the Smiths were an ordinary middle-class family of four (a second son, Robert Jefferson, was born in 1919). Martha was a bright, outspoken woman—Berryman inherited some of her distinctive gestures and speaking style—who loved books and theater and came to harbor ambitions of her own as a writer. John Smith was courteous and pleasant, albeit much less sociable than his wife.

But underneath the quotidian exterior of the Smith's family life lurked serious problems. John Smith was prone to swings of depression and mania. He was jealous of his wife's possessiveness of the two boys.

In 1921, the family moved to Anadarko, Oklahoma, where Berryman's father was vice president of the local bank. Three years later, he resigned under cloudy circumstances, and took a job as a game warden. The next year the family moved to Tampa and opened a restaurant. Family money Smith invested, then promptly lost in the great Florida land boom, drove an irreparable wedge between him and his wife.

John Smith began to display growing signs of mental instability. Martha Smith moved with the boys into an apartment building owned by John Angus Berryman—the poet's future stepfather—with whom she may have had an affair. Deeply depressed and suffering from insomnia (which also afflicted his oldest son), John Smith shot himself on the doorstep of the apartment building early one Saturday morning in June 1926. Berryman was 11 years old.

Almost to the end of his life, he attributed his manifold emotional and psychological difficulties to his father's suicide, only late and somewhat reluctantly accepting that his mother's domination played a critical role. Time and again, he worried the suicide in verse, as in one of his *Dream Songs*:

he only, early in the morning,
rose with his gun and went outdoors by the window
and did what was needed.
I cannot read that wretched mind, so strong
& so undone. I've always tried. I—I'm
trying to forgive
whose frantic passage, when he could not live
an instant longer, in the summer dawn
left Henry to live on.

Huffy Henry hid the day,
unappeasable Henry sulked.
x I see his pt, they were trying to
put things over.
It was the thought that they thought
they'd do it made H. wicked &
away.
But he sd have come out to talk.
—
All the words like a silky lover
once did swoon on H's side.
Then came a de parture,
nothing there after fell out as
it might or ought.
I don't see how Henry, pried
open for all the world to see,
survived.

8 Apr 58
What I have now to say is
a long
wonder the world can bear
& be.
Once in a sycamore I was
glad
at the top, and I sang.
Hard on the land wears the
strong sea
and empty spots every bed.
① Spide v. doubtful; BUT —
② DE flung better than ever
before, the rel. betw the poet
& H. — the poet knows all
about Henry.
③ interlocking rime — Yes

Holograph draft of Berryman's first "Dream Song," dated April 8, 1958. The poem begins "Huffy Henry, hid the day."



John Berryman with his mother, Martha Little Smith, circa 1916.

John Berryman made perhaps his last attempt to fit in with ordinary people while attending South Kent, a boarding school in Connecticut. He took up smoking, learned how to dance, and began to display his verbal gifts in articles contributed to the school paper.

Despite, or perhaps because of, his strenuous efforts to be one of the boys, Berryman was the target of merciless bullying. One winter day, after being attacked by three classmates, Berryman lay down on some railroad tracks in the path of an approaching train. Only the frantic rescue efforts of his erstwhile tormentors saved his life. Berryman had discovered for himself the power of suicide to punish and control others.

For all his woes, Berryman was a distinguished student and scholar who was accepted on early admission to Columbia University, earned a scholarship to Cambridge where he won an award for a paper on Shakespeare, and taught for more than 30 years at a number of universities, including Harvard and Princeton.

Besides poetry, he wrote outstanding literary criticism, some of it collected posthumously in *The Freedom of the Poet*, which also features haunting works of short fiction like "Wash Far Away" and "The Imaginary Jew." His critical biography of Stephen Crane, published in the early 1950s, was one of the first to apply Freudian theories to a literary subject—an early "psychobiography."

Berryman was something of a late bloomer as a poet, at least compared with other members of the Middle Generation, like Lowell and Delmore Schwartz, who achieved fame while still in their 20s. Intensely competitive, Berryman both resented these years of obscurity and feared that the obscurity was deserved.

His early verse, while hinting at the promise to come, is in the high literary mode of the day; much of it is imitative of Auden or Yeats. But in "The Nervous Poems," a cycle of nine poems from his first individual collection, *The Dispossessed*, Berryman started to experiment with syntax, voice, and rhythm in ways that presaged his later developments as a poet. In the strongest of these poems, like "The Tortured Girl," he for the first time displays the sympathetic identification with a persona that not only marks a definite break with T.S. Eliot's ideal of

"impersonality"—the reigning poetic dogma of the day—but also became a hallmark of his mature poetry.

Berryman at last established his distinctive voice in "Homage to Mistress Bradstreet," published in 1953. In this 458-line poem honoring Anne Bradstreet, a 17th-century Puritan who was the first woman to write verse in English in the New World, Berryman brings to fruition the experiments in fractured syntax begun in "The Nervous Poems."

With the publication of "Bradstreet," the 38-year-old poet began finally to achieve some of the fame that he had chased for so long. But even as his reputation gained altitude, his personal life got messier and messier.

Increasingly, Berryman sought refuge from his feelings of guilt, hostility, and existential dread in heavy drinking. Among academic colleagues, he earned the reputation of a man who seemed compelled to go after other men's wives. As one biographer has written, "Berryman had an enormous ego, as his poetry and criticism will show. He could be—and was—rude, insulting, dismissive, haughty, bullying . . . and more." But, it should be noted, he could also be generous, sympathetic, and uncannily empathetic with friends.

His drinking and extramarital affairs contributed to two failed marriages. In 1961, while teaching at the University, Berryman married his third wife, Kate Donahue; despite enormous turmoil, including more affairs and repeated hospitalizations, the marriage lasted until his death. In the last decade of his life, Berryman periodically "moderated" his consumption to a quart of liquor and four packs of cigarettes a day.

While the constant upheaval of his life was caused in part by unavoidable psychological problems, he also dramatized those problems, drawing on his experiences and personality for poetic inspiration. He held a highly romantic view of the link between poetry and suffering. Themes of self-sacrifice and martyrdom weave through all of his work; he liked to compare himself to Jeremiah and Job. He most clearly expressed this aesthetic in an interview published shortly after his death:

"I think what happens in my poetic work in the future will probably depend . . . on being knocked in the face,



Berryman and his third wife, Kate Donahue, share a quiet moment during the summer of 1962.

BELOW LEFT: Berryman's father, John Allyn Smith, holds the year-old future poet, circa 1915.

BELOW RIGHT: The poet reads from his own work, University of Minnesota, 1971. Berryman was famous for his electrifying readings.



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3

tough: {vivid
lowly

vivid
perfect
spare
plangent
carnely
hugely
most sweet

(P.R.S.)
not participate
Dec. 75

Some good people, many + subtle voices
and their lovely faces, as I think of it
I see sank underground.
I see. My radar digs. I do not dig.
Cold their flushing blood, them eyes is shut—
eyes??

2/24/58
OK?
Down
Shook
Shit

Cool (low) →

Appalled: by all the dead: Henry branded.
without exception. All.

AbL.
The senior population waits. Come down! Come down!
A queasy + flashing before pause, clothes,
life called; in do.

In a madhouse heard I an ancient man
tube-fed who had not ~~said~~ for fifteen years
(they said) one canny word,
senile forever, who a heart might pierce,
muttering 'O come on down. O come on down.'
clear whom he meant.

Song 27 finished
Feb. 1, 59
Setts by

(cause: (I see):
'canny' in line before!)

Th. 9 end of lectures + finishing flesh in red,
+ Fri night, 10-12 Dec 59
(best in a long time 7 v. few)

(see: double
fig: "j"
eyes: "j")

1 alc. 6/69
2 aBB, 2/20
3: Abx, 6/27

Typescript copy of "Dream Song 21"
with Berryman's handwritten changes,
December 1959.

and thrown flat, and given cancer, and all other kinds of things short of senile dementia. At that point, I'm out, but short of that, I don't know. I hope to be nearly crucified."

An associate professor of English at St. John's University, Charles Thornbury edited Berryman's recently published *Collected Poems* and helped organize the Berryman conference. He has another way of explaining the drives that both shaped and destroyed the poet.

"Certainly, he was addicted to alcohol," Thornbury says. "But I think his true addiction was to intensity. He lived at such a high pitch that by the end of his life the energy had run out. He couldn't sustain it."

Without question, Berryman's masterpiece is his *Dream Songs*, 385 interrelated poems written over a 10-year period and published in two separate books during the 1960s.

The hero of the *Songs* is Henry, a persona whose experiences virtually match those of the author. The poems are narrated in several voices—Henry's, the poet's, and Mr. Bones's, a character in blackface who is Henry's companion and/or alter ego. The *Songs* cover an astonishing range of subjects and themes: almost everything that passed through Berryman's wide-ranging, highly literate, often perverse, and usually witty mind. Here the form—fractured syntax, alternating voices, sudden shifts in diction—matches perfectly the subject, which is, ultimately, poor Henry's fragmented consciousness:

*Hunger was constitutional with him,
women, cigarettes, liquor, need need need
until he went to pieces.*

*The pieces sat up and wrote. they did not heed
their peacedom but kept very quietly on
among the chaos.*

Among working poets, there is no agreement about Berryman's influence on succeeding generations of writers, beyond the fact that he is a figure who must be reckoned with.

"I have liked and found the *Songs* very helpful because he found a way to get inside personal consciousness and to speak from inside very complex states of mind, using language in new ways," says Michael Dennis Browne. "In his best poems, he is bursting out with an entirely personal language which gives you permission to undertake your own personal exploration.

"But I don't find much to love in it philosophically. The worldview of the bulk of the poems is not something I can use in my own life and thinking."

Says poet Philip Levine, the keynote speaker at the Berryman conference: "I don't think that John has had a huge influence on American poetry. Certain poets are very idiosyncratic and don't leave imitators much room for themselves. He was that kind of poet."

On the other hand, Levine, like most other commentators, has less trouble placing Berryman among the most significant American poets. "If I had to rank the poets of the latter half of the 20th century," Levine says, "they would have to be Elizabeth Bishop, Theodore Roethke, and John Berryman."

If there are questions about Berryman's ultimate influence upon American poetry, there is almost no doubt about his influence as a teacher.

Levine, author of 10 collections of poetry and a recipient of the National Book Critics Circle Award, took a poetry writing workshop from Berryman during the latter's brief time at the University of Iowa in 1954.

As Levine recalls, in class Berryman seemed more nervous than his students. Pacing back and forth, his voice would rise in pitch as he grew more excited. Such excitement was infectious, as was Berryman's bracing honesty. There was no coddling or hand-holding in his workshop; for most of the students, it was the first time that an accomplished writer paid them the respect of taking them seriously as writers.

"The most significant thing he did for me was to validate me as a poet," Levine says. "I knew I was in the presence of the most severe and demanding and brilliant poetry teacher who ever lived."

The next fall, after being fired by Iowa, Berryman was hired by the University of Minnesota as an instructor in the humanities department.

What appeared to be yet another temporary teaching assignment in a peripatetic existence turned into something much more permanent. While teaching at the University, Berryman fired the imagination of a new generation of writers who went on to earn considerable reputations of their own, writers like Paul Gruchow, Jonathan Sisson, Garrison Keillor, and Patricia Hampl.

Although deeply dissatisfied with cultural life in the Twin Cities, Berryman never transferred that discontent to his students, as Patricia Hampl recalls.

"He was more appalled by Minneapolis than contemptuous," says Hampl, an English professor at the University. "But he was extraordinarily kind to us, and by that I mean he took us seriously."

As an example, Hampl cites Berryman's practice of requiring his students to turn in autobiographies. "These were not tasteful graduate seminars but classes with 40 or 50 students in a section," she says. "These were courses taken by whoever signed up for them: people who read very little and some who read a lot."

Berryman didn't just assign the autobiographies; he read each one carefully, selecting the best to read aloud in class. To have one's paper read by the poet, Hampl recalls, was a tremendous honor.

Peter Stitt teaches English at Gettysburg College and edits the *Gettysburg Review*. During the academic year 1961-62, he took three consecutive humanities courses from Berryman.

"I have earned a bachelor's, master's, and a Ph.D. in my life, and he was the best teacher I ever had at any level," he says. "He was spellbinding."

"He was very histrionic and dramatic both as a person and a performer," Stitt says. "You never lost concentration in his class. He never droned but was always vibrant, alive, his presence electrifying."

Dressed impeccably in a white shirt, tie, and jacket, his glasses slipping down his nose from perspiration, Berryman sometimes read from a text or from his notes, but always, Stitt recalls, "with a sense of performance and drama."

Berryman's kindness to students went beyond the classroom. Hampl credits his generosity—and that of his wife, Kate—with helping her gain admission into the writers workshop at the University of Iowa, a critical step in her literary career.

Each quarter, Berryman would invite humanities students to tea at his house in Prospect Park; not just any students, but those he felt held promise as writers. Hampl, a poet, memoirist, and future MacArthur Fellow, had the good fortune to be numbered among that select group. Berryman was, she declares, the only professor at the University of Minnesota ever to invite her to his home.

Tea, it turned out, had very specific connotations at the Berryman household. The first time she visited, Hampl remembers the poet greeting her with the question, "What do you want—sherry or bourbon?" Hampl opted for sherry, Berryman for his favorite, bourbon.

"I thought it was very romantic," says Hampl, who sipped her sherry while Berryman, sitting in his favorite chair, surrounded by piles of books and papers, paid her the supreme compliment of reading her poetry aloud. "From time to time, he'd pause and say, 'That's a good line, Miss Hampl. Do you hear that?'"

"I was so involved that I completely forgot my manners and I just stayed until Kate very gently told me they were going to have dinner," says Hampl. "It was as if, once in his presence, I didn't know how I could leave."

That evening, Berryman inquired about Hampl's plans. She confided that she wanted to attend Iowa; Berryman assured her that he would talk to the workshop's director. But she left uncertain whether he would remember his offer.

"Kate must have intuited my concerns," Hampl says. "He went down to Iowa for a reading and when they got back, she assured me that he'd put in a good word for me."

While Berryman's former students naturally remember his theatricality, his power as a teacher did not rely exclusively on histrionic skill, however considerable. Frequently Berryman would spend as much as nine hours preparing for a 50-minute class. He didn't just talk about the West's literary tradition, he knew individual books intimately, as well as major commentaries on them.

Normally, his lists of required reading would have scared off students in droves. In the humanities section covering the ancient world, for example, students were expected to read the following works: the *Bible*, Aristophanes' five comedies, Plato's *Dialogues*, Aristotle, the complete works of Thucydides, the *Iliad*, and Hesiod's *Theogony*.

For a later class in the same sequence, students were expected to be familiar with *Don Quixote*, *In Praise of Folly*, *The Prince*, *Doctor Faustus*, Montaigne's *Essays*, Thomas More's *Utopia*, Pascal's *Pensees*, as well as texts on the Renaissance, the Middle Ages, Italy, and the Church of Rome. And yet so extraordinary was Berryman's reputation as a teacher that his classes were invariably packed.

When Peter Stitt began teaching, he used to wonder whether he'd been mesmerized simply by Berryman's personality. Reviewing his old class notes convinced him that Berryman was much more than a showman.

"There's no question in my mind that his scholarship was very solid indeed. Yes, he was a great performer, but he was no mountebank."

Says Philip Levine: "It was not only his generosity and personality, it was his brains. He was an incredibly brilliant man."

In the last year and a half of his life, Berryman struggled against his alcoholism. Three times, he went through chemical dependency treatment at St. Mary's Hospital in Minneapolis, an experience that formed the basis of an uncompleted novel, *Recovery*.

If Berryman, who'd been raised Catholic, did not find lasting peace of mind during this period, he did succeed in recovering the full religious faith he'd lost when his father killed himself 45 years earlier.

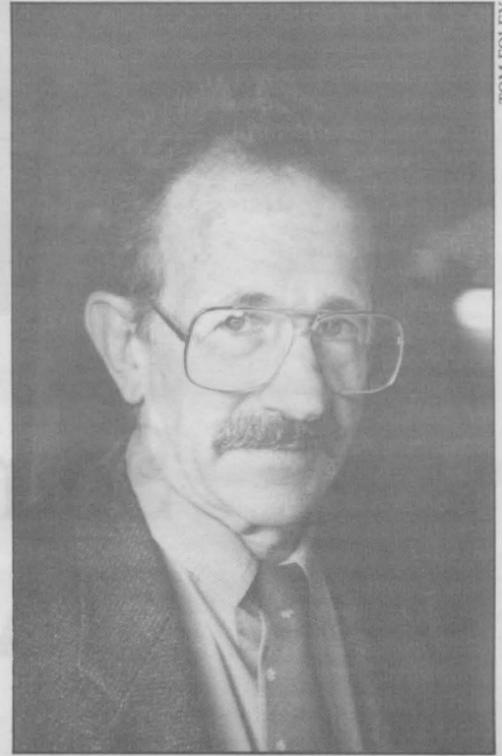
While hospitalized at St. Mary's, he underwent a kind of conversion, from a belief in a remote God of transcendence to what he described as a God of "rescue"—a God who actively intervened in the affairs of earthly creatures. This new sense of wonderment and gratitude is movingly expressed in two poem cycles written near the end of his life: "11 Addresses to the Lord," and "Opus Dei."

But ultimately, even renewed faith was not enough. The summer before he died, Berryman drew up an ambitious list of book projects he planned to complete over the next decade or so. Ravaged by drink, more than 20 pounds underweight, and racked by a hacking cough, the poet did not have the energy to match his ambitions. "He Resigns," published in the posthumous *Delusions etc.*, conveys a sense of his utter spiritual and physical exhaustion, his readiness for death. It is also one of the simplest and most deeply felt poems he ever wrote:

*Age, and the deaths, and ghosts.
Her having gone away
in spirit from me. Hosts
of regrets come & find me empty.*

*I don't feel this will change.
I don't want any thing
or person, familiar or strange.
I don't think I will sing*

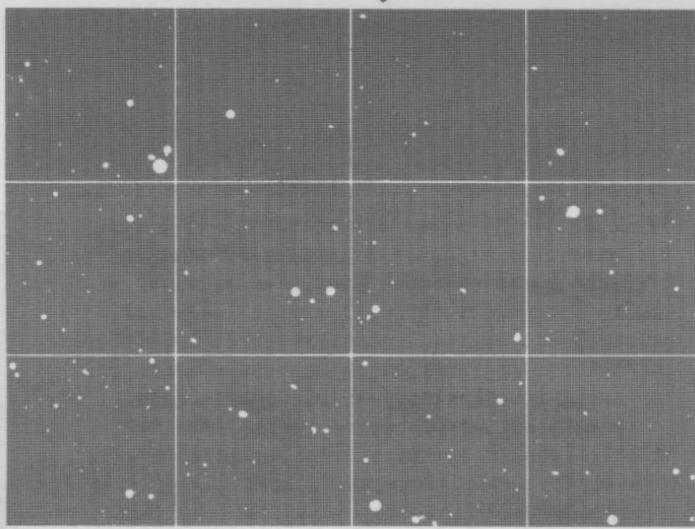
*any more just now;
ever. I must start
to sit with a blind brow
above an empty heart.*



Philip Levine: "I knew I was in the presence of the most severe and demanding and brilliant poetry teacher who ever lived."



Charles Thornbury: Berryman's "true addiction was to intensity."



Something New Under (And Over) the Sun

By Deane Morrison

Rising before dawn on a balmy October morning, physics professor Paul Kellogg and his assistants Keith Goetz and Steve Monson head for the VIP reviewing stand at Cape Canaveral. Across a shallow lake, the white hull of the shuttle Discovery sits upright on the launch pad, gleaming in a bath of floodlights. Aboard is a scientific instrument the team has helped design and build, destined to fly over the poles of the sun. The experiment, a joint U.S.-French effort known by the acronym URAP, will gather data on radio waves from the satellite Ulysses when it is deployed from the shuttle.

Listening to the countdown, Goetz and Monson recall another launch in January, 1986, when Challenger sat on the pad. Ulysses had been scheduled for deployment during Challenger's next flight (in May 1986), and they had gone to the Cape to run a final series of experiments on their instrument. They arrived just in time to watch their plans blown to bits in the fireball that destroyed Challenger.

On October 6, four and a half years after the tragedy, Kellogg, Goetz, and Monson are more than ready for a smooth launch. As they wait, the sun rises and the countdown proceeds to T-minus 31 seconds, then stops. A gravelly voice booms over the loudspeaker: "Do you think they can handle it manually or do we have to scrub?" Fortunately the valve malfunction that caused the delay is soon corrected, and countdown continues to ignition. Three miles from the pad, viewers in the VIP stand abandon their binoculars as blinding jets of hot gases slowly lift the shuttle off the pad. The spectacle unfolds in complete silence, an eerie consequence of the 15 seconds it takes sound from the pad to reach the stand. When it comes, it hits first as a high-pitched whine from the shuttle's three liquid nitrogen engines, then a low rumble as the solid-fuel booster rockets kick in. "We have lift-off," the voice announces. Watching Discovery plow its way into the heavens, the three physicists know that their long years of waiting, Penelope-like, for Ulysses are over.

For Kellogg, the road to the Cape began in 1956, just a year before the launch of the Russian satellite Sputnik sent the United States scrambling into the space age. Arriving at the University as a nuclear physicist, he found fellow faculty members Edward Ney and John Winckler already blazing trails in space physics, and soon switched fields. Leaving behind the more sheltered life of a theorist, he embarked on a new career marked by building novel, one-of-a-kind instruments and frequent travels to use them. The first such expedition came in 1958, when he and Ney trekked to French West Africa (now Niger) to observe a total solar eclipse and, ultimately, debunk a Russian scientist's "crazy idea" about the behavior of electrons in the sun's corona.

"The source of most radio waves is the sun, or interactions of phenomena from the sun with planetary atmospheres," says Cecil Waddington, a physics professor familiar with Kellogg's work. Earth, says Waddington, floats in a huge ball—the sun's atmosphere, which extends beyond the orbit of Pluto. "[Kellogg's] objective is to get a better understanding of the sun's atmosphere, including the part of it we live in," he says. The Ulysses instrument, which recently sprouted two radio antennas and began relaying data to Earth, is only the latest of a series of probes Kellogg has used for that purpose.

Although Kellogg seems reluctant to draw attention to his accomplishments, others are less reticent on the subject.

"Kellogg was one of the people who

atmosphere, which reveals something of how electrons interact with the magnetic field to produce auroras. Plenty remains to be learned, however, so those and other experiments will continue even as data from Ulysses—the fastest spacecraft ever—stream in over the next several years.

By any standard, the Ulysses shot represents a triumph for Kellogg and his collaborators. They spent more than a decade planning their part of the project, going through all the legwork, paperwork, and networking without which nobody gets a piece of a space mission. But for them, it's a labor of love. The chance to contribute to physics, the satisfaction of building new electronic circuits and computers, or simply the thrill of watching a rocket arc skyward make up for the never-ending anxiety of trying to convince NASA to fund projects—and launch instruments.

For its part the space agency, buffeted as it is by the changing winds of public opinion, threats from congressional budget-cutters, and technical delays, can be a fickle benefactor. Ulysses, begun in 1978, has survived setbacks galore, including budget slashing and the long dry period following the Challenger disaster.

In the early days it was called the International Solar Polar Mission. Solar Polar was supposed to fly two spacecraft, one built by the European Space Agency (ESA) and one by NASA, simultaneously over the sun's poles, providing stereoscopic measurements of such physical phenomena as magnetic fields, streams of particles generated by the sun, and properties of interstellar space above and below the sun. But budget cutting early in the Reagan administration led NASA to cancel its craft. Instead, only the ESA craft, namely Ulysses, was built, and NASA got the job of launching it. Since Ulysses will fly over the solar poles one at a time it won't provide stereoscopic measurements, but it will give scientists a bird's-eye view of what goes on above the polar regions.

Like many spacecraft before it, Ulysses will use the gravity of another planet—Jupiter—as a giant slingshot to fling it toward its goal. But it will ricochet off in a direction no spacecraft has ever taken: perpendicular to the plane of the

"The objective is to get a better understanding of the sun's atmosphere, including the part of it we live in."

"Ed and some others and I spent the spring and summer building equipment and getting ready for the trip to the Sahara," Kellogg recalls. "In the city of Zinder we hired trucks to take us to the town of Tanout. The road was just a pair of ruts across a grassland. At Tanout, we lived for a month in a tent in a French colonial official's back yard."

The Russian scientist had studied the corona and concluded that electrons there emitted their own light. But after measurements of the corona during the 1958 eclipse's four or five minutes of totality, Kellogg and Ney found otherwise.

"We found that light in the corona is just regular light scattered by electrons," Kellogg says. "When we left, we were pretty sure he was wrong."

Since then, Kellogg has made countless trips to places like Fairbanks, Alaska, and Churchill, Manitoba, to study the behavior of electrons in the aurora borealis; to Washington to plan new ventures with NASA; to several European countries to confer with colleagues; and, of course, to Cape Canaveral. His passion: to understand the radio waves generated within the solar system.

postulated in the early '60s that Earth would have a bow shock in front of the magnetosphere [the area of the magnetic field]," says associate professor Robert Lysak. Bow shock, the deflection of charged particles as they move into a planet's approaching magnetic field, is named for the pattern of waves produced as water is pushed aside by the advancing bow of a ship. Its existence now confirmed, Earth's bow shock is a solidly established feature of its magnetic field.

A more familiar phenomenon, the northern lights, has also yielded some of its mystery to Kellogg. Through experiments carried aloft by rockets, Kellogg, often working with Winckler, has contributed "an incredible amount" to the understanding of auroras, Monson says.

One part of that effort, dead-of-winter trips to the Poker Flat rocket range near Fairbanks, has become almost an annual ritual. At Poker Flat, teams led by Kellogg, Winckler, and scientists from other institutions spend a few frantic weeks readying a rocket for launch during an auroral display. A typical experiment involves shooting electrons from the rocket and tracking their movements high in the

planets. The satellite will first dip beneath the sun's south pole at about twice Earth's distance from the sun, an event scheduled for July 1994; it will then enter a polar orbit of the sun, making its first pass over the north pole in June 1995.

Since the sun is closer than Jupiter, why the long detour to the jovian gravitational field?

With current technology, "you can't build a rocket powerful enough to climb out of the plane of the solar system," Kellogg says. "You need a really powerful force to overcome the momentum of Earth's orbit."

The trouble is that Earth, orbiting at about 67,000 miles per hour, imparts terrific momentum to interplanetary vehicles, hurtling them off at a right angle to the direction of the sun, in the plane of Earth's orbit. No rocket could ever "swim upstream" against that force and make headway back toward the sun, especially if it had to use some of its thrust to move upward. But if Ulysses hits Jupiter's gravitational field at just the right angle, its mighty push will send the satellite back toward the sun in a plane perpendicular to the orbits of the planets. Of course, Jupiter moves in its own orbit, so Ulysses had to be launched within a two-week "window" in order to intercept the planet.

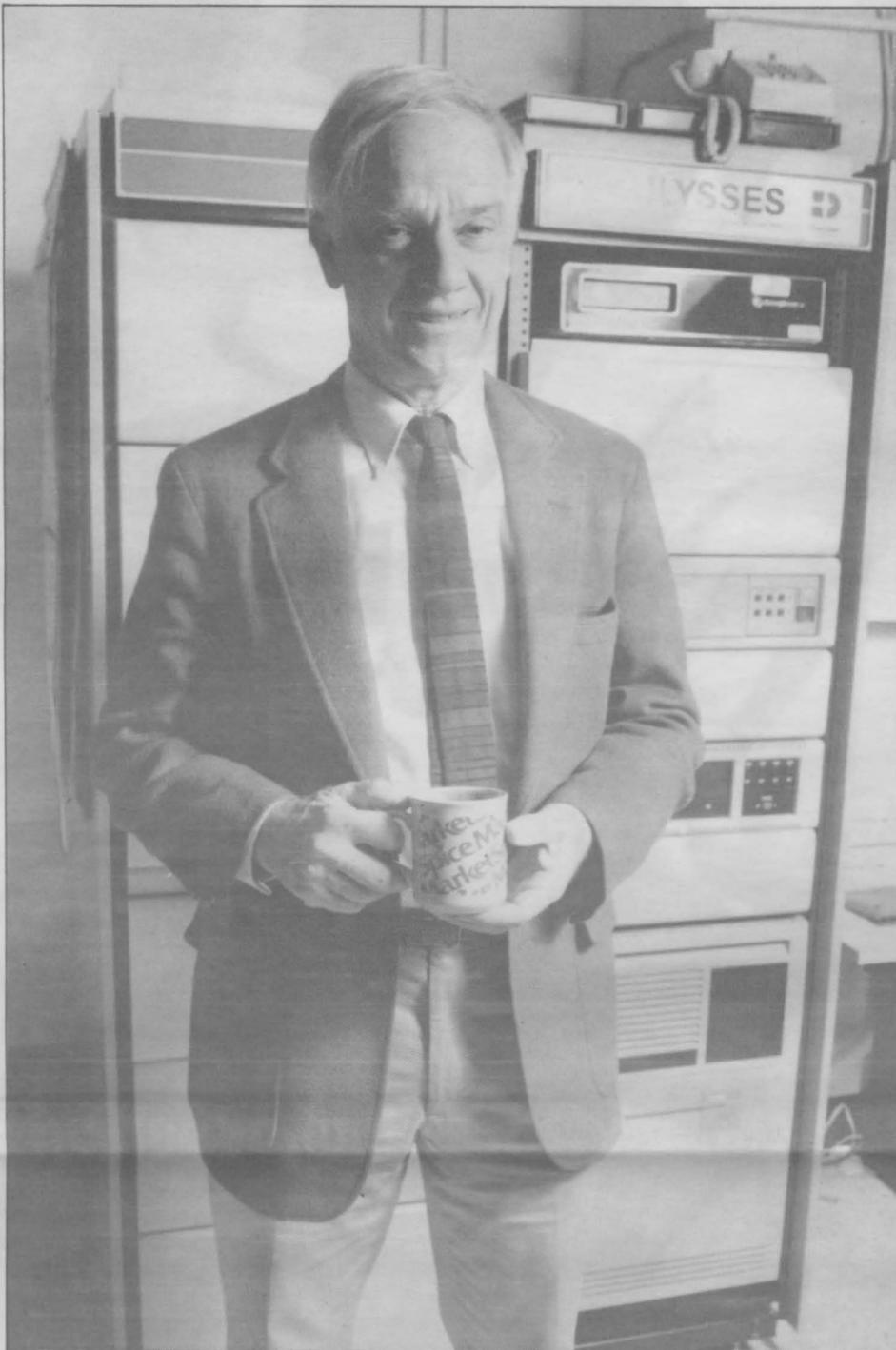
Once Discovery met the window requirement, scientists connected with Ulysses were free to fret about other things.

"I was worried it wouldn't be deployed right," says Kellogg. "It had to be pushed away from the shuttle slowly, then its engines had to be ignited from the ground. The crucial thing was the initial aim and the time of ignition." The shot was precise, however, and so Kellogg, Goetz, and Monson began breathing a little easier.

The radio receivers they placed aboard the satellite record waves of plasma, a stream of charged particles produced when the sun's heat strips atoms of their electrons. The instrument was built by scientists at the University, the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland, and the Observatory of Paris. On the University end, Kellogg had overall charge of the project, Goetz handled the computer systems, Monson the electronics, and the physics department's electronics shop, headed by Robert Howard, did the electronics design and assembly. The URAP experiment (a.k.a. the Unified Radio and Plasma Experiment), is one of 11 to be carried out by Ulysses. The entire scientific payload represents the work of about 400 scientists and engineers around the world.

The push for Ulysses came, Goetz says, from the fact that space has three dimensions, but scientists have been forced to describe it while stuck in the flat perspective of Earth's orbital plane. They have built dynamic models of a spherical solar system full of cosmic rays, magnetic fields, plasma waves, and other physical phenomena, yet no one knows if the models will hold when tested at the upper latitudes of the celestial sphere. And based on what's known about Earth, there's plenty of reason to believe that the sun's atmosphere will look a lot different from the top than from the sides.

"The equator and poles of Earth are nothing like each other magnetically," Goetz says. "For example, radiation



TOM FOLEY

For Frank Kellogg and his research team, the launch of the satellite Ulysses means they will be able to study the sun's polar regions.

belts circle the mid-latitudes, and auroras can't be seen at the equator."

Spectacular events such as solar flares will also come under scrutiny by URAP. When a flare comes shooting off the surface of the sun, it emits radio waves, first of higher frequency, then lower, as it passes through progressively less dense parts of the solar atmosphere. Tracking the waves should reveal at what latitudes solar flares are generated.

In early November, Kellogg, Goetz, and Monson flew to NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) in Pasadena to instruct their instrument to deploy its two radio antennas. The shoebox-sized machine, then 18 million miles from Earth, obediently wound out a 200-foot wire and another, much shorter, antenna at right angles to it.

"With them we can pick up waves in two directions. We'd like to have three, but given the weight limitations that's not bad," Monson says.

Besides URAP, Kellogg and crew have been working on radio receivers for three upcoming NASA projects. One, the Comet Rendezvous and Asteroid Flyby, will "park" next to a comet for three years.

"The rendezvous will take place near Jupiter, and we'll follow it until it gets to about the distance of Earth from the

sun," Goetz says.

The second, called Cassini after the discoverer of four of Saturn's moons, will send a satellite to the ringed planet. The third, WIND, will put a satellite in Earth orbit to study the solar wind (a stream of plasma from the sun). The satellite will head out beyond Earth's bow shock to monitor particles before they hit the shock, and may also detect particles deflected by it.

Ensuring a steady supply of such projects has fallen increasingly to Goetz, the all-around manager for Kellogg's lab. He keeps an ear to the ground for announcements from NASA describing future missions, then makes the rounds of other space scientists to decide how to respond. They next draw up a proposal for experiments to be included on a mission; if chosen, NASA underwrites the projects. This isn't to say Goetz does it all alone. Kellogg, when he can fit it in his teaching schedule, and Monson do the same things, in the process logging innumerable trips to the Paris Observatory, Goddard, and JPL, but Goetz seems to spend the most time on the road.

Occasionally, a journey involves an experience best described as unpleasant. In June, Goetz reached a new high—sort

of—when he rode in NASA's infamous "vomit comet," a 707 that flies sharply up and down in a loop, simulating weightlessness.

"I went up to see if antennas we want to use would deploy in zero gravity, and they did," he says. When asked if the comet lived up to its name, Goetz replied in the affirmative. In fact, many aboard, even seasoned comet riders, eventually succumbed to the inevitable.

Goetz initially worked with theorists from another branch of physics. He switched upon discovering Kellogg, and space physics, almost by chance.

"A friend told me Kellogg had research money, so one day I asked him in the elevator if I could work with him, and he said 'sure,'" Goetz recalls. "I didn't think I would make a career of this field, but this is where all the nice people were. All the action, too!"

Like Goetz, Monson has had his share of interesting experiences, such as the time he was working on a project in the wilds near Churchill and a curious polar bear approached within 30 feet. A 20-year veteran of Kellogg's laboratory, Monson joined up after graduating with a degree in physics. He admits, however, to becoming more fascinated with electronics than with physics, and particularly enjoys the moment when he gets one of his electronic circuit designs to work. Monson has also been the experiment manager for a number of rocket projects carried out by the Kellogg group. Much of this work takes place at NASA's "integrating center" at Wallops Island, Virginia, where he tests how the myriad scientific instruments from around the world will work when put together in a rocket, and how they will hold up under the stress of launch.

One of his favorite stories illustrates how well Kellogg's research group works together under pressure.

"At one meeting, several NASA people came here and we met in Coffman Union," Monson says. "They said we would never get our instruments ready in time to meet their launch schedule. I told them, 'But you're forgetting we're all from Minnesota, so you have to multiply what humans can do by two.' I figure all the people who just like to have fun have already moved to California." Sure enough, they met the schedule.

For the present, Ulysses is already sending back "the kind of data we've waited 10 years for," Kellogg says. One of the mysteries it may help clear up is why the stream of charged particles that compose the solar wind behaves so much like a fluid.

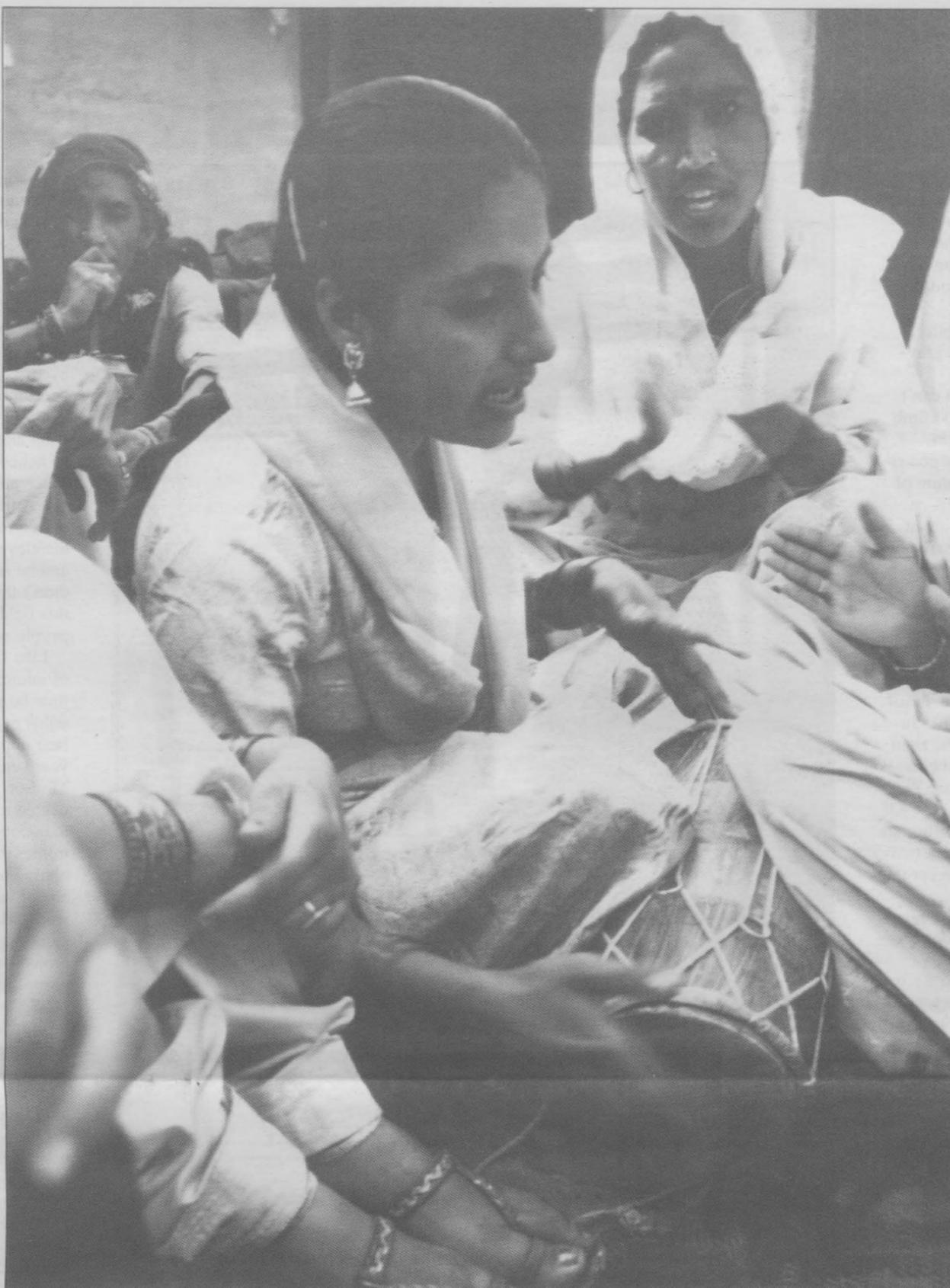
"In a fluid, each particle 'knows' what its neighbors are doing because they're pressing on it," Kellogg explains. "But in the solar wind, there are only about five particles per cubic centimeter. The big question is, how do they know they're all in it together?"

The answer could help scientists design fusion reactors, in which electrons and deuterons (a proton and neutron) would be mixed and the deuterons fused into helium, releasing tremendous quantities of heat.

"That would be exciting, because we want to do our part to help solve the energy problem," Kellogg says. ■

Deane Morrison is a University News Service writer and co-author of *Of Kinkajous, Capybaras, Horned Beetles, Seeladangs...*, published in November by HarperCollins.

Clapping hands, beating on a drum, the women of Pahansu sing lyrics that subtly challenge the culture's male domination.



Passages To India

To Study Indian Village Life Gloria Goodwin Became Part of the Village

TOM FOLEY



Gloria Goodwin: It was tough finding a village that would accept an outsider.

By Maureen Smith

*“You don’t just arrive and say,
I’m going to live here now.
There are no apartments to rent.
You have to be accepted.”*

The day of a young woman’s wedding in rural northern India, she is heavily veiled. She can’t see the man her family has chosen for her, and he can’t see her.

From that day on, her whole life changes.

She moves to her husband’s village, where she must remain veiled and silent whenever she is in public. She may speak to her husband only when the two are alone.

When she returns for visits to the village of her birth, her veil is off and she is back in her role as sister and daughter. She visits the neighbors, gossips, and goes around viewing the dowries of brides-to-be.

“The most critical distinction in a woman’s life is that she is a daughter and sister in one village and a wife and mother in another,” says Gloria Goodwin, assistant professor of anthropology on the Twin Cities campus, who conducted research in the village of Pahansu from 1977 to 1979 and again in 1988.

As an American woman in an Indian village, Goodwin experienced some of the role distinctions herself. She was taken into a family as sister and daughter, and she was expected to act the part. In one dramatic incident, she learned just how strictly the lines are drawn.

On a dowry-viewing expedition with the mother and young wives of her host family, Goodwin was wearing the traditional clothing she always wore in Pahansu: a long shirt, baggy trousers, and a shawl covering her head. She joked with the other women about the way they had to veil and she didn’t, and they joined in the joking. Thinking it was still part of the joke, she tried to mimic the complicated method of turning the shawl into a veil. The levity came to an abrupt halt.

“*Besaram!*” the mother of the family shouted.

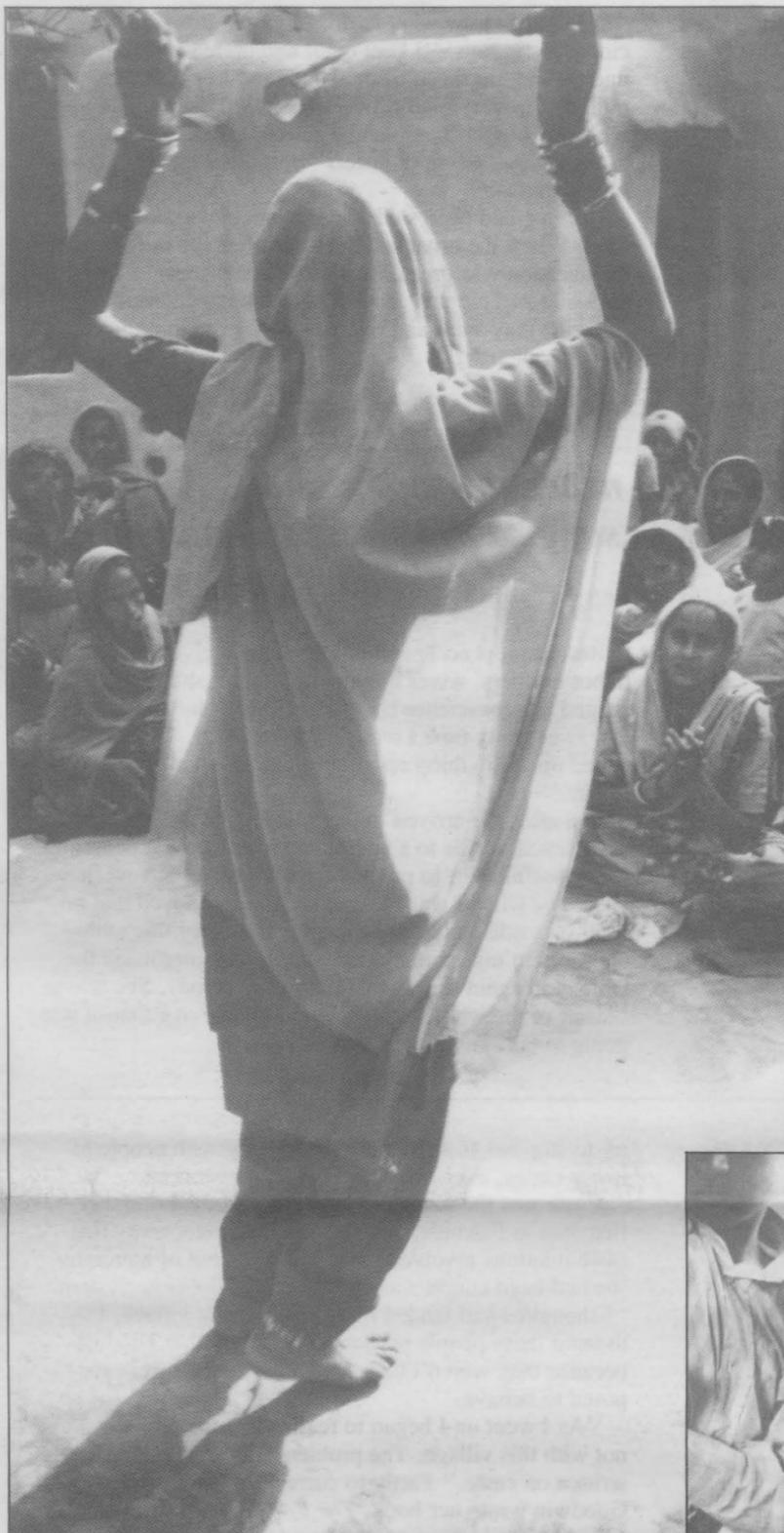
“Shameless!” How could Goodwin, a daughter of the village, ever do such a thing? What would people say if she acted the part of a sexually active wife of the village, when she had been accepted as a sister and daughter?

Goodwin never did anything else so shocking to the villagers, but she observed other striking differences between the behavior expected of daughters and of wives. To show deference to her mother-in-law and all senior kinswomen in her husband’s village, a wife is expected to massage their legs. If a daughter were to touch the legs of older women in her own family, it would be considered a sin.

Women in Pahansu and other north Indian villages are almost always referred to either as “wife of the village” or as “daughter of the village,” never simply as “woman.” The distinction isn’t between married and unmarried women, although that’s important, too. A married woman in the village of her birth is defined by her role as sister and daughter and in her husband’s village as a wife and mother.

In many ways women are much freer as sisters than they are as wives, and everyone cries when a young woman leaves her family and home village on her wedding day. When she returns for a visit, everyone cries again. “Those scenes are poignant,” Goodwin says.

In her first stay in Pahansu, Goodwin studied caste, and her observations about women were more personal than professional. When she returned in 1988 she turned her scholarly attention to the way women perceive their role within families and villages. But let’s take her Indian journey from the beginning.



LEFT: While others sing, a dancer acts the song’s message of “resistance and subversion.” BELOW: Wedding day in Pahansu. When the bride arrives in the village of her husband-to-be, her head and face must be fully draped.

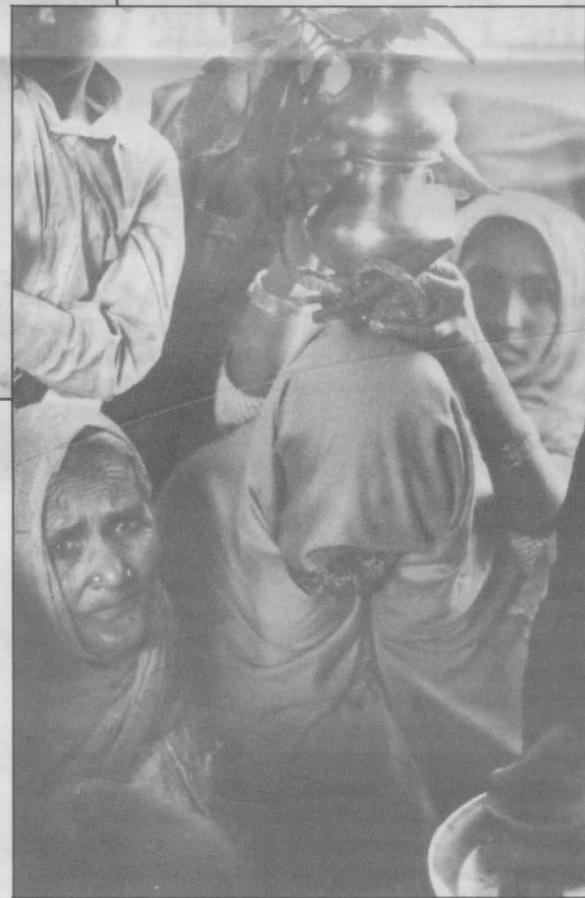
Goodwin’s first trip to India was as a college student in the summer of 1970. After deciding to commit her scholarly life to the study of India, she returned in 1974 for a summer of language training.

When she was ready to begin her field work in 1977, Goodwin needed to find a village to study. A senior colleague wrote to a university professor in India, who introduced her to several of his graduate students and told them to “take this woman to your villages.”

The search took two and a half months. “I visited a number of villages, and in most I was summarily rejected,” she says. “Men thought I was a CIA agent. Women and men questioned my moral character. They wondered what kind of woman would wander around the country without a husband or brother or father to protect her.”

Finally, accompanied by one of the graduate students, she found Pahansu, where she received the warmest reception she had gotten anywhere. What made the difference? The young anthropologist who came with her was a “sister’s son” of the village, and the villagers respected him highly because of his education. As an anthropologist himself, he was able to explain to them what Goodwin wanted to do.

Arrangements were made for her to live with a family, and she returned to Delhi to pack her camera and tape recorder and notebooks. A week later, back in Pahansu, she discovered that two families were fighting over her.



INDIA PHOTOS BY GLORIA GOODWIN

“The most critical distinction in a woman’s life is that she is a daughter and sister in one village and a wife and mother in another.”



From the time she moves to her husband's village, a young woman from rural India must not appear in public without her veil and may only speak to her husband when the two are alone.

"I didn't know what to do. I thought it was all decided," she says. "I kept quiet and pretended I didn't understand too much of the Hindi and let myself be pulled. I'm very glad I did." The family she ended up with was bigger than the one selected first, with more "coming and going of sisters" and other relatives for her to observe.

Nothing had been said to her about paying for rent or food. When she broached the topic after she moved in, the question was greeted with shocked dismay. "I was the sister of Telu and Jabar Singh, the daughter of Asikaur, they said, and one never took anything from daughter or sister."

"The men's stories stress the necessary submission. Women's songs don't stress submission at all."

Because it is acceptable for a sister to give sets of cloth to her brothers' wives and their children, she says, "I assuaged my conscience by bringing back cloth and saris and sweets any time I made a trip to Delhi. That never added up to anything remotely close to what I felt I ought to pay."

Just after she arrived in the village, she announced that she wanted to ride to a nearby town on the next departing water-buffalo cart to purchase a work table. "A week later, just when I was beginning to feel annoyed that no offer of a ride had been forthcoming, a very fine table appeared in my room." The village carpenter made the table, and again she was not permitted to pay. She was a "sister of the whole village," and no one in Pahansu was going to take any money from her.

The Poison In the Gift

The village of Pahansu is in the Hindi-speaking region of northern India, in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

To get there, you take a bus from Delhi and get off about a mile from the village. A small dirt road winds through mango orchards, sugarcane, wheat, and rice fields, and passes through one or two other villages on the way to Pahansu.

Villagers frequently travel this road—on foot, bicycle, or water-buffalo cart—to nearby Rampur for the Thursday market, or to the bus stop at Jandhera. Narrower unpaved roads connect Pahansu with the surrounding villages. Women travel in the company of a husband or a husband's younger brother to visit the women of their natal village. Washermen, barbers, potters, and Brahman priests from Pahansu walk the same roads, or ride a water-buffalo cart, to serve the smaller nearby villages.

"People come and go a lot," says Gloria Goodwin, who was in Pahansu from 1977 to 1979 and again in 1988.

The people of Pahansu, numbering about 2,500 in 1978, live closely clustered in a central site surrounded by cultivated fields. In addition to houses, the central area includes meeting places, schools, a dispensary, a post office located in the house of a barber, and three small shops selling matches, tea, sugar, kerosene, cooking oil, and other household sundries. Cattle pens attached to many of the houses include a sitting place where men gather at night to discuss politics and village affairs.

In her stays in Pahansu, Goodwin lived with one family in "banyan tree neighborhood."

Fifteen castes are represented in Pahansu, from Brahman priests at the top of the ritual hierarchy to leatherworkers and sweepers, two untouchable castes at the bottom. The Gujar caste dominates social and economic life in the village. Gujar own almost all the land, and more than half of the households are Gujar households.

People of most castes follow traditional occupations. Shopkeepers are from the merchant caste, barbers are barbers, potters are potters.

Because Goodwin lived with a Gujar family, she was expected to comport herself as a Gujar. "It was frowned on if I ate or drank in houses where Gujar wouldn't eat or drink," she says. But people in her household did not

try to stop her from visiting and talking with people of lower castes, even sweepers and leatherworkers.

Caste was the focus of Goodwin's study during her first stay in Pahansu, and she observed right away that caste relations involved more than the kind of hierarchy she had been taught was at the heart of the caste system. "I thought I had landed in a very aberrant village. I thought these people probably weren't proper Hindus, because they weren't behaving the way they were supposed to behave.

"As I went on I began to realize that the problem was not with this village. The problem was what had been written on caste." Partly to correct the traditional view, Goodwin wrote her book, *The Poison in the Gift*, published by the University of Chicago Press in 1988.

"In some contexts," she says, "people do speak of others in hierarchical terms: 'He's low caste' or 'She's high caste.' But just as often, they speak in ways that stress a mutuality among castes—'They are our tied-together brothers.' And in most ritual contexts, they speak not of hierarchy or mutuality but of obligations to give and rights to receive gifts that ensure the well-being and prosperity of the village as a whole."

—By Maureen Smith



Brahman priests prepare for a wedding ceremony.

At first Goodwin worried that identification with one family might compromise her scholarship. Before long, she saw that she was gaining insights that would have been impossible if she had just gone around the village conducting interviews and collecting data.

In the beginning, she had no choice. "You don't just arrive and say, 'I'm going to live here now.' There are no apartments to rent. You have to be accepted." If Goodwin was going to live in Pahansu, she had to live with a family, and the only role for her was sister and daughter. Because her scholarly interest was especially in the Gujar caste, the dominant landholding caste of Pahansu, it was appropriate that she lived with a Gujar family.

She was free to visit people of other families and other castes, and in fact her sister-daughter role suited her work as a researcher. Gujar daughters, when they return from their husbands' villages for a visit, spend much of their day visiting relatives and neighbors and examining the dowries to pass judgment on whether the sets of cloth are of fine quality and whether they have been sent to all the appropriate recipients.

"As this was pretty much how I spent my day, or at least how many people interpreted my activities, the role of daughter and sister made my life uncomplicated and comprehensible to many villagers," she says. Because part of her study was on gift-giving, she had her own reasons to be interested in the dowries. Sometimes on dowry-viewing tours with the women of her household, they encouraged her to ask more questions so that they could gain more information.

As an anthropologist, Goodwin discovered one great advantage in being accepted as part of a family. She became at times an almost-forgotten observer.

When she visited people she didn't know well, everything stopped the minute she walked in the door. "Water would be set to boil for tea, work would be dropped, and quarrels would instantly be resolved," she says. With her host family, and two or three other families, "my presence in their houses was so much a part of their daily routine that people barely looked up from their work or their conversations when I entered a courtyard."

Other times, people in her household offered direct instruction in their way of life. Her most frequent teachers were Telu Ram, who saw himself as her brother, and his wife, Rajavati. After the men of the household had finished their evening conversation with other men from banyan tree neighborhood, and the women had seen the children to bed and cleaned the pots and the hearth after the evening meal, Telu Ram and Rajavati would invite Goodwin to the sleeping room they shared with their two sons. As the two boys slept on the other side of the room, the three would talk.

Telu Ram usually began the conversations, partly because by 9 or 10 o'clock Goodwin was so exhausted from a long day of talking and observing that she wanted only to relax. More important, she says, "he was such a wonderful teller of tales and commentator on the affairs of the village that I wanted to see what he himself would think were fitting subjects to discuss."

Sometimes the topics seemed chosen more or less at random, and Telu Ram and Rajavati would introduce their American sister to aspects of village life that she had known nothing about. Other times, the conversations would be about events taking place in the village—quarrels between brothers or between a mother-in-law and wife, or disputes over land and irrigation rights.

"Telu Ram was frequently able to tell me of events that occurred in the village many years before, and their rippling effects in current village life," Goodwin says. "His father Nyadar had a store of tales and village history that he had apparently taken great pains to impart to Telu Ram before his death."

These talks with Telu Ram and Rajavati in their sleeping room were notable for one other reason. "These were the only times that I ever saw Rajavati appear before her husband with her head uncovered, and this was a matter of interest to many villagers," Goodwin says. People constantly asked her if Rajavati wore the veil as the three sat together late at night.

Passages, continued on page 12



TOM FOLEY

EFNEP paraprofessional Fay McLain, left, offers instruction in low-cost, low-fat cooking at a neighborhood church.

EFNEP Offers 'Gateway' Skill

By Richard Broderick

Fay McLain heard about EFNEP—Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program—at a WIC clinic in north Minneapolis while she was picking up government vouchers for dairy products, cereal, and juice.

She didn't know it at the time, but she fit precisely the profile of people EFNEP is designed to serve: low-income parents who need help managing food budgets as well as education in preparing low-cost, low-fat, nutritional meals. The program is operated by the Minnesota Extension Service.

At the time, McLain was the full-time caregiver for her four children, all under eight. Income from her husband's job assembling circuit boards for Unisys wasn't enough to cover the family's grocery bill. The WIC vouchers bought food for the two youngest kids, but she was having a hard time coming up with the cash to buy equally nutritious food for her older two children.

At the clinic, a representative of EFNEP signed McLain on with the program that very day. She did not know it then, but McLain was about to improve her family's life in ways that go beyond nutrition.

Over the next few weeks, Deb Thomas, an EFNEP paraprofessional, conducted sessions in McLain's home. "Sometimes she would bring slides,"

McLain recalls, "but we'd always cook." The first lessons covered the five basic food groups, one lesson was about meal planning, and several later lessons offered tips on smart food shopping.

At first, McLain was embarrassed having Thomas come to her house, not only because she didn't know a lot about nutrition, but because, like many homebound mothers, she felt out of touch with the adult world.

"At that point a lot of my contact was with children, and I didn't feel at Thomas's level when she started to come." But it helped that Thomas had once been in her shoes.

"I didn't have a lot of self-confidence," McLain says, "but it was clear that the paraprofessional had gone through times when money-stretching for food was important—in fact, she told me that right away. That put me at ease."

After she'd completed the EFNEP program, McLain didn't always use the things she'd learned, but she did have new confidence that, facing a budget crunch, she knew how to make her food money go further. When she needed to, she could refer to the handouts that are an integral part of the program.

Not only did her family's nutrition improve, but McLain's kids discovered an important lesson—healthy food is not necessarily dull food. One of the dishes

McLain learned how to prepare was homemade pizza. It remains one of her children's favorites, and now her older kids make it themselves.

"We use frozen bread dough for the crust," she says. "We can make three of our own for the price of one you order."

"We use frozen bread dough for the pizza crust. We can make three of our own for the price of one you order."

Ellen Schuster, an assistant professor in the Minnesota Extension Service, is state coordinator of EFNEP. "In our experience, simple skills that most of us take for granted, like planning your food purchases or making a shopping list, looking at ads to see what's on sale, a lot of low-income people don't do," Schuster says. "The important point is that people who receive food stamps or other forms of assistance need education to go with them."

Most of the trainers, paraprofessionals who do the educating, like Deb Thomas, are or were part of the working poor. Last year, Minnesota's adult EFNEP

program taught more than 2,500 families—reaching more than 6,500 family members, usually through the mother. A 4-H EFNEP program reached another 6,300 children and youths.

Fitting the profile of poverty in America, some 95 percent of the Minnesota families served by EFNEP are headed by women or teenage girls. Four out of five of these families live at or below the official poverty level. More than half participate in WIC and receive food stamps. About one in five of the families rely on food shelves to supplement their diet.

Schuster calls increased food knowledge a "gateway skill" to greater independence.

That certainly proved to be the case for Fay McLain. After her youngest child entered second grade, she applied for a job as an EFNEP paraprofessional and has just celebrated her second anniversary as a trainer. She now works 29 hours a week, passing on the lessons in food budgeting and low-cost nutritional cooking she received only a few years ago.

"EFNEP has helped me become more independent and to have a better focus about life," she says. "It used to be that my whole world was my house. This has broadened my horizons to see that there is a whole world out there. Other people have problems and need help. I'm not the only one."

Passages to India

from page 10

In her first stay in Pahansu, Goodwin never questioned the traditional view that Indian women are submissive and deferential, not only in their behavior but in their inner thoughts.

"As much as I liked them and enjoyed their companionship, I still felt there was an unbridgeable gap between them and me," she says. "I knew that I was capable of reflecting critically on my own culture, but I didn't grasp the extent to which Indian women had the same capability." She held to this view, she says, "even though I had plenty of evidence before my eyes that women weren't always deferential and sometimes argued vociferously."

Goodwin returned to India in 1988 intending to do a follow-up study to her earlier work on caste, but almost by accident her research turned to the role of women. Just for her own interest at first, and not with a new research direction in mind, she began recording women's ritual songs.

When she translated them, she was surprised by what the women were saying. "I was stunned to see the resistance and subversion in the songs," she says. "It became utterly clear to me that the women were capable of articulating a quite distinct point of view." Sometimes the songs are mocking, sometimes they celebrate women's strength.

The songs are full of conversations, with three, four, or five people talking—the mother, the mother-in-law, the husband, the wife. Translating them was difficult because, even though the women always knew who was talking, Goodwin didn't. "With every line I'd have to ask, 'Who's talking here?'"

She quickly discovered that the women were eager to tell her, and talking about the songs gave them a chance to draw parallels with events in their own lives. The words of a mother-in-law in a song might be the opening for a young woman to talk about her own mother-in-law.

Although several perspectives are expressed in a song, Goodwin says, it's al-

ways clear which perspective the song adopts.

"The songs are emotionally very powerful to the women," she says. "When I was working on caste and ritual, it was a problem to get people to find time to talk to me. People were always very busy, especially the women. They'd be cooking, bathing children, spinning cotton. They were willing to talk to me, but they'd say 'Later.'"

"When I wanted to talk about the songs, all I had to do was turn on my tape recorder and my courtyard would fill up. Sometimes the women would come to me and say, 'Let's talk about the songs.' They were central to their experience."

Goodwin draws a contrast between the women's songs and the tales told by and for men. In the dominant epic tradition of India, she says, women are frequently accused, often unjustly, of breaches of chastity or marital fidelity or of barrenness. They are banished and stripped of their status as married women. They are told to take off their red saris—signs of auspicious wifehood—and put on the clothes of a widow.

"Very often they are vindicated at the end, but it is always through the agency of a brother or a father, or the woman has to wait for her son to grow up to defend her," Goodwin says. "In the women's songs they never wait for a man to fix things. They do it themselves."

"The men's stories stress the necessary submission. Women's songs don't stress submission at all."

When she talked with the women about their songs and discovered that they were able to speak in ironic, subversive tones about their culture, Goodwin felt much less of a gap than she had before. "We were more alike than I had thought," she says.

Goodwin isn't suggesting that the songs are revolutionary or that gender equality has come to rural India. "But the women's songs show that their self-perceptions are not necessarily limited to the cultural images of the 'ideal wife.' It's no small matter for a woman to have such a critical awareness of herself and her society."

Waseca's Future Uncertain

The Waseca campus must attract more students or face the possibility of closing, President Nils Hasselmo said in a visit to the campus October 30.

A hard look at the Waseca (UMW) campus is just one part of the University's current planning process, which has targeted a \$50 million reallocation over the next five years. Questions about UMW's direction came to a head during the search for a new chancellor, which Hasselmo suspended in October.

Better marketing or changes in the curriculum might attract enough students to UMW, Hasselmo said when he visited the campus. If not, he said, the University may have to phase out UMW.

Enrollment at UMW has never reached the optimum level and has been gradually eroding, Hasselmo said in November. The current enrollment of 1,042 includes just 774 full-time students. With great unmet needs in other parts of the University, he said, it is hard to justify spending \$6.7 million a year at UMW, or almost \$10,000 a student.

Hasselmo stressed that the University administration has not decided to close the campus and "will explore every possible avenue for making Waseca a viable part of the University."

"We're emphasizing the challenge the president gave us to look at how we might reallocate and restructure to become a more viable campus," says acting chancellor Thomas Lindahl. "Our emphasis is not on the closing part of it."

Hasselmo Describes U's 'Silent Crisis'

The University and the state must make hard choices to provide quality education with tight resources, President Nils Hasselmo said in two October speeches—his State of the University address October 3 on the Twin Cities campus and "The Silent Crisis in Minnesota's Higher Education" October 11 in Rochester.

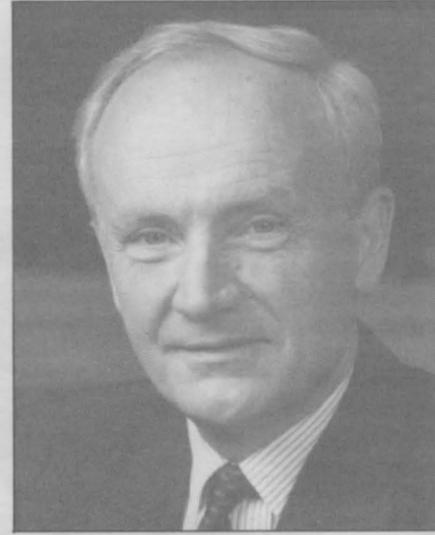
The silent crisis is that the state has so many postsecondary students that money is spread thin, he said. "An astounding 87 percent of Minnesota high school graduates" begin postsecondary studies within five years of graduation. Minnesota was sixth in the nation in per-taxpayer contributions for higher education in 1988-89, but the state ranked only 41st in spending per student, down from a rank of 22nd in 1984-85.

With bleak prospects for funding from the state legislature and likely cuts in federal support, Hasselmo said, the crisis comes at a bad time.

Three major areas deserve attention in order to give the state and the nation more for resources invested, Hasselmo said: improvements in internal effectiveness of the University; better coordination among higher education systems in the state; and more cross-state cooperation with Wisconsin, Iowa, and the Dakotas.

Reallocation is needed for the University to maintain and improve its strengths, take on a few new initiatives, and build credibility with state leaders, he said. The University has set an ambitious reallocation target of \$20 million for the next two years, and perhaps \$50 million in the next five years.

The reason for reallocation is to



University president Nils Hasselmo

strengthen the University, Hasselmo stressed. "It won't be much fun. But it is absolutely necessary."

The University has already taken steps to improve efficiency—\$19 million in reallocations in the 1989-91 biennium for salaries and program improvements. Much of this money was directed to undergraduate education: \$351,000 to improve undergraduate advising, \$215,000 to improve the admission process, \$200,000 to improve large introductory classes, \$600,000 to add class sections, \$2.09 million to buy or improve instructional equipment, \$770,000 to improve classrooms and study space, \$129,000 to train teaching assistants.

Hasselmo ticked off some examples of the University's improvement since 1986. Average class section size is down 8 percent, from 25.2 to 23.3. The largest section is down from more than 1,000 to 602. Only 14 sections now are larger than 300.

A loan application that once took two months to process now takes two days. The average wait in registration lines is down from 72 minutes in the 1970s to seven minutes in 1990.

Continued improvements in key areas will depend on consolidation, curtailment, or elimination of some programs or services and improved efficiency within programs, Hasselmo said.

Some of the education the University now offers in the freshman and sophomore years might be better offered by other schools, he said. The University should emphasize instruction of students who most need and can most benefit from a land-grant and research university.

Reallocations must be programmatic, "not only in where we reallocate to, but also in where we reallocate from," he said. Most reallocation money of the past two years came from "the thinning out of already strained budgets for travel, supplies, equipment, and teaching assistants" instead of from program cuts.

"We must make some negative choices in order to be able to make positive choices—positive choices for higher quality in what we do, positive choices for new things that we must do," Hasselmo said.

COMING IN THE SPRING ISSUE:

Deane Morrison on

the cholesterol controversy

Grad School Dean Resigns

Robert Holt, dean of the Graduate School for the past nine years, will resign his position effective fall 1991. He will return to teaching in political science, the department where his University career began in 1956.

Holt, 62, said he had planned to step down for some time before submitting his resignation to President Hasselmo. Holt's decision was announced in early October.

With 8,000 students, the Graduate School includes roughly 20 percent of full-time students on the Twin Cities campus. It has some 2,700 faculty and offers 180 degree programs.

Leonard Kuhi, senior vice president for academic affairs, described Holt as "a strong spokesman for interdisciplinary research" who supported it with "great vigor and enthusiasm."

Benefits for graduate students improved during Holt's tenure, said Trudy Dunham, former president of the Council of Graduate Students. Improving health insurance has been a priority of grad students, she said, and Holt brought it to the attention of University officials last summer. As a result of his attention and other efforts, this winter quarter grad students have a health plan equaling that of Minnesota state employees.

Another of Holt's priorities, Dunham said, was tuition for graduate assistants. Under Holt's initiative, tuition for these students was cut by nearly half.

Fall Enrollment Stable; Minority Enrollment Up

Fall quarter enrollment in the University's five-campus system was 53,294, little changed from last year's 53,339.

The total on the Twin Cities campus was 44 students fewer than last year—from 41,016 to 40,972—a decrease of 0.1 percent. The College of Liberal Arts continued to have the largest enrollment for a single unit with 15,705 students, down 1.4 percent from last year's 15,935. Notable increases occurred in the College of Education (up 172 students), the College of Natural Resources (up 101 students), the College of Agriculture (up 53 students), and mortuary science (up 8 students).

Ten-year figures show a decrease of 5,709 overall, 6,455 on the Twin Cities campus.

Minority students on the Twin Cities campus increased by 7 percent, from 3,240 last year to 3,470. Overall minority enrollment in the University system is up nearly as much, 6.5 percent, from 3,686 to 3,926. Minority students make up 8.5 percent of students on the Twin Cities campus, 7.4 percent of all students in the University system.

Here are enrollment figures for the University's other campuses:

- Duluth, up 1.3 percent, from 7,820 to 7,923
- Morris, down 1 percent, from 2,041 to 2,021
- Crookston, up 3.7 percent, from 1,288 to 1,336
- Waseca, down 11.2 percent, from 1,174 to 1,042
- Waseca's enrollment drop is largely due to a decrease in part-time students.



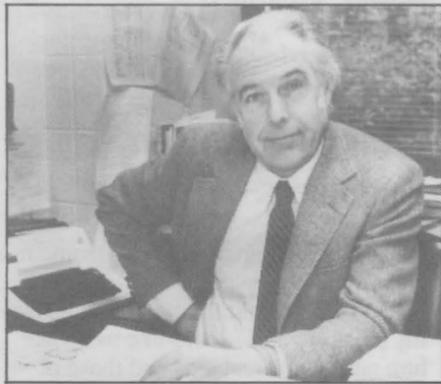
TOM FOLEY

Morrison First in Named Law Professorship

Fred Morrison, a University law professor since 1969, has been named Oppenheimer Wolff and Donnelly Professor in Law. This teaching position is created by a grant from the Minneapolis-based law firm of the same name.

Morrison is a specialist in international and constitutional law, an expertise based on experience and maintained in consulting and board appointments. A counselor on international law with the U. S. Department of State from 1982 to 1983, he has been a member of the State Department's advisory committee on international law since 1986. In 1984 Morrison served as counsel for the United States before the International Court of Justice. He is on the board of editors of the *American Journal of Comparative Law*.

Morrison holds a doctorate from Princeton and a law degree from the University of Chicago. He was a Rhodes Scholar from 1961 to 1963 and a Fulbright professor from 1975 to 1976.



Gillmor Named First Silha Journalism Professor

Donald Gillmor, professor at the University since 1965, is the first to be named Silha Professor of Media Ethics and Law in the School of Journalism and Mass Communication on the Twin Cities campus. Since 1984, Gillmor has directed the University's Silha Center for the Study of Media Ethics. Gifts from Otto and Helen Silha support both appointments.

Journalism school director Dan Wackman called Gillmor "preeminent" in his field. "Don Gillmor's writings shaped the major contours of mass communication law."

Gillmor's publications include *Mass Communication Law: Cases and Comment*, now in its fifth edition, and *Free Press and Fair Trial*. He has twice received the Minnesota Press Club's Distinguished Teaching Award.



TOM FOLEY

The Language of Maps

By Rabun Taylor

In a spacious subbasement room in Wilson Library, Brent Allison and I sit at a table, an old map spread before us. "Look here—Lake Nokomis was called Lake Amelia," he says. "Notice that there were a lot of islands in the Mississippi that aren't there anymore. The Army Corps of Engineers took care of that."

The map he shows me is a full-color, bird's-eye view of the Twin Cities area. Heavy red lines designate the extensive streetcar network. "I'm still amazed that in 1909 you could take a streetcar all the way from Stillwater to Lake Minnetonka," Allison says.

Also on the table is a sumptuously engraved Portuguese map of 1680 featuring realistically rendered regions—Indonesia, India, the Malay Peninsula, the Philippines. Next to this, an 1849 map of Minnesota. From nearby files, Allison brings out a couple of novelty maps: one of nuclear targets in the United States, another designating the concentration of red-light districts in Nevada ("always a favorite with the undergraduates").

The expanse thus introduced to me is the John R. Borchert Map Library, the nation's largest academic library for maps, atlases, and other visual artifacts of the cartographic science. Allison is its chief librarian. Begun as an adjunct to the government documents collection on the Twin Cities campus, the library has prospered hand in hand with the University's top-ranked geography department.

A year ago the library was dedicated to Regents' Professor of Geography John Borchert upon his retirement. "When I first came to this university in 1949 the map collection was pretty small and eclectic," Borchert says. "The geography department at that time was very small—there were three of us—but we were rebuilding after the war. As our instructional program grew the need for maps grew, because maps really are the language of geography. Most of the basic geographic concepts and basic analytical techniques can be carried out far more efficiently with maps than with words."

In the 1950s Borchert acquired the Army Map Service worldwide collection of topographic maps, and the University library (in what is now Walter Library) was persuaded to move the collection into a separate room. "The collection

was accumulating over at St. Paul Public and they really didn't have any place for it, or much of a clientele for it," Borchert says, "so we got that moved over to the University and the collection began to grow."

About a decade later, the map library moved to the West Bank with most of the social science departments. Today it has more than 241,000 sheet maps and 5,000 atlases. It acquires every official national atlas published by a sovereign state, and every map published by the U.S. government. The flat files hold topographic maps and navigational charts of every region on earth, as well as a wealth of topical maps—maps that impart statistical or other nongeological information—covering many areas and topics.

Of special interest is the collection of early maps, such as the Portuguese map, and many others dating as far back as the 1500s. Then there's an exhaustive set of aerial photos of Minnesota, taken repeatedly since the 1930s to record the patterns of development and land use over time. The library is up to the minute with computer programs. A package called Supermap will convert any data from the 1980 U.S. census into a topical map that can represent demographic dispersal down to the level of neighborhoods.

Those, like myself, who cherish maps and the time spent with them won't need a reason to visit such a place. Romance alone, of course, motivates but a tiny fraction of the library's clients. From outside the University, the most frequent visitors are travelers looking for detailed information on their destinations; Minnesotans doing genealogical research, who study the maps and records of land ownership across time; and environmental consulting firms, who use these same records in conjunction with the aerial photographs to determine the history of land use or abuse in specific regions.

Undergraduates, graduate students, and faculty account for about 75 percent of the library's clientele, Allison says. Maps have become a staple of many social science programs at the University. And of course, professional geographers themselves can't live without maps. "You can't do geography—either research or teaching—without accumulating maps," Borchert says. "You might as well ask a historian if he has a collection of books. You can look up *Minneapolis* in the dictionary, but you've got to look in an atlas to find out what it means."



JERRY VINCENT

Jacob Lingle, his mother Catherine Lingle, and Dr. Samuel Levine: New hope for the profoundly deaf.

First State Child Gets Cochlear Implant

Three-year-old Jacob Lingle of St. Paul Park, who has been deaf since birth, is the first Minnesota child to receive an implant in his cochlea, or inner ear.

A surgical team headed by Samuel Levine, assistant professor of otolaryngology on the Twin Cities campus, performed the implant operation October 22. Then in late November, doctors started hooking up 22 tiny electrodes to connect Jacob's inner ear to the world of sound.

Cochlear implants help provide a range of near-normal sounds to profoundly deaf individuals by direct electrical stimulation of the hearing nerves.

Surgeons removed Jacob's mastoid bone, located behind his ear, and carefully threaded a tiny silicon-coated bundle of wires into his inner ear. The wire bundle is attached to a small magnetized metal decoder, fastened to Jacob's skull behind his ear.

After he healed from the surgery, physicians fit Jacob with a device, resembling a hearing aid, which consists of a small microphone and a transmitter. Sound is sent from the microphone through a thin cord to a pocket-sized speech processor, programmed by an audiologist to code elements of sound most useful for understanding speech. These codes are sent back to the transmitter, which, in turn, sends signals to the decoder and electrodes in the inner ear. Each electrode is programmed separately to deliver signals that vary in volume and pitch.

Until recently, cochlear implants have been performed only on adults. So far, 31 adults have received implants at the University, most of them within the past five years. Hospitals in other states have performed the implants on children, and the University has scheduled two more youngsters for surgery similar to Jacob's.

"Adults who have had the implant say they experience sound like a cartoon. Voices sound like Donald Duck," Levine says. But people who have lost their hearing in adulthood quickly adjust, be-

cause their memory of sound somehow compensates for shortcomings in the device. Since Jacob has never experienced sound, no one really knows what he will "hear."

Jacob's parents, Ronald and Catherine Lingle, say that giving their son a chance to hear is worth the cost of the operation. "The cochlear implant significantly expands the options available to deaf children and their families," Levine says. "It has the potential to increase the speech and language skills that are so crucial to a child's development and success in life."

The implant, manufactured by the Cochlear Corp. of Englewood, Colorado, is the only cochlear implant approved by the Food and Drug Administration for use in children. The procedure costs about \$30,000, for which some insurance companies provide at least partial coverage.

Support for the children's cochlear implant program, based at the Lions 5M International Hearing Center at the University, comes from the District 5M Lions Hearing Foundation. ■

More on Math...

The July *Update* called for increased training and improved skills in mathematics. It won't happen soon. What your sources haven't told you, which most students *do know*, is this: Math doesn't pay. The biggest barrier to improving math skills is the fact that American business offers few rewards and generally ignores (and occasionally punishes) those people who are quantitatively literate.

American business is run by managers. Many got their professional training in business school or by the seat of their pants. As such they have little or no training in mathematics. In the workplace they are suspicious of any mathematical approach beyond the computation of budget variance. Anyone suggesting mathematical approaches to business problems is looked upon as a leper—it's a sure way to short-circuit your career.

Until American business begins to place more quantitatively literate managers in its ranks the decline of mathematics in the workplace will continue.

Gary N. Anderson
Wilmington, Delaware

I read with interest all the wailing, moaning, and gnashing of teeth about the lack of women in mathematics and the sciences.

Really now, mathematically speaking, is there any (scientific) evidence that either the sciences or math has been harmed by this sexual inequity?

Can we expect a similar article in the near future about the lack of males in home economics-related careers, elementary teaching, and nursing? I am sure that the editors of *Update* would not practice reverse discrimination or sexual inequity, would they?

S. Kaatz
Paoli, Pennsylvania

...and on Women Engineers

What a nice surprise to see my name in a letter about your special issue on mathematics! One would think the writer was my press agent. I would like to update him on my whereabouts and those of several other women engineers of 1940s vintage.

Last year at the national convention of the Society of Women Engineers, I presented a paper about taking time out and then returning to an engineering career. I chronicled four of us: Alice Jarvis Klein, BCE '47, MCE '50; Rosalie Sperling Dinkey, BChE '48, Joan Matt, BChE '48 (Purdue); and myself. All of us took time out from successful and promising engineering careers to pursue careers in home and family engineering. (Incidentally, we all married fellow engineers!) Years later—from 13 to 27 years—we all returned to engineering.

Of the three University graduates I wrote about, Klein is senior engineer with Ashland Oil Company, where she reviews and analyzes all construction plans for waste water treatment plants. Dinkey is retired and on medical disability after serving on the technical staff at Hewlett-Packard, where she specialized in semiconductor fabrication. I am manager of corporate product agency ap-

provals for Ungermann-Bass, an independent company owned by Tandem Computers, and handle worldwide regulatory compliance for electronic data processing equipment.

Perhaps we women engineers of ancient vintage would say to young women just starting in the engineering discipline: It's a wonderful profession with lots of hard work, but the challenges are wonderful too. If that's what you are seeking, we welcome you on board and would be most happy to work with you in pursuit of your chosen field.

Bobbie Huston Cronquist,
B.Ch.E., '47
San Jose, California

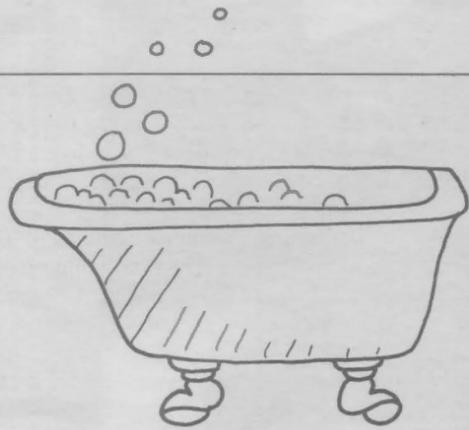
Steamed About the Queen

A friend passed on to me the September issue of *Update* with its cover story about architecture students traveling aboard the Viking Explorer. While I have no quarrel with the bulk of your article, the paragraph about the Mississippi Queen was error ridden. I do wonder where you got your information and hope it wasn't from Capt. Bowells, who should know better.

You say it's built on a barge, but it is not! It's less than half the width of a football field, but you did get the length close enough that I won't argue that point. In the past several years it has routinely stopped at Wabasha on each up-bound cruise. The part that really got my steam pressure up was about the smokestacks. I'll freely admit I did go to the dictionary to make sure *ersatz* meant what I thought it did. Substitute or artificial stacks? I'll bet you think that's *ersatz* smoke also! I'll overlook your description of the Mississippi Queen as being a "garish attempt," but I would suggest one idea to you. Call the Delta Queen Steamboat Company in New Orleans and tell them you're interested in writing a feature story on one of their boats. They just might let you spend a few days on board. It would give you time to learn what the Mississippi Queen really is—honest-to-goodness steam powered, stern wheeled. It might even be a wonderful experience.

Bobbi Steinike
Port Edwards, Wisconsin

SHORT TAKES



Take a Warm Bath and Call Me in the Morning

Folks who join a fitness center don't take long to discover the relaxing benefits of the whirlpool. At home, though, most of us have to settle for a good long soak in the tub when we want to unwind.

Is one pool better than the other? University research says no, not really.

Forty healthy adult volunteers each took 10-minute whirlpool and regular baths, then had various psychological and physical responses measured. Although the whirlpool baths did decrease stress reaction, soakers reported little difference between the two experiences in most other areas. Still or "sparkling," warm waters increased people's feelings of well-being and decreased their anxiety.

Says William Robiner, a psychologist at University Hospital and Clinic and the study's leading author: even though whirlpools are a popular source for relaxation, "our study revealed limited significant incremental relaxation beyond the effects of the warm water alone."

Another Quill for *Update's* Quiver

Alumni *Update* won the Silver Quill Award of Excellence for external newsletters and newspapers in regional competition sponsored by IABC, the International Association of Business Communicators.

The region includes IABC chapters in Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and the Twin Cities.

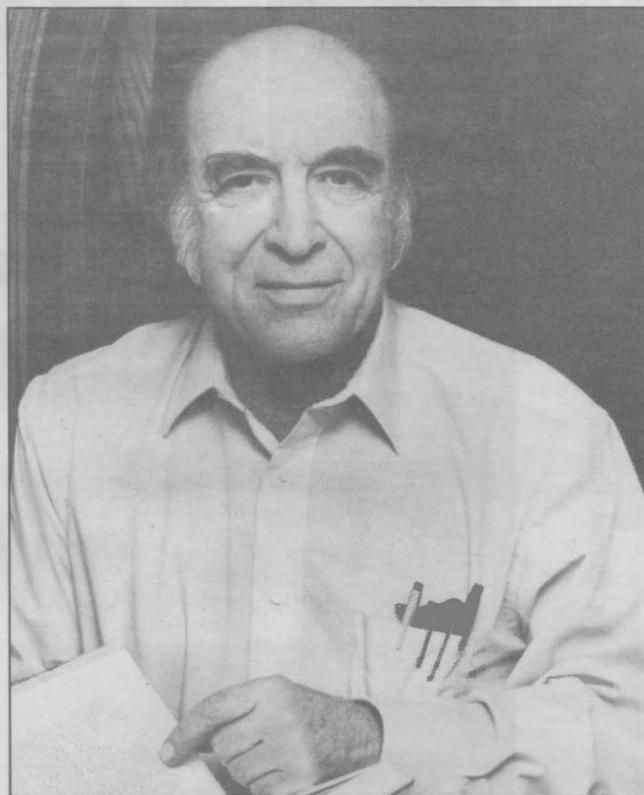
This latest Silver Quill joins the Gold Quill, IABC's top national award, on the bookshelves of former alumni *Update* editor Paul Dienhart.

What's the Attraction?

Even Dr. Science doesn't know why Earth's magnetic field occasionally reverses itself, or where the ancient plates of the Earth's crust were located. Answers to both questions could come from researchers in the University's new \$1.3 million Institute for Rock Magnetism.

The institute, the first of its kind in the United States, is planned as a national center. Besides conducting research, institute faculty and graduate students will build equipment enabling scientists to track small magnetic changes. The equipment will be available to scientists nationwide.

Subir Banerjee, professor of geology and geophysics, directs the institute, funded by the National Science Foundation and the W.M. Keck Foundation of Los Angeles.



PATRICK O'LEARY

Hurwicz Wins 1990 National Medal of Science

Regents' Professor of Economics Leonid Hurwicz was awarded the President's 1990 National Medal of Science at a White House ceremony in mid-November. One of 30 honorees this year, Hurwicz was selected for his contributions to economic theory.

The medal, the nation's highest scientific honor, has gone to 264 scientists since 1962.

Hurwicz was born in Moscow, but his parents later moved to Poland. He was a student at the London School of Economics when the Nazis invaded Poland; most of his family died in the Holocaust. He emigrated to the United States in 1940, adding degrees from Harvard and the University of

Chicago to his vitae. He began teaching at the University in 1951.

His research specialty is developing mathematical models for economic activity. He compares his theoretical work to the basic research of a molecular biologist: both build the foundations for solving real-life problems.

Hurwicz says one of the "lucky" events in his life was coming to Minnesota, where he helped establish the University's economics department. It is now ranked one of the top departments among publicly funded universities, he says.

"The remarkable thing is that a state that is really a small state, 4 million people, and not one of the richest states either, has been willing and prepared to support this kind of university," Hurwicz says.



Taxi 2000—There'll Be Another One Along in a Minute

Taxi 2000, a revolutionary concept for personal rapid transit developed at the University, is a giant step closer to being built, thanks to a \$1.5 million award from the Chicago Regional Transportation Authority (RTA).

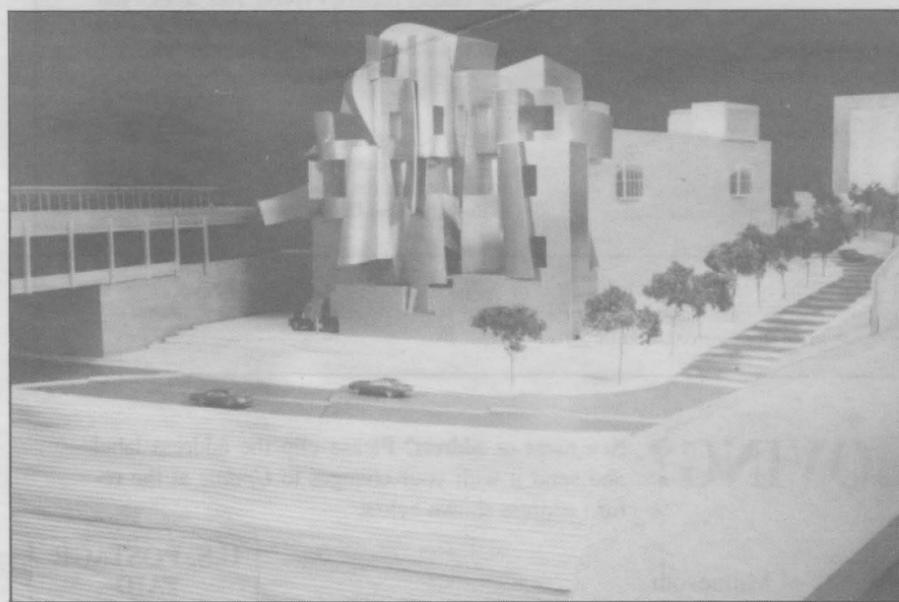
Taxi 2000 is a system of three-passenger lightweight "cabs" that operate by electricity on narrow elevated guideways. Because the stations are located on pullovers off the main line, cars can travel nonstop to destinations read from the rider's ticket. The track can be run down narrow streets, even through buildings—options not possible with other mass transit systems.

Technology for Taxi 2000 was developed in the late 1970s by Edward

Anderson, then a University mechanical engineering professor. The University holds five patents on the technology, for guideway rails, car switching mechanism, and network controls.

Two groups—a consortium of engineering firms known as the Taxi 2000 Corporation, and a Swiss concern—won the Chicago RTA awards. This year each will complete engineering feasibility studies and develop proposals for a test track. Already 12 Chicago suburbs have asked to be first to try the system.

Next year a final choice will be made, and Chicago will split 50-50 with the winner the costs of building an operating system. Passengers could be taking Taxi 2000 from, say, their apartment complex to a shopping center by 1994.



"As we refine this, it will get more clarified and won't be as wiggly," said architect Frank Gehry of the sculptural stainless-steel facade he proposes for the new University art museum on the Twin Cities campus. The site, now a parking lot at the east end of the Washington Avenue Bridge, drops from Coffman plaza to the East River Road. Plans call for a main entrance on the upper level and a curving lobby projecting away from the building, open to views of the Mississippi River and the Minneapolis skyline. Gehry's design received regents' approval in November. Ground breaking is planned for this fall, with an opening in fall 1993. Entrepreneur and art collector Frederick R. Weisman, a Minneapolis native, gave \$3 million to support the new museum and has donated a portion of his collection of 20th-century art to it. The museum will be named in his honor.

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

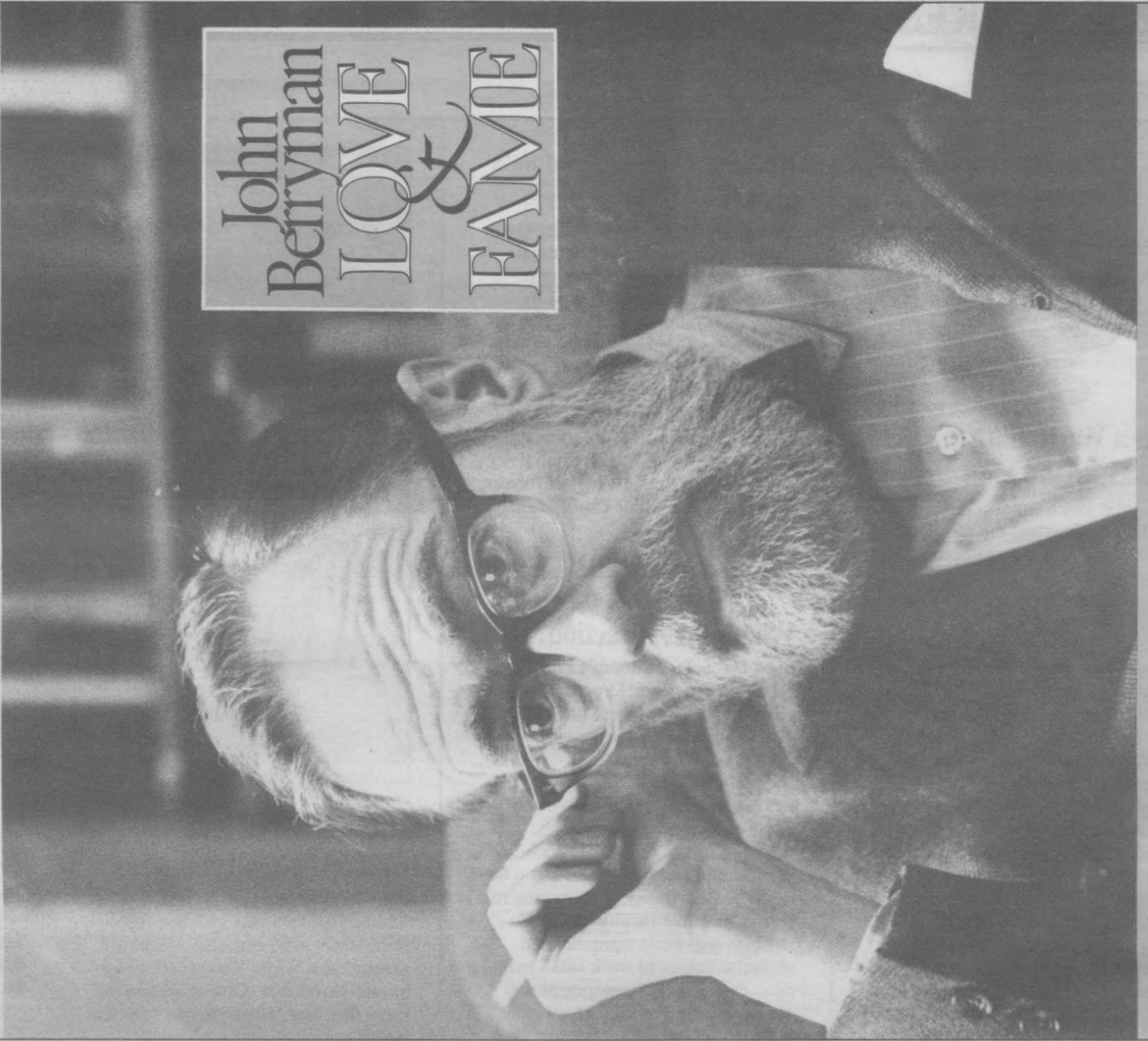
UPDATE

Volume 18,
Number 1

January
1991

For Alumni, Faculty, and Staff

John
Berryman
LOVE
&
EAMIE



Passages to Indiapage 8

Volume 18, Number 1

UPDATE

January 1991

INSIDE

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Update welcomes ideas and letters from all readers. Write to *Update*, 6 Morrill Hall, 100 Church Street S.E., Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455, or call 612/624-6868.

The opinions expressed in *Update* do not necessarily reflect the official policies of the Board of Regents or the University administration.

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UPDATE

For Faculty and Staff

Give & Take

Start with a painful truth: the University of Minnesota isn't as good as it used to be, or as good as it needs to be to give students the quality education they deserve. Money for improving quality isn't going to come from the state, not this year and not in the needed amounts any year.

What can the University do?

In January President Nils Hasselmo unveiled a plan to reallocate almost \$60 million over the next five years. The goal, he says, is to improve quality in a time of limited resources.

Students will be the big winners if the plan is approved. Millions of dollars would go to the colleges and campuses that teach most of the University's undergraduates: the College of Liberal Arts (CLA), the Institute of Technology (IT), the Duluth campus, and the Morris campus.

But every dollar that's added somewhere has to be subtracted somewhere else, and the plan also has big losers. That's the part that hurts.

By far the most painful part of the reallocation package

is the recommendation to close the Waseca campus. "My heart tells me not to do this," Hasselmo said January 10 in Waseca, where he went to tell people the news face-to-face before he announced it anywhere else. But for him the facts were clear.

Waseca is too small to be cost-effective, Hasselmo says, and enrollment is down to 809 students (full-time-equivalent) from a high of 1,009 in 1980-81. The \$9,400 cost per student is nearly twice the University-wide average for freshmen and sophomores. Measures of educational outcomes at Waseca are also not encouraging, he says.

The first word people in Waseca heard that the campus might be closed was October 30, when Hasselmo visited the campus to explain why he had called off the search

for a chancellor. The campus must attract more students if it is to stay open, he said then. UMW was given until December 15 to develop a plan for restructuring the campus.

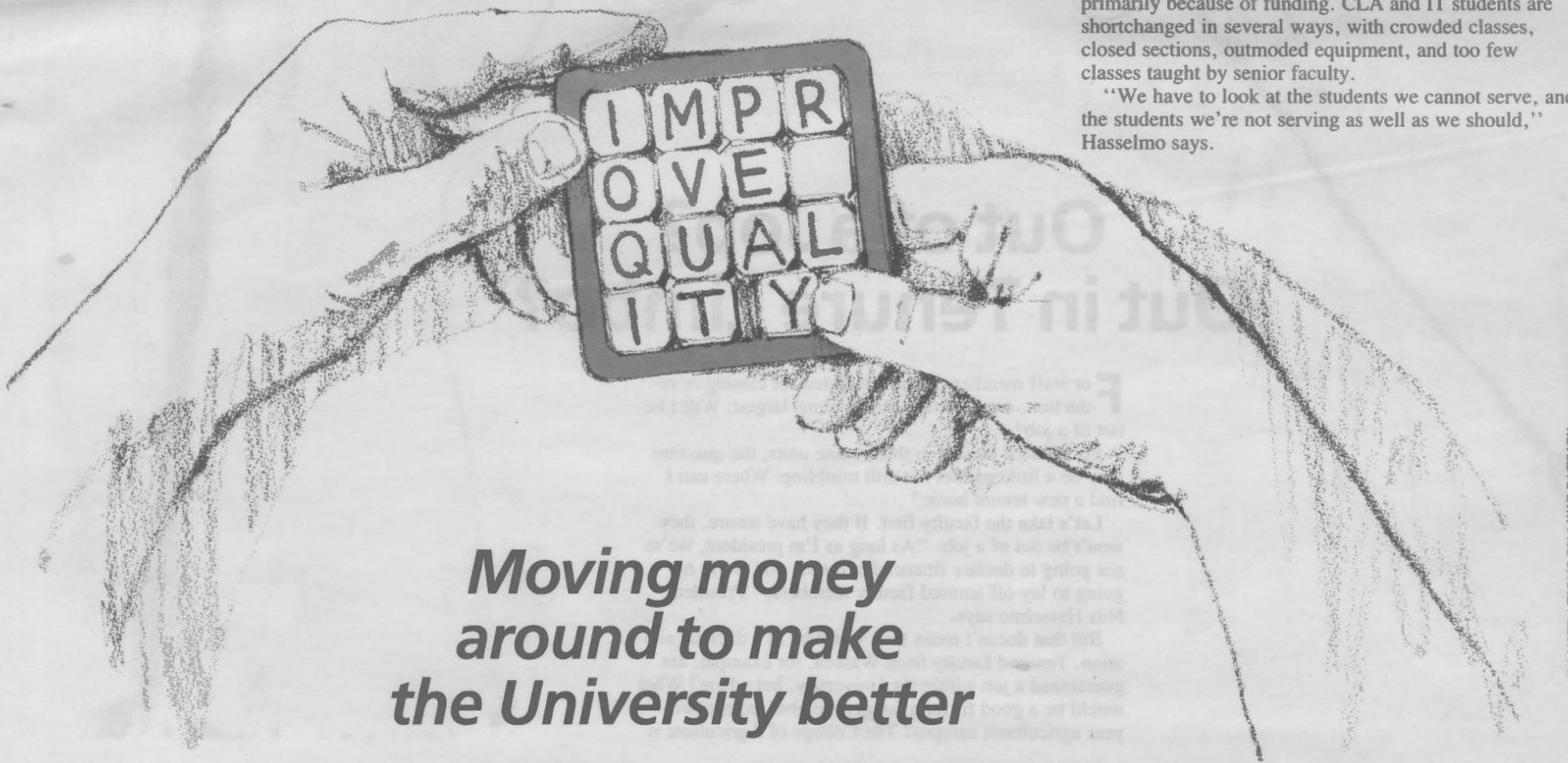
That wasn't long enough, says Waseca's acting chancellor Tom Lindahl. "When you talk about a major reducing of a campus or restructuring throughout the state, that takes more than a six-week time period," he says.

"I would like to remind everyone that the campus had an agreement with the University," Lindahl says. The plan was that UMW would try to grow at the rate of about 30 students a year. "We hoped that eventually the enrollment would be about 1,000 students. The evidence was that we probably could have followed through on that."

A decision to close Waseca would never have emerged from the campus itself, Hasselmo told the regents. Some proposals for alternatives for UMW were made, and some of them would have involved more resources. "I would love to do it that way. That would be magnificent," he said. "I just don't see the resources."

The \$6.7 million now spent each year at Waseca could be put to more effective use in other parts of the University, Hasselmo says. Students are being turned away at Morris. In Duluth, the business program is not accredited and the social work department just lost its accreditation, primarily because of funding. CLA and IT students are shortchanged in several ways, with crowded classes, closed sections, outmoded equipment, and too few classes taught by senior faculty.

"We have to look at the students we cannot serve, and the students we're not serving as well as we should," Hasselmo says.



*Moving money
around to make
the University better*

By Maureen Smith

The reallocation plan calls for \$4.5 million in new money for CLA. "They need that much and probably double and triple that much," says vice provost Anne Hopkins. "CLA is very, very understaffed for the number of students it serves."

Give CLA more money? We can all cheer for that. Close Waseca? That's where it gets tough. But the reallocation plan is a package and stands or falls as a package. Hasselmo says.

Closing Waseca is key to the whole plan, Vice President Gus Donhowe said less than a week before he died. "It seems to me that the crucial issue is keeping Waseca in this package. If this thing has any tendency to unwind, it will unwind over Waseca. And if that happens, the package crashes."

In the 1989 legislative session, Hasselmo says, one of the most common questions he was asked was how he could justify two-year education within the University. That raises an obvious question. What about Crookston?

Enrollment at Crookston is a little higher than at Waseca, cost per student a little lower (\$8,700 compared to Waseca's \$9,400). If University leaders were looking just at numbers, the answer would probably be the same. In fact, they say, Crookston is different from Waseca in two important ways.

One is geography. Waseca is close to Mankato, with its four-year state university, and Rochester, with a com-

munity college. In Crookston, other educational opportunities are farther away. "Waseca people in an hour and a half can get anywhere—Mankato, the state capitol. That's not true for us around here," says UMC chancellor Don Sargeant. "People look to us as a helping point or an entry point."

The other difference is in program. "We were never organized as a single-mission campus in agriculture. We

"Students are at the very heart of the proposal. We have too long swept under the rug the quality question."

are broader in our programs," Sargeant says. The business division has consistently had the largest enrollment, and the arts and sciences division gives students from northwestern Minnesota a chance to take their first two years near home before transferring to a four-year school.

The reallocation plan calls for Crookston to move even more in the direction it's been moving—to provide lower division arts and sciences education in the region and become more of a transfer institution for students from the

region—and also to provide access to selected bachelor's degrees through telecommunications.

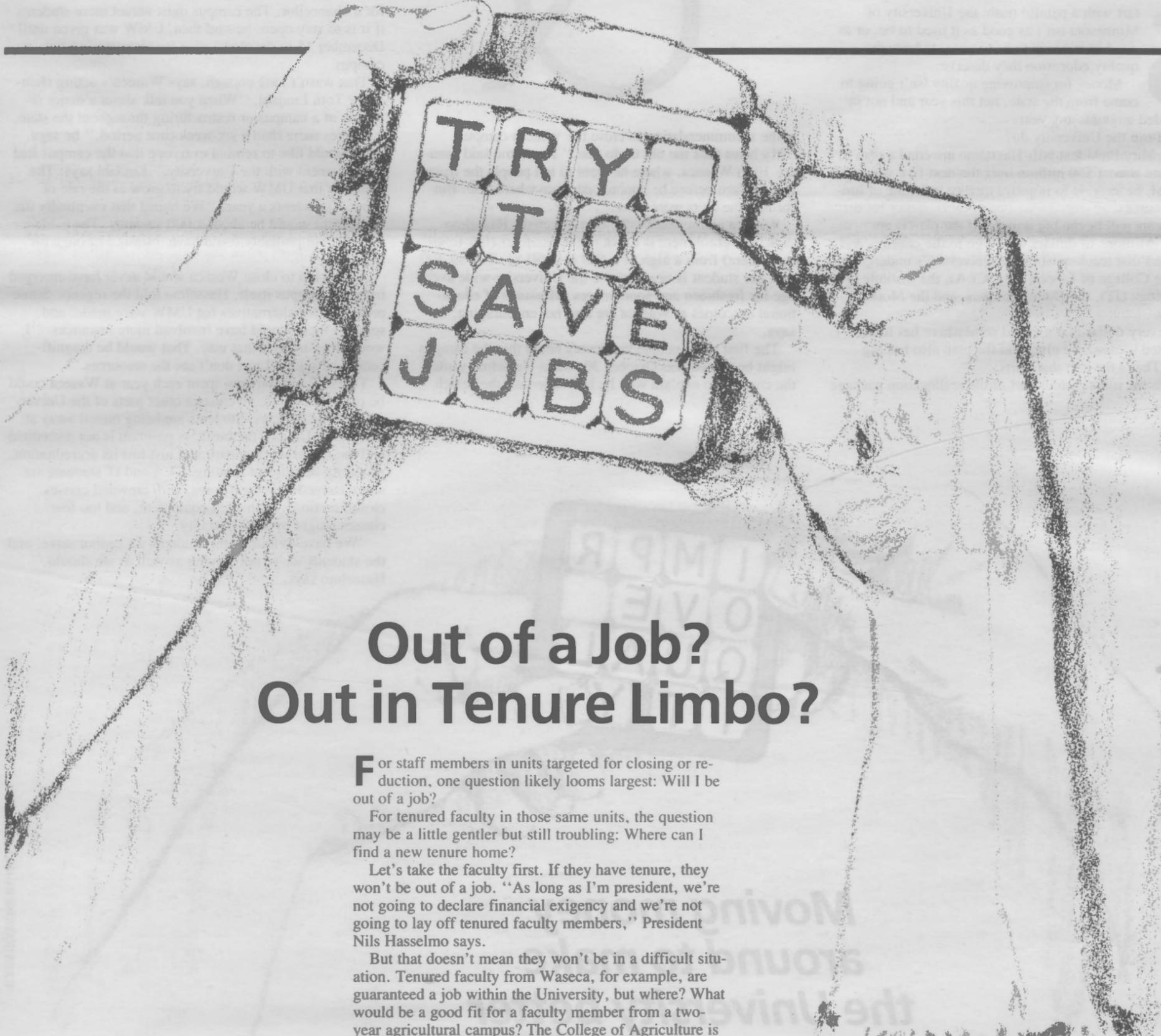
"An expanded role for UMC seems necessary and is justifiable," the report says.

Although the recommendation to close Waseca has attracted the most attention, other units are also slated for closing: KUOM radio, the MacPhail Center for the Arts, the Williams Laboratory for Nuclear Physics, the Mineral Resources Research Center, the major in health education at Morris, the program in dental hygiene at Duluth.

Next to the proposed cuts of \$9 million in central administration and service units and the \$6.7 million at Waseca, the biggest cut would fall on the College of Education (\$1.9 million). The college had not expected a cut of that magnitude, says Dean William Gardner. "The retrenchment we're talking about here is really bloody."

Central administrators, when they talk about the College of Education cut, say it follows the college's own plan to move away from undergraduate teaching licensure programs and instead offer postbaccalaureate programs for students with a bachelor's degree in a subject matter field.

The college proposed redesign of its teacher preparation programs in 1987 after its own strategic planning process, Gardner says. "The idea was to capture the high ground, take a leadership role." Now, he says, some reallocation plans have become retrenchment plans, and reallocation plans have been speeded up.



Out of a Job? Out in Tenure Limbo?

For staff members in units targeted for closing or reduction, one question likely looms largest: Will I be out of a job?

For tenured faculty in those same units, the question may be a little gentler but still troubling: Where can I find a new tenure home?

Let's take the faculty first. If they have tenure, they won't be out of a job. "As long as I'm president, we're not going to declare financial exigency and we're not going to lay off tenured faculty members," President Nils Hasselmo says.

But that doesn't mean they won't be in a difficult situation. Tenured faculty from Waseca, for example, are guaranteed a job within the University, but where? What would be a good fit for a faculty member from a two-year agricultural campus? The College of Agriculture is

Even though \$1.9 million sounds like an enormous cut, it represents only 10 percent of the college's budget, says Vice President Leonard Kuhi. And some new money is likely to be directed to the college for a major effort to improve science and mathematics education in K-12 schools, he says.

Almost inevitably, when people look at a reallocation plan, they pay more attention to the bad news in it—the units proposed for closing or major curtailment—than to the good news. The excitement in the plan, if it is adopted, will be in the colleges that get money they've needed for years. For a story on CLA, the biggest gainer in the reallocation plan, see page 4.

Advocates of the reallocation plan keep sounding two themes. One is **quality**. Improving quality is the whole reason for going through such a difficult process, and the only way to improve quality is to shift resources from within. The other is **students**. Quality improvements will show up especially in undergraduate education, and students will be the beneficiaries.

"Students are at the very heart of the proposal," President Hasselmo told the regents. "We have too long swept under the rug the quality question."

Voices of those in units targeted for closing are sure to be heard. If people who favor the plan for the good of the

whole University are silent, the plan will fail, administrators say.

The Senate Committee on Finance and Planning voted unanimously January 15, with two students abstaining, to support the reallocation plan in principle. Faculty members said they wanted to send a strong and early signal of support, but they could not endorse specific recommendations until they had more information.

In late January, the Senate Consultative Committee (SCC) was seeking more information before taking a stand, but most of the faculty members seemed inclined to favor the plan. "The more informed we are, the better advocates we can be," said Warren Ibele, SCC chair.

Student chair Shawn Towle said the areas targeted for additional support sound good, but students have questions about the areas targeted for cuts. "You can't have one without the other," Ibele said.

"This represents a rather bold and courageous program to address some problems of long standing," Ibele said, speaking only for himself. "Clearly, it is a legitimate heir to Academic Priorities. Most important, it demonstrates the University's discipline to take charge of its own affairs and make the hard decisions about what is important and of high quality and what is less important and of lower quality." ■

downsizing, and Crookston is moving away from agriculture.

The Minnesota Extension Service and Agricultural Experiment Stations, which are targeted for a \$1.5 million increase under reallocation, may be possibilities, Hasselmo says. The match may not be ideal, either for the faculty member or the unit, but accommodations might be made.

Paul Holm, a chemistry professor from Crookston, raised the question at a Faculty Consultative Committee (FCC) meeting, at a time when he was afraid Waseca was closing and Crookston was "not far behind." Tenure at Waseca and Crookston does not carry the same research requirement that it does in the Twin Cities, he said. What kind of reaction could he expect if he came looking for a tenure home in the Twin Cities chemistry department?

Someone who is qualified and willing to teach introductory courses might be more welcome than Holm thinks, Norman Kerr, professor of genetics and cell biology, suggested. Still, it is clear that finding the right slot won't always be easy.

The best solution in some cases might be to promise tenure somewhere in the state but arrange transfers to other higher education systems, psychology professor Bruce Overmier said. "I'm hoping to inspire exactly that kind of process," said Hasselmo.

Waseca faculty won't be the only ones looking for new tenure homes. FCC members expressed concern both for their faculty colleagues who are displaced and academic departments that may have to take in tenured faculty they wouldn't have chosen.

"We have the obligation to continue the employment under circumstances as compatible with the faculty member's expertise as possible," Hasselmo said. "There will be judgment calls. If there are vacancies that can be filled, we may have to use that opportunity. It may not be palatable to the receiving unit. Some opportunities to do national searches will disappear."

Tenured faculty are promised a job. Other people's jobs will be protected as much as possible, both for fairness and morale, Hasselmo says. "We're going to be very protective of the people who work for the University. We want to engage them in change."

At a news conference in January, Vice President Gus Donhowe was asked how many jobs would be affected by the reallocation plan. 100? 1,000? "Clearly more than 100," he said. "Whether it's 1,000 or 2,000, I don't know."

That doesn't necessarily mean 1,000 or 2,000 people will be laid off. Some will find other jobs within the University. Some jobs will go unfilled when people leave.

"Our goal is that nobody will be laid off," Hasselmo says. "We will rely on attrition as much as possible. That's why this is a five-year plan."

A consultant has been hired, and a Career Transition Center will be established for displaced faculty and staff. Carol Carrier, associate vice president for academic personnel, will coordinate the program for faculty and academic staff. Roger Forrester, director of Personnel, will be the coordinator for civil service staff.

The program includes one-to-one counseling, an emphasis on inplacement, help with outplacement when ap-

Gus Donhowe

Gordon "Gus" Donhowe, senior vice president for finance and operations, died January 19 while cross-country skiing in Wisconsin. His untimely death is a tremendous loss to the University.

Donhowe was the key to the University's restructuring and reallocation efforts, President Nils Hasselmo said in a tribute in the *Minnesota Daily*, and the best way to honor him is to "get on with the unfinished agenda he has left us."

In the nine days between the unveiling of the reallocation plan and Donhowe's death, he spoke often in support of the plan, and—as always—his words were strong and colorful. We couldn't write about reallocation without quoting some of those words.

propriate, and opportunities for retraining.

"We will be relying overwhelmingly on a strategy of inplacement of persons who have been displaced," Donhowe said. The University should be able to train people for new jobs, he said, because "our business is education."

"This isn't General Motors," Donhowe said. "We aren't going to give pink slips to people and have them out the door. That's not the way this institution operates." —MS

A Master Plan for Minnesota?

Waseca isn't the only two-year campus in Minnesota that University leaders think should be closed.

In calling for closing one of the University's own campuses, they clearly hope to set an example for other higher education systems.

"If we're not satisfied with the dollars we're spending per student at Waseca, and the outcomes, that also applies elsewhere in the state of Minnesota," Vice President Gus Donhowe said in January.

Giving everyone access to a campus within 35 miles or so has been an extravagant goal, and the state can no longer afford 63 campuses, administrators say. Resources are spread too thin, especially when legislators have a tradition of treating everyone equally.

Campuses have been built in communities based on "no overall master plan but a lot of politics," says Vice President Leonard Kuhi. "In the technical colleges and community colleges, there is incredible overlap."

Robert Carothers, chancellor of the State University System, made some of the same points even more forcefully before he left Minnesota to become president of the University of Rhode Island.

"There is no overall plan for higher education in Minnesota except to say that everyone must have access to it. We talk about access, access, access. What we aren't talking about is the quality of that education," Carothers told the *Star Tribune*.

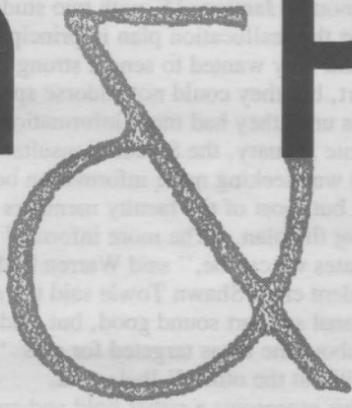
The system of community colleges and vocational-technical schools is wasteful and chews up money that could be better spent elsewhere, Carothers said.

"We have 57 institutions granting two-year degrees. The community colleges are adding tech courses to attract students, while the tech schools are adding nontech courses to attract the same students. I think there are 11 towns where a community college and tech school are virtually across the street from each other."

The University would welcome a governor's blue ribbon committee to define a master plan for higher education, the University's reallocation document says.

At a news conference, Donhowe was asked how he would view the reallocation plan if he were still state finance commissioner. "I'd say, Those guys are really creative over at the U," he said. "I'd tell the rest of higher education, Go thou and do likewise." —MS

Gain & Pain



When President Nils Hasselmo presented his reallocation plan, "Strategy to Improve the Quality of the University: 1991-1996," newspaper stories that followed listed the "winners" and "losers." Central administration headed the list of budget losers. On the Twin Cities campus, the College of Liberal Arts and Institute of Technology were winners. The overall winners would be the students and citizens of Minnesota, because the quality of teaching and research at the University would be strengthened.

But the gains would not come without pain. Winners and losers alike will need to tighten their belts and take a careful look at what they do and how much they spend doing it.

The College of Liberal Arts (CLA) is a case in point. Under the plan presented to the regents, CLA gets the biggest chunk of the \$57.9 million internal reallocation—\$4.5 million. The money would be used to shore up several nationally prominent departments that, according to the president, "are threatened by severe underfunding."

But "before we send the check," as Vice President Leonard Kuhl put it, CLA itself must reallocate \$4.7 million of its current funding. It must make hard choices about its top priorities, and find more money for those items from within.

CLA as a whole is grossly underfunded, says Anne Hopkins, vice provost and associate vice president for arts, sciences, and engineering, and funds they do have are spread too thin. "They need more money, but not just for everything. They need to focus their mission and do a better job of managing existing resources."

In a letter to the college last spring, Vice President Kuhl suggested that the college "identify targets for pro-

grammatic reduction," including "consolidation of departments or programs, reduction or elimination of programs (and) reorganization of undergraduate majors."

CLA's response to that suggestion was unveiled last fall by acting dean Craig Swan. Called Agenda for Action, it marks the first step—a \$1.6 million step—toward fulfilling its internal reallocation. (At press time, the rest of the \$4.7 million plan was still being prepared for presentation at the February regents meeting.)

Among the action agenda proposals are these:

—Merge most departments of 10 or fewer faculty into larger units.

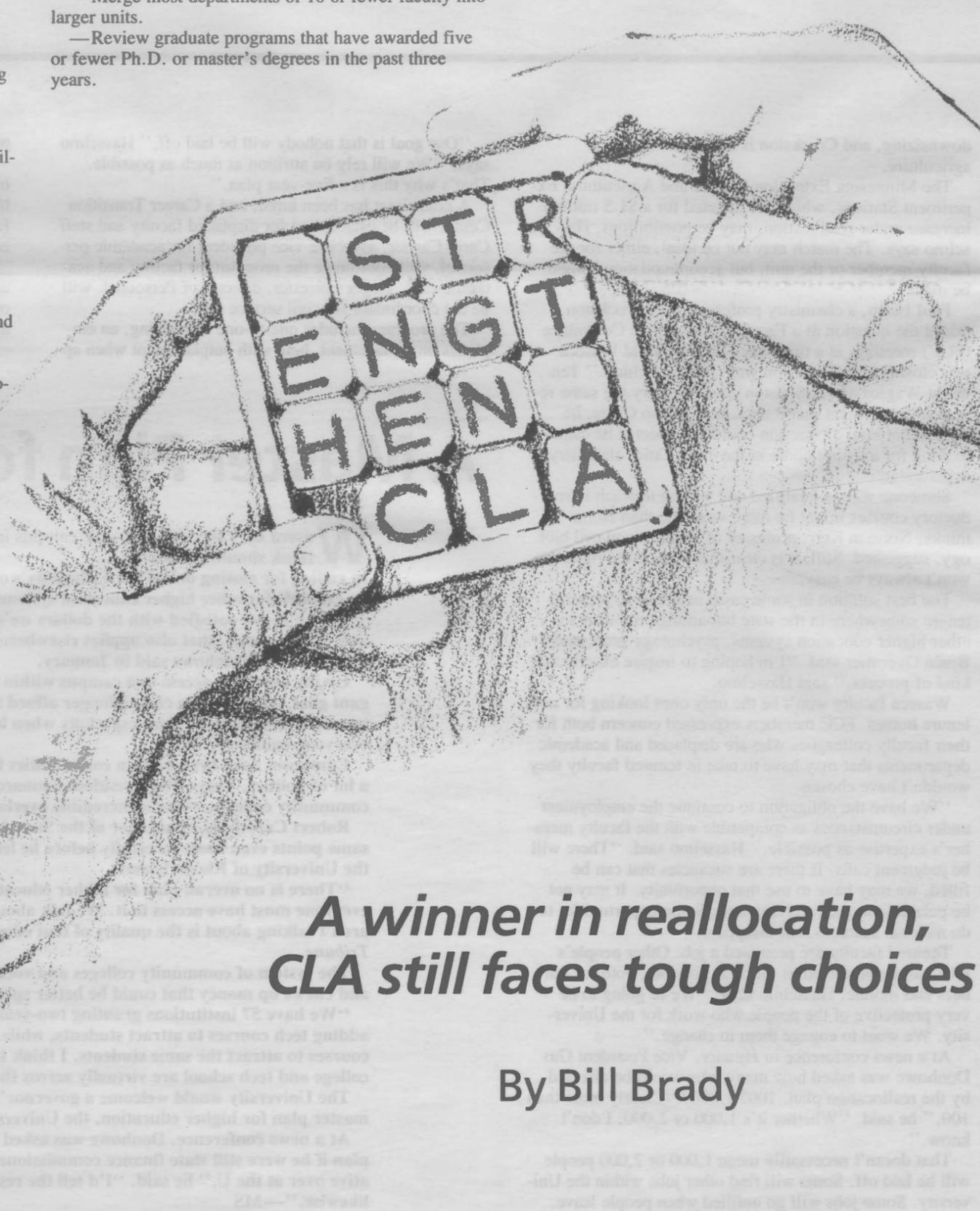
—Review graduate programs that have awarded five or fewer Ph.D. or master's degrees in the past three years.

—Reorganize area studies, providing undergraduate programs through the Institute for International Studies, and eliminating graduate degrees.

—Place a moratorium on introducing new majors, and ask departments offering multiple majors to merge them.

—Hold up recent curricular initiatives such as "writing across the curriculum" until the budgetary future of the college is clearer.

—Adjust requirements such as cultural pluralism courses to make sure they do not become a bottleneck to graduation.



**A winner in reallocation,
CLA still faces tough choices**

By Bill Brady

Discussion of these proposals will continue among the various CLA governing bodies through the end of winter quarter. Some, however, are already on their way to becoming official. The French and Italian department, for example, has agreed to streamline from five majors down to three. Classical and Near Eastern studies plans to combine its six majors into just three. The changes are a direct response to the Agenda for Action proposal, which states that having many majors with small enrollments is too expensive to maintain and too difficult for students to complete because required courses aren't consistently available.

Still to be decided, and still the subject of much discussion, is the proposal to reduce the number of CLA departments by merging smaller units with related larger units. The proposal, central to acting dean Swan's plan, is aimed at cutting administrative overhead.

"Seventy-five percent of CLA's budget is spent on academic staff," Swan says. "So it's clear that people's time is what the college has the most of. How we use that time, how we organize ourselves, has very significant implications for what we can accomplish."

CLA's current organization has been criticized by central administration as fragmented, even unwieldy. It has about 40 departments and programs, plus some 20 centers and related programs. If there is another equivalent college in America with as many units, no one seems to know where it is. "Most other public research universities, even those with significantly larger faculty numbers in the liberal arts, operate with fewer departmental units offering budget and tenure homes," says Swan.

"There are too many petitioners at the door," Anne Hopkins says. "You simply cannot give that many units the attention they deserve. It takes too much of the dean's time."

"We cannot build a distinguished liberal arts program at Minnesota without additional appointments in central disciplines."

If you ask the dean, it also takes up too much of the faculty's time on issues of governance, at the expense of teaching and research. If the University has three separate departments where another institution has just one, it means three department chairs instead of one, which means three faculty members doing administrative chores instead of one.

The student-to-faculty ratio in CLA is already the worst in the University, according to Swan. Freeing some faculty from administrative duties will help, even if just a little, to redress the imbalance. "The major point of Agenda for Action is to improve opportunities for students in terms of getting good teaching, and opportunities for faculty in the sense of research and creative activity."

Of course, not everyone sees it that way. When first introduced, the proposal caused a great deal of concern in some of the smaller departments. Among the most concerned was Scandinavian studies.

"Closing the Scandinavian department at the University of Minnesota [would be] like the Catholic Church closing down the Vatican," says teaching assistant Marte Hult, quoting a letter from one of the department's supporters.

Scandinavian studies is vulnerable on two fronts under Agenda for Action: with fewer than 10 faculty, it would have to merge with a larger department, such as German; as an area studies unit, it would have to discontinue granting graduate degrees in area studies.

This does not mean, as many seem to believe, that students would no longer be able to take classes in Norwegian and Swedish at the University. It would merely be a change in how such classes and programs are administered. But "mere" is in the eye of the beholder.

"If the dean's plan is allowed to go through," says Scandinavian studies chair David Cooperman, "seven faculty will lose status by the stroke of a pen." Cooperman believes other Scandinavian scholars and the Scandinavian community, will see the change as a demotion, regardless of the fiscal and organizational reasons given for the move. "It's so easy to say, 'Don't worry about it. We won't let it go down.' What ultimately counts is the form of organization."

Not so, say the backers of Agenda for Action. "If you look across the country at different departments and different programs," says Vice President Kuhi, "the reputation does not depend so much on how a program is organized, but on the quality of the faculty in the unit."

"I don't mean to trivialize the issue of visibility and identity," says Swan. "It is an important concern. But I also think it can be overstated."

In the long run, programs such as Scandinavian studies could be strengthened if the streamlining frees up money from administrative budgets to put into teaching and research.

Faculty in smaller departments have another fear: that they will have little in common with the faculty in the bigger unit with which they are merging. A subcommittee report submitted to the CLA's council of chairs expressed concern about what it called the "purely quantitative criteria" being applied to departmental merger discussions. The subcommittee cautioned that academic reasons should have first priority. "Many smaller departments in the college," the report said, "were established to meet specific needs, and faculty [were] at-

tracted to them because of the unique opportunities these separately identified units seemed to offer."

Each merger, Dean Swan says by way of reassurance, is being studied carefully so that it will make academic and scholarly sense. Yet he says, "it is possible, with a faculty of 500, to define faculty interests that would argue for 500 departments. Certainly one needs to pay attention to the issue of common interests, but if one isn't careful, it becomes an argument for no change at all."

Many of Agenda for Action's strongest supporters acknowledge that its definition of "small department" (fewer than 10 faculty) is arbitrary, but so is any other number they might have chosen. You have to start the reform process somewhere, they'll tell you, and there are compelling reasons for doing it with numbers, arbitrary or not.

Despite the view of one small-department faculty member, who stated that "one dedicated person and a library" are all that is needed to have a worthwhile program, Swan believes some programs can be too small for their own good. "You need to have reasonable size so that students can gain from interaction with other students. You need a critical mass of faculty so that students are exposed to an appropriate range of different views and different approaches. That doesn't happen with very small programs. In that sense we don't serve the students well."

There are other difficulties associated with smaller departments. Some argue, for example, that merit reviews and tenure decisions in smaller departments are not always objective. "I'm not impugning the individuals themselves, many of whom I respect a great deal," says psychology professor Bruce Overmier, "but the closeness of the working relationships in small departments can impair an evaluation. Let's face it... how do you tell your best friend he's doing a lousy job?"

Some faculty from larger departments express frustration that each departmental unit, regardless of size, is treated with equal weight, requiring just as much time in budget committees and other CLA governing bodies. "Does every interest area need the status of formal department with all the reporting and committee responsibilities in CLA?" asks Overmier.

One of the ironies in the big vs. small debate is that, while professors from smaller departments fear being swallowed up by the bigger departments, professors from the bigger departments wonder why they are considered so "big." Compared with other Big 10 schools, the University's big departments are puny.

Economics, for example, has 22 faculty members to serve 800 majors. The average Big 10 economics faculty numbers 34; Anne Hopkins believes the University's economics department would need 35 to serve its students best.

Similarly, psychology has a faculty of 32, while the rest of the Big 10 averages 45; English and composition have 41, compared with a Big 10 average of 57.

The Agenda for Action proposal, citing these figures, concludes: "We cannot build a distinguished liberal arts program at Minnesota without additional appointments in these central disciplines."

So when it comes to new money, a good chunk will go toward creating new positions in departments that have high student demand.

Another proposal being discussed to help put more faculty into the classroom involves "differential workloads," that is, increasing the teaching load for faculty who would really rather be teaching in the first place, and increasing lab time for those who prefer research. This is already being done to some extent in the College of Biological Sciences and elsewhere in the University.

Agenda for Action is bound to undergo changes before the end of winter quarter, and probably even before you read this. But most of the parties involved expect the final product to reflect the spirit of the original document. However painful some of the changes will be—and everyone agrees they will be painful—they are part of a trade-off. No pain means no gain.

Bill Brady is a public relations representative who covers CLA for the University News Service.

For black South Africans, singing is a wellspring of spirit and resistance

Sitting in her living room in the waning light of a winter afternoon, Helen Kivnick is talking about South Africa.

One in five babies born to bush women dies before age one, largely because of preventable conditions like dehydration, Kivnick says. The mothers are poor, and many themselves are brain damaged from malnutrition and lack of prenatal care. The usual public health methods don't apply: classrooms don't exist; brochures are no help to people who can't read; with no electricity there's no TV or radio. How then to teach about children's health to mothers with no resources?

Two public health nurses found a way, Kivnick says. Like all black South Africans, the bush women have a rich repertoire of traditional songs. The nurses wrote new lyrics for the familiar melodies, and started teaching better care. "Give, Give" has these simple words: "Add finely ground nuts and beans to make your child's porridge more nutritious." A soothing lullaby carries this message: "Diarrhea is a serious enemy of children. Pour sugar and salt into a cup of water, and give it to your child to drink."

"To me, the ingenuity is wonderful and strange," Kivnick says. "To South Africans, it's ingenious, and wonderful, but not strange."

Kivnick joined the social work faculty on the Twin Cities campus last fall. She spent three months in 1984 exploring the music of black South Africans. The nurses' songs are on a cassette she produced from her field recordings. (The Grammy-nominated album no doubt will be the only one to include a cut titled "Diarrhea of Children.") The full story of singing and politics in South Africa she tells in a book, *Where is the Way: Song and Struggle in South Africa*, published last fall.

Where is the Way skillfully weaves stories from her 1984 visits and translations of the many songs she recorded along with studies from other writers and her own analysis of the relationship of music, culture, and politics in South Africa. The mix provides a rich introduction to these topics from a clearly partisan viewpoint.

Kivnick traveled extensively, meeting black South Africans in their homes in cities, townships, and villages, joining in their lives in ways unimagined by most white South Africans. She attended church services and union meetings, tracked down tribal singers, judged a song contest in a migrant hostel.

Again and again, she saw, and sometimes herself experienced, the oppression under which black South Africans live.

Every South African is assigned to a racial group. For blacks, these groups have designated "homelands," containment areas constantly being reconfigured, always with too little to sustain traditional ways of farming.

Finding work means long travel and extended separations from family.

"What apartheid does, essentially, is make it illegal to lead a black life," Kivnick says.

Yet no expression of opposition is tolerated, she stresses. Suspicion of opposition is grounds for imprisonment. "Say the price of a loaf of bread goes up, and bread is all you can afford—and it is specifically illegal to protest. We're not talking, if you protest you might get a citation or a fine. You risk imprisonment, even death." Prison for many means solitary confinement; for all it means an unlimited detention for no stated charge, no need for evidence, no access to either lawyer or family.

Kivnick found singing, as much as this oppression, to be a shared experience of black South Africans. But not singing as white Westerners typically think of it.

"There's an enormous difference between singing as an art form and singing as a part of life—something we in the West have a hard time understanding," Kivnick says. For black South Africans, she says, singing is simply "social interaction," what people do when they get together, like telling jokes or eating. "Singing is a way of expressing everything and sharing anything," she writes.

People usually told her they didn't sing, yet they would soon show her otherwise. One example, captured on the cassette, happened during a Sunday lunch in a Soweto home.

Her contact had assembled half a dozen community leaders for a get-together; only one, a choral composer, has professional ties to music. They are at the table, talking about African languages, when the composer starts singing an old song about getting a marriage license. He calls out the familiar lines, repeats them, adds nonsense words. Knives and forks clink in the background as others join in, softly at first, just a line at a time. Some sing high, some low. A woman's voice ululates. Soon all are singing together, until the composer closes the verse with a nonsense word that sounds like a clap. They all laugh and go back to talking.

"In South Africa, that's absolutely normal, yet I found it remarkable. These people didn't know each other, yet they were all good enough musicians and harmonizers that everybody embellished his or her own part," Kivnick says. "I don't anymore find it remarkable but wonderful—whenever people get together they fade in or out of song."

American audiences have only recently become familiar with the distinctive sounds of black South African singing—complex syncopation in clapping and drumming, massed bass voices, piercingly high ululating—thanks to the commercial success of mainstream albums such as Paul Simon's "Graceland" and "Rhythm of the Saints," as well as albums by Johnny Clegg and Savuka. What casual listeners probably don't realize is that the music's structure, not just its sound, is radically different from traditional Western forms.

For her, Kivnick says, that revelation came during the first church service she attended. White South Africans had predicted she'd be bored with listening, that the music was repetitive. "They weren't wrong, but they're not right either," she says.

To Freedom



Joseph Shabalala (left), founder of Ladysmith Black Mambazo, and the group first began. "They are better—because Joseph is a genius," Helen Kivnick says. "What's amazing is that there are hundreds of other groups like this."

"When you're in a tiny little church of 800 and they're all singing, it's very powerful to be in it. So I just leapt in on la-la-la." Everything changed, she says, when she was inside and singing along. No verse sounded the same, as people invented new variations in harmony and words and rhythms. "Every time the melody comes around, it's an opportunity to try something different. Once you try that, the song can never last too long."

In musical terms, she had felt what it is like to make music that isn't built around chord progression, which is the basis of music in the West.

Imagine a standard English hymn, say, "A Mighty Fortress is our God." Like every song in Western music, it's in a certain key. Mathematical rules define the basic chord in that key and govern its variations. Through centuries of composing, chord patterns that signal "hymn" have emerged, and even the tuneless can tell when a chord is resolved and the song is at its end.

By contrast to a musical structure based on chord progression, Kivnick explains, the metaphor that describes black South African music is a clock. Let's use a three-part song for this example. Somebody starts at 12, someone else comes in at 3, someone else at 6. Each part has

n, Singing



STEVE PAIGE

everything you needed to know about being Zulu or Venda, all the minutiae of the conduct of daily life, plus all the history.

"When black South Africans sing together they are enacting their way of being. Singing a Venda song, for example, invokes your Venda ancestors and history, but also your present social identity—THIS is how we are, how we exist together."

On a dusty roadside in the Venda homeland, she heard a traditional song, its verses later translated like this:

*To sing is to work together
It is better to be ugly
And to entertain others
Than to be beautiful
And be selfish.*

*To sing is to help one another
One is the leader
And others join in.*

"A leader and group singing together, call and response," Kivnick says, "that's an assertion that we are human beings, that the way to be a human being is to interact, to be responsive, even though we're robbed of that in virtually every other aspect of our lives in South Africa."

When she attended a trade union meeting, she saw another way that singing unifies black South Africans. After a quiet spoken introduction of her, the chair began the

meeting, "his voice rising and falling in the cadences of a preacher," she writes. "And suddenly, without having broken stride, his speech had become a song, and the two hundred assembled shop stewards had become a chorus, answering him in a powerful open harmony . . ."

Here was an even more striking example of the self-conscious interchange of singing and talking that she'd first encountered at the lunch in Soweto. Whether the singing was a whole song, just a phrase or two supporting a speaker's point, or a chant, "always it unified the meeting," she says.

"Members seemed both eager and relieved to sing together," she writes. "A song reminded everyone of all they held in common." Singing together symbolizes, she says, "the larger cooperation their work together would continue to demand."

Beyond expressing identity and building solidarity, singing for black South Africans also constitutes protest, Kivnick says. "In the white West, we tend to think of protest as overt action, associated with specific organizations and movements. There are ways in which all black South African music is protest.

"By asserting that 'I AM the way you won't let me be'—I am protesting," she says. "By singing songs about all aspects of life, I protest the conditions of that life." She heard songs about unemployment, women's fear of riding the bus into town for work, men's fear of *tsotsis* (the township thugs), kids' fear when their mother isn't home yet.

continued on next page

group so good it was eventually barred from the song competitions where he is a taskmaster, and because the group has had 25 years of hard sound as good. At the migrant hotels there are still groups like them."

its own words, own tempo, and own melody.

"This is a very different way of thinking about what music is," Kivnick says. "The task is to come up with the best music you can make to go along with what's on either side of you. The emphasis is on individual parts interacting, not on making a chord.

"This is not music intended to be listened to, but music to participate in."

By participating broadly in black South African life, Kivnick came to realize the deep significance of singing. "What the music demonstrates, what it expresses, are cooperation, mutual responsibility, dynamic interaction. All of these are the basis for black South African social behavior. This is who they are, and this is the basis for the country where they want to live."

The songs of black South Africans, she believes, sustain their identity and struggle for freedom.

Before written language, which came relatively recently to black South African tribes, culture was transmitted orally, Kivnick explains. "Songs transmitted

Throughout white South Africa black domestic servants shuffle, subservient, attending to the daily maintenance of white families, gardens, and homes. A sluggish weariness characterizes most of the black women seen walking the streets of the country's white cities. Examples leap to mind . . . The cleaning woman at the University of the Witwatersrand, who lugged pails and dust rags along academic corridors, sighing and softly moaning with each slow step. The Capetown woman, lumbering on swollen feet and ankles, who watched helplessly as her bus pulled away, knowing that she could not move quickly enough to catch it.

To much of the white community, sluggish compliance is synonymous with black womanhood. The pervasiveness of this unflattering stereotype reflects the unfortunate effectiveness of South Africa's racial apartheid. Whites are not necessarily refusing to acknowledge black energy and assertiveness because they have been trained to believe them to be impossible. More likely, what whites see of black life is still—after one hundred years of sharing the same urban areas—only a small part of black life's diversity.

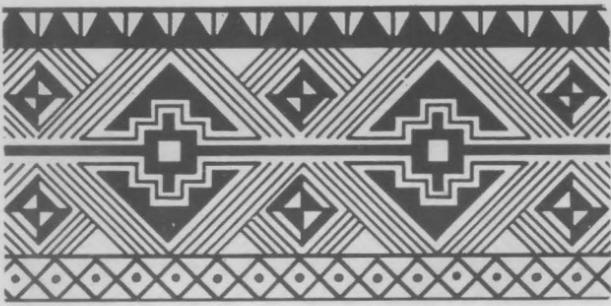
For today's black adults, weary deference is what women have been socialized to show to whites. It is safe. It attracts no potentially dangerous individual attention. It camouflages rage and frustration at being forced to shoul-

der responsibility for the fabric of a family life worn thin by generations of legislative assault. Passively defiant, weariness and deference appear nonthreatening to the whites who continue to hold all the power. These attitudes by no means characterize black women in their own worlds. But the vast majority of South African whites have no personal familiarity with or even impersonal awareness of the richness and spiritedness of black people's own worlds. They know slow dreariness, and they are taught to fear explosive violence; they do not even begin to imagine the vitality, the generosity, the all-embracing sense of community that are the essence of black South Africa.

—excerpted from *Where Is The Way: Song and Struggle in South Africa* by Helen Q. Kivnick (Penguin Books, 1990).

Weary Deference

By Pamela LaVigne



To Freedom, Singing

from previous page

"The singing of black South Africans demonstrates an incredibly resilient spirit and mastery, through centuries of oppression," Kivnick says. "Yes, these people are victims, but they are not responding with passivity."

"Singing is like spinning straw into gold—it costs nothing, yet it is used to survive."

A psychologist by training, Kivnick is interested in how people continue to develop throughout life, particularly in old age, an interest she describes as paying "academic attention to the infinite resource of the human spirit." Though her colleagues laugh at that description, she's in earnest. When finite resources are used up, what's left are the infinite ones, she says, "and the only infinite one I see is the human spirit—whatever it is that pulls people through situations that would seem to crush them."

Singing is one expression of human spirit. Ultimately, Kivnick believes, black South African singing offers lessons for the whole world.

"It seems to me there's a lot in here that could serve as a basis of race relations elsewhere, especially in this country," she says.

"People ARE different from one another. For a long time people of good will put a lot of energy into pointing out what we have in common. People tried very hard to deny the importance of differences. But differences exist, they are powerful. Differences don't have to lead to violence and discrimination."

"Singing is a really good vehicle for talking to people about these things."



Helen Kivnick, social work faculty member on the Twin Cities campus, loves the music of black South Africans. She believes passionately that singing sustains the human spirit and the struggle for liberation.

Editor's note: The cassette mentioned in this article is available through Helen Kivnick. The sounds of South Africa can also be heard in *Sarafina!*, presented April 2-7 at the Ordway Music Theatre in St. Paul. This musical, based on a true story of a high school class in Soweto, features 30 South African performers, ages 15-25.



TOM FOLEY

Paul Eide loves the art and mechanics of marionettes... and having a studio full of messy possibilities.

illusion that the "stick of wood" on your knee is talking and has a mind of its own. But just as he said that, Ralph, the dummy on his knee, perked up. "I'm more than a stick of wood. I'm a chunk of wood with a personality."

Ralph's self-analysis is probably the more accurate description of what Sleeper does: he builds and buys dummies, giving each one its own personality, idiosyncrasies, and expressions. For many years, those dummies were used to make audiences laugh. But now, Sleeper is using his dummies to help hospital patients recover from their ailments.

Sleeper started performing at University Hospital in 1974, as a volunteer. He now performs every other month, mainly to young cancer and transplant patients.

Sleeper recently decided to take his hospital performances one step further. He has been working with Rondell Berkland, program director for physical medicine and rehabilitation, to teach clinicians how to use puppetry techniques as therapy.

"My hypothesis is that patients have to gain confidence in someone," Sleeper says. "When puppets are introduced, you get an instantaneous trust and [the patients] will open up to them. That's been my experience."

"I want to do research to determine what works and what doesn't work, and the different variables involved," Sleeper says. "I'd introduce it to the clinicians, then introduce it into the curriculum. Just basic puppetry skills can be taught to clinicians who could use hand puppets and different voices and nonverbal reactions. They could observe the patient while doing this."

In January, Sleeper started working with a five-year-old girl who was born prematurely, resulting in one side of her body being paralyzed. He has been experimenting with various puppetry techniques to gain the girl's confidence and encourage her to use her paralyzed hand. "I think it's fantastic," Sleeper says of the project. "This is the area I want to see some development in."

Sleeper, 45, has already enjoyed some success in using ventriloquism as therapy. Last December he was performing at a nursing home when he noticed a man sitting alone at a table. Sleeper brought his dummy over to the man and started talking to him. Suddenly, the man smiled and reached out to touch the dummy's hand. Nurses later told Sleeper that the man hadn't responded to anyone since suffering a stroke a year earlier.

At University Hospital, Sleeper was also able to get a response from a four-year-old boy, a victim of physical abuse, who had quit talking for more than a year. Sleeper approached the boy with his dummy and talked to him for a short time. The boy laughed and began talking to the dummy.

By day, Paul Eide and David Sleeper work in University Media Resources, surrounded by the sophisticated electronic gadgetry of video production equipment, sound systems, and photography. At quitting time, though, their interests shift away from cameras and monitors, woofers and tweeters. Each goes home to pursue a common obsession with a centuries-old form of entertainment—puppetry.

David Sleeper, a 22-year University veteran who develops and produces educational television programs, is a ventriloquist. He owns 17 dummies, most of which he made himself. His interest in ventriloquism dates back to the days of Edgar Bergen, a professional ventriloquist who performed on television in the 1950s. And although Sleeper has entertained audiences professionally for many years, he recently introduced puppetry as a form of occupational therapy.

Paul Eide is head of Media Resources' film department and produces slide shows and shoots photographs. He is also a puppeteer who enjoys making puppets more than performing with them. He, too, acquired an interest in puppets at a young age and has since made hundreds of them, from simple hand puppets to complex rod puppets. He has created puppets and props for many productions and is now finishing a cast of puppets for a film to be completed next fall. He is marking his 25th anniversary with the University this year.

Their different preferences in puppets reflect striking differences in personality. Eide is a quiet, reserved, laid-back individual who loves to create and tinker with movable mechanisms. Sleeper, on the other hand, is a performer. He's outgoing, improvisational, inquisitive. Like Eide, he has an abundance of creativity.

Sleeper's creativity showed through during a recent performance when he took time out in the middle of his act to explain what ventriloquism is. Ventriloquism, he said, is the ability to create an

By Geoff Gorvin

Strings Attached



TOM FOLEY

David Sleeper (left) supports George Bush and Wally—hand, lap, and mouthpiece.

Sleeper began mastering ventriloquism when he was 10 years old. After watching Edgar Bergen perform on television, he became fascinated with ventriloquism and rushed to the library to check out a book on it. He read the book several times and began practicing with a sock puppet.

About a month later, Sleeper injured his knee in a skiing accident and had to spend 10 days in the hospital. His parents bought him a dummy, which he practiced with while recuperating. His first performance was to his classmates after returning to school. He continued performing for church shows, Sunday school, and local events.

As he continued to hone his talent, Sleeper decided he wanted to create his own characters. At 13, he started carving a dummy's head out of a block of ponderosa pine. He used Ping Pong balls for the eyes and designed the mechanisms to move the mouth, eyes, and head. Four years later, the project—named Wally—was finished. Wally remains one of Sleeper's favorite dummies.

Many other original and not-so-original dummies followed. Sleeper uses 17 characters in his shows, including Dr. Sweitzer, an Albert Einstein look-alike who goes cross-eyed when he has a brilliant idea. He has newsmakers Tammy Faye Baker and George Bush, and lots of animals: Malcolm the Moose (or Reindeer, depending on the occasion), Claudia the Camel, Henrietta the Chicken, Missy the Lamb, and Jo Jo the baby gorilla who wears a bonnet and lies in a bassinet. There's also an angel fish, a monkey, a cockatoo, a jack-o'-lantern, and a crusty old sailor named Capt. Clarence Tidwell Seaweed III.

While developing his characters, Sleeper also writes his own jokes, which isn't as hard as everyone thinks, he says. "You just do an inventory of the character—his likes, dislikes, personality quirks, intellectual level, and so on. When you have that, the humor comes from the character. The audience is important, too. You have to tailor make your act to the audience. It has to be fresh, alive, and new every time. Frequently, I'm surprised at what comes out of the dummy's mouth," he says.

Over the last 20 years, Sleeper's gigs have grown from school assemblies, variety shows, and county fairs, to trade shows, fundraisers, retirement parties, conventions, and nursing homes. Last fall he did his first Caribbean cruise ship.

"I did a four-minute talent show with my Bush puppet on the ship," Sleeper recalls. "It went over very well." He got a lot of positive feedback from the ship's entertainers, who told Sleeper he was good enough to work professionally on a cruise ship. "That was a real compliment to years of practice in the field," he says.

Paul Eide has never considered using puppetry as therapy, but he did use his talents to help a public cause back in 1964.

With a brand new bachelor's degree in art education and minor in English, Eide was hired to create some puppets for the University's film department, as part of a public service announcement for state civil defense. The one-minute commercial used puppets to show farmers how to stack bales of hay around their cows to protect them during a nuclear disaster.

Eide made marionettes of a farmer and a cow for the commercial, which aired in

late-night time slots. "The thing was a little ill-conceived, but fun nonetheless," he says.

Eide, 50, dates his interest in puppetry to when he was seven, growing up in Minneapolis. While listening to mysteries on the radio, he would sew puppets. When he was in fourth grade, Eide's best friend was Ouida Nachbar, a girl whom he describes as an enthusiastic entrepreneur and impresario—quite opposite of himself. She organized neighborhood fairs, ran lemonade stands, and directed and starred in puppet shows. Eide made the papier mâché puppets for her shows.

Nachbar moved away, but Eide's interest in puppets remained. Since then he has dabbled with all four types of puppets: hand puppets, marionettes, shadow puppets, and rod puppets. He's most intrigued by rod puppets—from simple ones that use rods fixed externally or internally to certain parts, to sophisticated figures that use a system of cables, pulleys, and levers to make the puppets move in every way imaginable.

Regardless of the type of puppet Eide creates, he goes to any length to find materials. His workshop in the basement of his south Minneapolis home is cluttered with everything from power tools to household utensils. Blocks of wood, chunks of pipe, pieces of wire, a blow dryer, even a blender are piled and stacked everywhere. Sketches of movable mechanisms and unfinished puppet heads show the variety of materials Eide uses—wood, plaster, papier mâché, plastic wood, patching compound. He has even tried using dried egg for sculpting.

"It's the process of playing with the materials that is always fun," Eide says.

"I tend to look at materials and bits of hardware that are manufactured for something else to use with my puppets or stage props. The model airplane section of hobby stores is also valuable. Puppeteers don't throw anything away so it sits there for years and years until someone else throws it away."

Eide admits that he seldom finishes building puppets unless they're for someone else. He estimates that he has built 40 to 50 puppets for other people over the years, but had he finished all the puppets he started, he'd have 300 to 400. Some of the puppets he has completed have been used for films, various stage productions, volunteer work at University Hospital, and to gifts.

Eide is now building a cast of shadow and rod puppets for a production about Paul Bunyan tales. He's working on the project with the Twin Cities Puppeteer Association, of which he is a member, and hopes to complete the project by next fall. He's also working on a production about Rapunzel, a solo effort that's been ongoing for several years.

"I was always more intrigued with the building process than by the performing part of it," he says. "I like performing when I do perform, but I like to create. I guess I have a curious sense."

Eide keeps in contact with other puppeteers through Puppeteers of America, a national organization that began in 1937 and now has about 2,000 members. He joined the local organization, the Twin Cities Puppeteer Association, about 30 years ago. Eide describes the national group as "a network that has no real agenda, and exists through the U.S. mail." He has been a member of the board of directors and was president from 1986 to 1989. Now he produces its newsletter, which is published every two months. And he still tries to attend the group's weeklong festivals, which are held in a different part of the country each year.

Eide says that the Puppeteers of America are concerned about a lack of young people joining the organization. "One theory is that kids are more intrigued with film and special effects," he says. "The credits at the end of films call some people puppeteers, but they aren't puppeteers in a conventional sense."

Eide speaks for David Sleeper and himself when he says puppetry and work in Media Resources are similar in many ways. Most of the department's productions are documentaries, which are an illusion, just as puppetry is. "It's all the same components: sound, images, and noise," he says. "They're very closely related, and it's easy to slide between them. The experiences I have with one help me with the other." ■

Geoff Gorvin edits the faculty newsletter, Footnote.

UMD Turns Physics Students Into Practicing Scientists

By Judy Holz

I like to understand how things happen," says James Engholm. "To me, that's the definitive quality of a physicist."

A double major in physics and applied math on the Duluth campus, Engholm has his eye on graduate school. He's president of the Physics Club, and this spring he'll graduate with honors and an outstanding GPA in physics.

But what sets Engholm apart from other bright undergrads is his research experience. He has more than three years of research to his credit and is listed as author on published papers. He will start grad school next fall knowing what it takes to be a practicing research scientist.

"One good thing about a small department like the one at UMD is that it's very beneficial to undergrads," Engholm says. "Big departments are generally much more interested in research for grad students. But the physics department here genuinely encourages undergraduate research. I've been able to talk over questions and problems with three quarters of the faculty; that's true of most students in physics here."

"Research is what physics is all about," says Tom Jordan, head of UMD's physics department. "Research gives students and faculty a chance to really see what they can do. They're working on something nobody's ever done before; they have a chance to make a new contribution. Jim Engholm is unusual because he knew what he wanted

when he came in. But for most students such an experience could change their perceptions of the possibilities open to them."

Engholm's first research experience was assisting Jonathan Maps, then a new faculty member in physics, to set up a superconductivity lab and to build a scanning tunneling microscope (STM), an extremely sophisticated instrument that examines atomic structures.

"I was a freshman just coming in, a self-taught computer programmer," Engholm says. "So I wrote programs—lots of programs—to present data graphically, so that we could get nice color photographs of the atomic structures of material surfaces Dr. Maps was examining with the STM. We actually have color photos of atoms."

Engholm worked for Maps through spring of his sophomore year. The experience was invaluable in several ways, Engholm says. "I developed a close relationship with Dr. Maps. He taught me not just about physics, but about being a physicist. I learned from him about designing apparatus, writing proposals and papers, experimental technique, and even the politics of conducting research in an academic environment."

Jim Engholm wasn't the only student helping Maps. Other undergraduates worked on developing alternate ways to position samples by remote control, and attempting to grow clusters of a superconducting material like lead on a surface of silver, which is not a superconductor.

Funding for undergraduate research comes from Honors stipends or grants from UROP, the University-wide Undergraduate Research Opportunities Program. "Research is not at all separate from the rest of our efforts to teach students," says department head Jordan.

"Research gives students as well as faculty the chance to proceed not just by rote, but creatively. It's a wonderful potential for students to sense in themselves. At the same time, undergraduates are learning very practical skills—handling complex instruments, electronics, computers. It's valuable job training."

Because UMD undergraduates can become involved in research early in their academic careers, they have the chance to work on more than one project before they graduate. Although Engholm benefited greatly from his set-up work with Maps, physics faculty wanted him to get experience in an established research project as well. So the summer following his sophomore year, supported by an Honors scholarship, Engholm began working for Michael Sydor, whose research focuses on examining photorefectance properties of semiconductors, the ingredients of computer chips.

"The first thing I worked on was computerizing the system," Engholm recalls. "Before that the reflectance data came out of a machine. You had to turn it on, turn it off, do everything by hand. Computerizing the system meant it could run by itself; the methodology was more up-to-date and there was less error. In the process I was trained to operate the apparatus." At first he worked with Sydor's graduate students, but when they graduated, he became Sydor's primary assistant.

Engholm's understanding of physics deepened as his research involvement grew. "At first I just took data for Dr. Sydor, and he'd analyze it. I had no clue as to the theory," he says. Now he supervises "a very talented sophomore," and he's gone back to computer analysis. "I began writing a program that would use the theory to do curve fitting. Dr. Sydor talked to me through the whole summer when he was generating a long paper that grew out of the research.

"We were the only two people who knew what was going on, and eventually I was listed as an author on that paper," Engholm says with a smile. "This research experience is the most relevant thing I've ever done. I was in at the beginning and was part of the whole process."

Although he is applying to seven or eight graduate schools, Engholm hopes to be accepted at MIT. "Research experience is my ticket to a good grad school," he says. "I have publications, I've done research. Even people who did their undergraduate work at MIT may not have had the opportunities I've had.

"If I hadn't come to UMD, I'd probably have gone to the Twin Cities campus or to Northwestern. But bigger departments wouldn't have given me the same opportunities."

Even in a smaller school, he stresses, it's important to look for the opportunities offered. "Before I left for college, my mom said, 'No one is going to open any doors for you.' And that's true, even in a smaller department. I always tell freshmen that they have to take the initiative. They have to go talk to professors and say, 'This is who I am, this is what I'm interested in doing.' Nobody's going to beg you to work for them."

Judy Holz is editor for the College of Science and Engineering, University of Minnesota, Duluth.



Jim Engholm aligns the photodetector in Michael Sydor's physics lab on the Duluth campus.

KEN MORAN

PEOPLE

Twin Cities

Two College of Liberal Arts faculty members, **John Archer** of humanities and **Luise White** of history, have been awarded National Endowment for the Humanities fellowships for 1991. Archer's project is titled "Architecture and Culture: The 18th-Century English Villa." White's is "Blood and Fire: Popular Culture and Local History in East and Central Africa."

English professor **Thomas Clayton** has been named to one of several selection committees to interview and select the first academic staff of the University of Cyprus. Clayton's five-member committee will deal primarily with faculty in English language and literature.

A book by English professor **Philip Furia**, *The Poets of Tin Pan Alley: A History of America's Great Lyricists*, has been published by Oxford University Press. Furia has talked about the book on several radio shows, including National Public Radio's "All Things Considered" and Mutual Broadcasting System's "The Larry King Show."

The Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine, a 75-year-old biomedical research journal, is now being published by the University's Department of Medicine. Editor-in-chief is **Harry Jacob**, professor of medicine and head of the hematology division. He is assisted by a senior editor, **Dale Hammerschmidt**, and four associate editors: **David Brown** (dean of the Medical School), **Thomas Hostetter**, **Colin Jordan**, and **Peter Bitterman**.

Karen Karni, associate professor of laboratory medicine and pathology and head of the medical technology division, received the 1990 Outstanding Member Award from the American Society of Allied Health Professionals at its annual conference in Philadelphia.

A book by **Deane Morrison**, public relations representative in the University News Service, and **Jeanne Hanson**, formerly of the news service, has been published by HarperCollins. The title is *Of Kinkajous, Capybaras, Horned Beetles, Seladangs, and the oddest and most wonderful mammals, insects, birds and plants of our world*.

The Minnesota Extension Service's 1991 Minnesota Gardening Calendar won a 1990 Classics II Award from the Minnesota chapter of the Public Relations Society of America. **Diane Peltz** was project director for the calendar. Others named in the award are **Deb Brown**, **Anne Hanchek**, **Don Breneman**, and **Mike Ruetten**.

Two young faculty members in chemistry have received prestigious awards from the Dreyfus Foundation in New York City. **Scott Rychnovsky** received the Teacher-Scholar Award (and \$50,000), and **Jeffrey Roberts** received the Dreyfus Distinguished New Faculty Award (and \$25,000). Both are assistant professors, and Roberts is in his first year at the University.

The Seiche newsletter, edited by **Alice Tibbets** and published by Minnesota Sea Grant, received an Award of Merit from the Northstar International Association of Business Communicators.

Duluth

Gregory Fox, vice chancellor for finance and operations, was one of 25 senior executives statewide invited to take part in the Minnesota Corporate Volunteerism Summit in Minneapolis in October.

John Hamlin, assistant professor of sociology, has been named the new head of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology.

Biology professor **Steve Hedman** has been named associate dean of the Graduate School at UMD. He replaces **John Hatten**, who held the position for six years.

M. Lee Jensen was recently appointed director of the Natural Resources Research Institute's Business Group of UMD's Center for Economic Development. He was formerly head of a nonprofit economic development corporation in Manitowoc, Wisconsin.

Michael Lane, director of Glensheen, has been named by President Nils Hasselmo to serve on the Academic Staff Advisory Committee, a systemwide committee representing the academic professional and administrative staff.

Mark Luker, assistant vice chancellor for academic administration and director of Information Services, has been named acting associate vice president for academic affairs. He has responsibility for all academic computing and information systems and is directing plans to support instructional telecommunications and electronic access by students, staff, and faculty on all five campuses. **Daniel Burrows** has been named acting director of Information Services.

Jane Ollenburger, associate professor and head of sociology and anthropology, has been selected as assistant dean for administration in the College of Liberal Arts.

Morris

Wilbert Ahern, professor of history and chair of the social sciences division, was elected chair of the state review board for the National Register of Historic Places. Ahern was also elected first chair of the steering committee of the Bush Regional Collaboration in Faculty Development.

UMM senior **Kara Bloemke** is the 1990 undergraduate winner of the Minnesota Gerontological Society Student Paper Competition. Her adviser was **Farah Gilanshah**, assistant professor of sociology. Bloemke's award-winning paper was titled "Aging, Housing, and Life Satisfaction."

Gary Donovan, director of the Career Center, was recently elected to the Governing Council of the American Association for Counseling and Development.

Pieranna Garavaso, assistant professor of philosophy, read the paper "Epistemic Objectivity and Mathematical Realism" at the joint meeting of the Central States Philosophical Association and Illinois Philosophical Association held at Southern Illinois University in Edwardsville.

Karla Klinger, director of Continuing Education's Adult Advising Center at UMM, conducted a workshop at the fall conference of the Minnesota Association for Continuing Adult Education. She reported on changes in services to adult learners in western Minnesota, based on comparisons between 1983 and 1989 surveys of 15 regional postsecondary institutions.

Vinod Nangia, associate professor of physics, received a \$29,000 grant through the Instrumentation and Laboratory Improvement Program of the National Science Foundation to purchase equipment for modern physics and optics courses.

Mathematics professor **Michael O'Reilly** received a grant of \$53,000 from the National Science Foundation. He will use the funds to purchase microcomputers to equip a mathematics computer classroom.

Ronald Pollworth, director of University Relations, received the President's Award at the annual meeting of the Morris Area Chamber of Commerce for outstanding service and contributions. Pollworth has been instrumental in securing funds from the Minnesota Office of Tourism and doing fundraising to secure four new entry signs to Morris: "Welcome to Morris, Home of the University of Minnesota. Morris."

History professor **Ted Underwood** was awarded a National Endowment for the Humanities Travel to Collections Grant for research in London, England, during his leave winter quarter. He will use the manuscript collection at the Library of the Society of Friends in pursuing a project on 17th-century religious radicalism.

Shaun-Inn Wu, assistant professor of computer science, had a technical paper, "Adding Logic into Objects," accepted by the 1990 Southeast Asia Regional Computer Confederation Conference, which was held December 4-8 in Manila, Philippines.

Crookston

UMC's new Title III grant is coordinated by **Rita Meyer**, vice chancellor for academic affairs. Project directors are **Marsha Odom**, director of the Academic Assistance Center, and **Arlyss Grosz**, curriculum development specialist.

Mario Prada, director of UMC's international/multicultural program, represented the University at the eighth annual Hispanic Education Fair held recently on the St. Paul campus.

Larry Smith, superintendent of the Northwest Experiment Station, was presented the 1990 Distinguished Service Award at the Red River Valley Sugar Beet Growers Association.

Twyla Treanor, assistant professor of court and conference reporting, chaired the 1990 Board of Approved Students Education (BASE) Teachers' Workshop of the National Court Reporting Association held recently in Dallas, Texas.

Roger Wagner, associate professor of horticulture, received the state Honorary FFA Degree during Ag Activities Day held recently on the campus.

Waseca

Faculty members **Dale Drees** and **Jim Gibson** received the Honorary American FFA Degree at the national Future Farmers of America convention in Kansas City, Missouri, in November. This is the highest honorary award presented by the FFA. Drees and **Dave McCarthy** served as assistant superintendents of the agricultural mechanics contest at the same convention.

Carolyn Engquist, adjunct instructor in the disabilities emphasis area, offered a poster presentation on "Project Network" at the national conference of the Association for Individuals with Severe Handicaps in Chicago in December.

Tom Lindahl has been appointed acting chancellor at UMW by President Nils Hasselmo. He was previously vice chancellor for academic affairs. **Kathryn Hanna** was named acting vice chancellor for academic affairs. She was division director of arts and sciences, horticulture technology, and veterinary technology.

William Nelson, division director of agricultural business, home and family services, and food industry and technology, has been appointed to the Education, Member, and Institutional Relations Committee of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.

Vivian Neseth has been named the new campus coordinator of the UMW Commission on Gender Issues. She replaces Kathryn Hanna, who declined the position after being appointed acting vice chancellor.

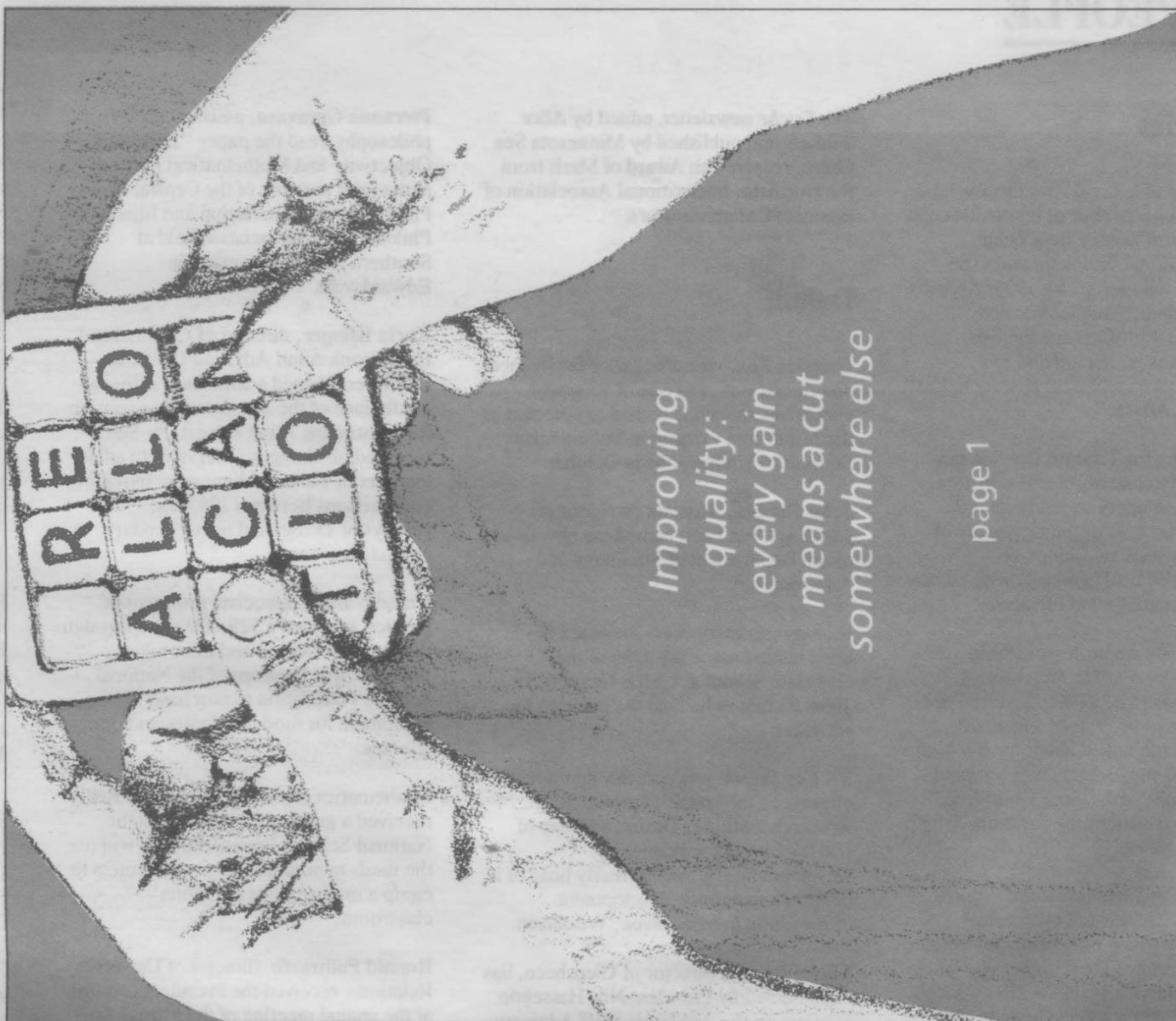
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

UPDATE

March
1991

Volume 18,
Number 2

For Faculty and Staff



Improving
quality:
every gain
means a cut
somewhere else

page 1

Volume 18, Number 2

UPDATE

March 1991

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Update welcomes ideas and letters from all readers. Write to *Update*, 6 Morrill Hall, 100 Church Street S.E., Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455, or call 612/624-6868.

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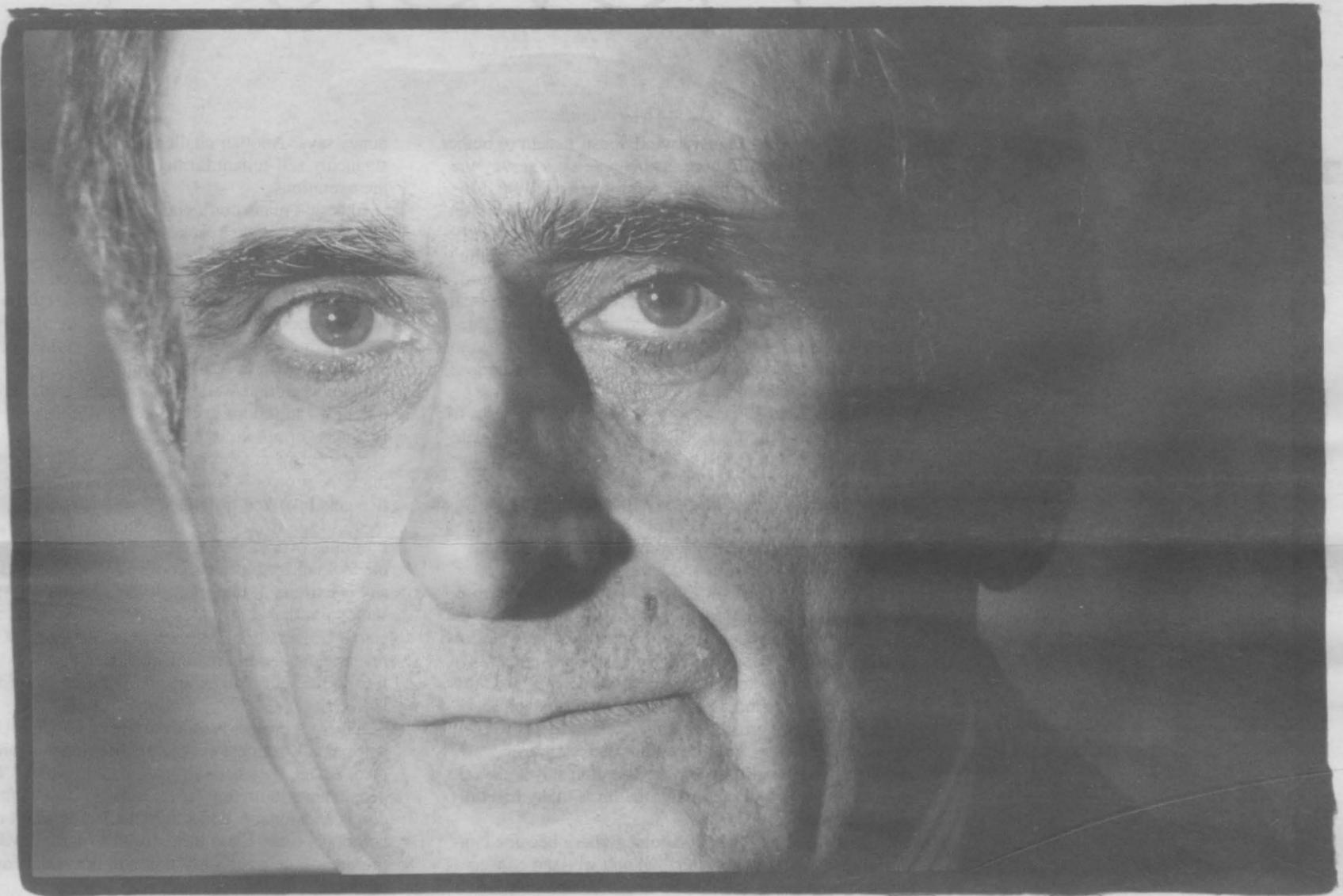
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UPDATE

April
1991

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Number 3

For Alumni, Faculty, and Staff

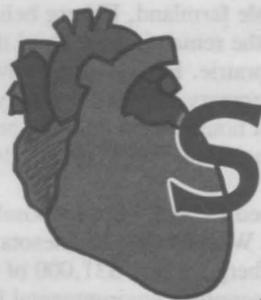


The Heart of the Matter

"I'm not advocating the partial ileal bypass operation, but it does have the advantage that compliance is 100 percent as long as it isn't reversed." —Dr.

Henry Buchwald

By Deane Morrison
Photos by Tom Foley



triding to the podium of Washington's National Press Club one morning last October, Dr. Henry Buchwald put down his notes, surveyed the assembled reporters, and proceeded to proclaim the end of a long, often heated controversy.

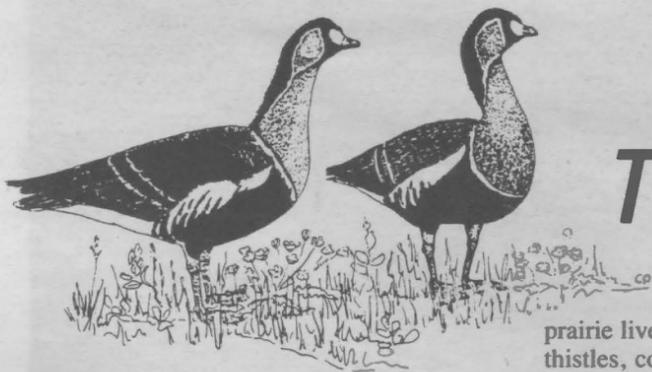
At issue was whether high blood cholesterol really increases the risk of heart disease, or whether worrying about cholesterol is a waste of good brain cells.

Buchwald delivered the verdict on cholesterol in no uncertain terms: guilty as charged.

His evidence: results of a 17-year, \$60 million clinical trial, called the Program on the Surgical Control of the

continued on page 8

from Ploughshares to Plovers



*The 'U' helps
Gordon Ekberg turn
his farm into
wetlands*

By Nina Shepherd

"There are two kinds of people:
those who can live without wild things
and those who cannot."
—Aldo Leopold
A Sand County Almanac

The cold January wind doesn't seem to bother Gordon Ekberg, as his pale eyes survey the land on which his family has lived for 116 years. Even in the brilliant afternoon sunset the landscape is astonishingly bleak. Yet beneath the six inches of snow on the rolling prairie live the dormant stalks of milkweed, goldenrod, thistles, cone flowers, and black-eyed Susans. The blanketed lowlands hide pickerel weed, swamp milkweed, marsh marigold, iris, and orchids. "At first glance, most people can see no beauty in a swamp at all," Ekberg says quietly. "But there is."

For most of his 40 years as a grain farmer, Ekberg, 61, dreamed of draining the untillable portions of Lawndale Farm, his 400-acre property in Herman, Minnesota. In place of the murky water, he would sow pasture grass and buy himself a herd of glossy Black Angus. That was before Ekberg read Aldo Leopold's *A Sand County Almanac* and before he began researching the role wetlands play in water purification and habitat preservation.

His childhood fascination with ducks and geese ripened, along with a newfound conservationism. Since the 1970s, Ekberg has been raising rare and exotic waterfowl in year-round breeding facilities. He has become known around the country for his success in breeding rare birds—57 varieties, including Siberian redbreasted geese, canvasbacks, and greater bluebill ducks. He has welcomed thousands of wildlife enthusiasts from as far away as Florida. Nationally known artists often stay for weeks to study, photograph, and paint the birds many had only seen in books.

From the number of his visitors, Ekberg became convinced that concern for waterfowl and wetland conservation was increasing and that he might be able to profit from it. In 1986, he contacted the Continuing Education and Extension office on the Morris campus. Tom Mahoney, administrator of grants development and regional programs, reviewed his business proposal. Mahoney pointed out that Ekberg's first objective should be to stabilize the for-profit part of his business. By renting out two thirds of his tillable farmland, Ekberg believed he could concentrate on the remaining one third that was wetlands and rolling prairie. He converted Lawndale Farm's 100-year-old granary into an art gallery and coffee shop, and its guest house into a bed-and-breakfast. He also began charging admission to the ponds and breeding sites.

Mahoney then helped Ekberg write proposals to funding agencies such as West Central Minnesota Initiative Fund, from which Ekberg secured \$31,000 of planning money to establish a nonprofit environmental foundation. Mahoney also assigned Ekberg a Morris business student to help with the accounting.

Despite his experience as a public speaker and lay minister, Ekberg needed the most help selling his dream. "Gordon is quite willing to carry his case to anyone, but he is modest and reluctant about seeking the funds," Ma-

honey says. Another challenge was convincing the staunchly self-reliant farmer to give up some control of the operations.

Ekberg's plans don't end simply in seeing Lawndale Farm operate in the black. His dream is to educate people to the value of the wetlands and the prairie. He's formed the Lawndale Environmental Foundation to raise funds for a teaching facility to be housed in a multimillion dollar complex of fieldstone buildings. His plans include constructing a dormitory, swimming center, planetary observatory, library, art museum, and solarium, along with underground walkways, outdoor trails, and, not surprisingly, an indoor duckpond. "I'd rather do something first class or not do it at all," he says.

"Part of what Gordon's doing is really unusual, but I think the project is somewhat typical of the way our office gets involved in things," says Roger McCannon, director of the Continuing Education and Regional Programs office, which receives weekly calls from people looking for business courses. "Of course, the University is extremely important to the community from the standpoint that it provides an option for rural students to gain a University of Minnesota education. But we're as much interested in creating and maintaining a healthy infrastructure out here as we are in maintaining the University."

Ekberg's project is an example of how the University helps small business people get the financial and management advice they need to realize their goals. "I think that people have to dream," McCannon says. "I think Gordon is a visionary, and I think he is a little bit of a man before his time. Even if he doesn't succeed with his entire dream, he's certainly going to be model for a lot of others to follow."

Realizing his dream of the Lawndale Environmental Foundation won't be easy, Ekberg says. He's already suffered setbacks, including a robbery and fierce competition from other environmental proposals. But he says the transition from farmer to full-time conservationist was not as hard as one might expect.

"There isn't much of a farming business here anyway," he says. Nearby downtown Herman is little more than a four-block strip of empty storefronts and parking spaces.

Ekberg figures that while it may be tough now, his way of life is the shape of things to come. "We've lost our concept of the interaction and interrelationship of all things, and we're in trouble," he says. "Everybody is economically backed into a lifestyle, particularly the farmer."

A proponent of sustainable agriculture, Ekberg believes all farmers would benefit by keeping their wetlands wet and large portions of their prairies untouched. "If it hadn't been for the prairie, the Midwest wouldn't be the great breadbasket of America. The prairie's root system brings nutrients up to the topsoil." He laughs. "And everybody thinks recycling was invented with the tin can a few years back." ■

With help from the regional programs office on the Morris campus, Gordon and Gay Ekberg are successfully raising endangered waterfowl, including a rare Siberian red-breasted goose.



TOM FOLEY

Remote

Remote control allows one astrophysicist to

By Deane Morrison

Midnight is only a memory, but astrophysicist Robert Gehrz is just hitting his stride at the computer console. With Christmas 1990 a scant three days away, he works next door to a dome housing a 60-inch telescope, the centerpiece of the University's observatory on the summit of Mt. Lemmon, Arizona. About 30 miles away, but invisible now through the thick clouds busy dumping 40 inches of powder on the pine-covered mountaintop, the lights of Tucson twinkle.

Snow makes this night useless for observations, so Gehrz concentrates on testing a new software system that will allow him to operate the telescope by phone—from his office in Minneapolis. Observing the stars by remote control from a light-polluted city is second nature for Gehrz, an astronomy professor at the University, and director of the Mt. Lemmon observatory; he enjoys a similar arrangement with a telescope he built as a faculty member at the University of Wyoming at Laramie. From his computer in the physics building on the Minneapolis campus, he calls up the Wyoming telescope and studies infrared light emitted by stars. He also used the setup to track Halley's comet when it visited in 1985 and '86.

After designing a similar system to link him with Mt. Lemmon, Gehrz and Terry Jones of the astronomy department hired the consulting firm Forth, Inc., to produce the software for it. On this December night, Forth has just removed a bug in the system, and Gehrz is testing a program that makes the 'scope zero in on a star. After a short while, he stops.

"There's a new bug in here," says Gehrz. "Forth must have introduced it while fixing that other bug."

It is now the wee hours of a Saturday morning. The consultants won't be available until Monday, and Gehrz is booked on a flight back to Minneapolis Sunday morning. Since only the consultants can remove the bug they put in, he'll have to contact them after he leaves the observatory. Still, the setback doesn't bother him much. After all, he's been going to this mountain for 22 years, and some glitches are inevitable in making the mountain come to him.

The advent of the remote control system, now working smoothly, marks the 21st anniversary of the University's observatory. Built with help from the University of California at San Diego, it originally cost a bargain-basement

\$200,000, half of which came from the National Science Foundation and \$50,000 from each university. The new remote system cost an additional \$140,000, half from the California-based Aerospace Corporation and half from the Astronomy Department; support also came from Shirley Clark, then acting vice president for academic affairs; Institute of Technology dean Ettore Infante; and Graduate School dean Robert Holt, who took a toolbox to the observatory to help adjust gears and motors in preparation for the installation of the remote system. "He was really quite handy," Gehrz says.

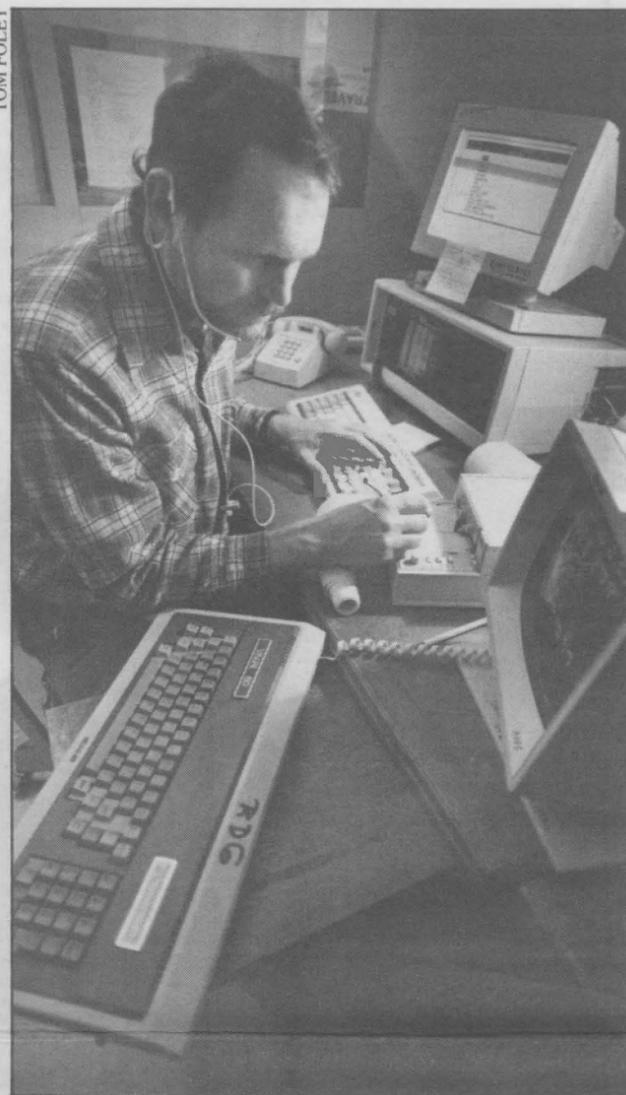
The observatory is one of two run by the University; the other holds a 30-inch telescope at Marine-on-St. Croix, Minnesota. The Mt. Lemmon telescope sits in a fenced-in compound along with other telescopes, including a 60-incher owned by NASA and several owned by the University of Arizona. The compound used to house a now dismantled Air Force base.

In the opinion of Gehrz and other University astrophysicists, remote observing beats the pants off frequent trips to Arizona. Gehrz used to visit about once every other month, but made the long journey four times last fall.

This pre-Christmas trip starts when Gehrz, graduate student Geoff Lawrence, and Al Knutson, an electronics specialist, fly down to Tucson and rent a truck for the trip up the mountain. After piling several bags of heavy gear and a week's worth of provisions into the pickup, they head north from the city and into the Santa Catalina mountains. The scenery on the way to the summit is spectacular—the road a series of switchbacks over narrow hogback ridges, with saguaro cactus in the lower reaches and pines at the higher altitudes, all set against a backdrop of sheer slopes falling away from the roadbed—but the route can be treacherous. Midway through the week the snowstorm hit, closing the highway to all but four-wheel-drive traffic. Several cars caught on the mountain ended up in accidents, one serious enough to require an ambulance.

At the summit, Gehrz, Lawrence, and Knutson drive through the fence surrounding the compound, then check into the spacious dormitory next to the dome. It includes a kitchen, living room, two bedrooms, and unheated gym. For this trip, two cots are set up in the small library to provide space for the three scientists and a visitor. Closest to the dome are two rooms, one chock full of in-

TOM FOLEY



Astrophysicist Robert Gehrz plugs into the cosmos by remote control of the Mt. Lemmon observatory outside Tucson. When your telescope is in Arizona and you're in Minneapolis, computers and long-distance phone lines give you the reach you need to read the stars.



Scoping

'look' through a telescope 2,000 miles away

frared detectors and what seems like every sort of electronic gear imaginable, with Knutson's workbench against one wall; the other is the telescope control room with its array of computers.

The telescope, complete with 60-inch mirror on a 15-foot tube, can be aimed by computer from the control room. In the old days, a graduate student had to stand inside the dome and move it by hand. Despite its several-ton heft, it is so well balanced that one person could move it easily enough; in winter, though, standing inside the cold dome was no treat.

Now, with remote control, the days of frequent forays to the summit and freezing graduate students have come to a close. But for Gehrz, who did his graduate work at the University, memories of the nonscientific travails of working at an isolated outpost of the Wild West remain.

"When I was a graduate student, I once spent a month up here alone," he recalls. "I got lonely, so I sent for my wife. Meanwhile, a group of rough characters who were taking down a bowling alley that was part of the old Air Force base would use our gym. At night, we were locked in the compound with them. One of them once asked me to stash a bottle of whiskey for him. I did, but I wondered, 'What's with these guys? Why do they have to hide things like that from their boss?' Finally, one guy warned me that they were inmates from the federal prison in Stafford, Arizona, and they were reinstalling the bowling alley at the prison. My wife was freaked out when she heard it. So was I."

On another occasion, an escaped prisoner made his way up the mountain, pursued by sheriff's deputies. John Hackwell, an astronomer now at the University of Wyoming, was at the observatory at the time. He was issued a rifle and kept it with him as he observed the stars.

With the coming of tamer times, Mt. Lemmon astronomers can observe in peace. Some study the visible light from stars, but many others, like Gehrz, specialize in infrared light, which has longer wavelengths than visible light and is radiated by any warm body. By changing filters in the instrument that measures light, he can tell how much energy a star is putting out at any wavelength or band of wavelengths. Since infrared light is invisible to the eye, Gehrz has no reason to look directly through the telescope. All his data come out as numbers, not images, although a computer can construct an image of infrared brightness around a star or other object.

"Following your star" takes up much of the time and effort of astronomy. Each star has its own location in the sky, just as places on Earth have a unique latitude and

longitude. The computer at Mt. Lemmon, as in other modern observatories, must find those coordinates and lock onto them as the stars wheel across the sky, correcting for such errors as imperfections in the telescope optics and the slight bending of the telescope tube as it is tilted. Finding celestial objects used to be done by "star-hopping," in which the manually controlled telescope was aimed at a bright star, then a less bright star nearby, then an even less bright star, and so on until it found its target—a tedious process somewhat like finding St. Cloud on a map by first locating Minnesota, then Minneapolis, then the closest city to the northwest.

Today, the computer has standard routines that systematically search the right area of sky for bright spots, then zero in on the center of brightness. And, in contrast to manual control, the computer "remembers" the exact sequence of coordinates the telescope has scanned, so that astronomers can return to interesting features they find in the course of looking for something else. But in the midst of all this high-tech wizardry, nature occasionally brings infrared astronomers down to earth.

"In summer, moths fly in front of the 'scope, emitting heat," Gehrz says. "It sends the instruments off the scale."

Near and dear to the heart of an infrared astronomer are novae, dim stars that periodically shed a glowing shell of gas in a spectacular flare-up. The shells eventually condense and form a sphere of dust around the star. Silicon, the main ingredient in ordinary beach sand, has been found in dust shells, which emit infrared light in characteristic patterns. Gehrz has long been a leader in studying how such dust forms and emits infrared light.

"Mt. Lemmon was one of the places where we learned about the patterns of wavelengths emitted by silicon dust shells," he says. "We've also learned lots about infrared patterns of cool stars with this telescope."

Early in this December trip, Gehrz studied a frequently erupting nova in the constellation Monoceros, the unicorn. He found the ejected material unexpectedly bright at a certain infrared wavelength, a discovery that led to more questions.

"We didn't expect it to be as bright as it was," Gehrz says. "So now we must go back and look at it again be-

cause we need more data to decide if we're looking at dust or hot gas. Dust would be brighter at longer wavelengths, gas at shorter wavelengths."

Another target of infrared astronomers is the RV Tauri stars, a class of stars whose first representatives turned up in the constellation Taurus, the bull. These stars are probably dying, Gehrz says.

"They're thought to turn into planetary nebulae, which are the dying phase of a low-mass star like the sun," he says. "As the star exhausts its fuel and dies, its core collapses into a 'white dwarf.' Then radiation lifts the outer layers of the star and blows them away. The star appears to have a big ring around it, and earlier astronomers thought that planets were forming there, hence the name. That isn't the case, but we do know that dust can condense in the ring."

All these observations add to the picture of the universe and help humankind understand its origins and destiny, Gehrz says.

"We do it because it's like art—it's good for the soul to learn about our origins, right down to the last chemical element in our bodies," he says. "We know that the big bang produced hydrogen and helium, and that elements heavier than iron are forged in supernovae, and that elements from helium to iron come from stars." Thus studying the stars revealed that the iron in our blood began in a star, and gold and silver came from a supernova explosion. But more than that, the universe presents astrophysicists with a laboratory where the laws of physics work on a scale impossible to duplicate on Earth.

"Would we have correctly guessed the nature of gravity if the sky were always cloudy?" Gehrz asks rhetorically. "But with telescopes we can see the orbits of massive bodies, which helps explain that gravity is a central force and an intrinsic property of mass. Or take gravitational lenses. Those are massive bodies, usually galaxies, and you can see light bend from their huge gravity. Or fusion—we first understood the process by analyzing the energy output of stars."

With the new remote control in place, Gehrz and his University colleagues can spend more time adding to this kind of knowledge rather than slinging suitcases. And in the process, the wonders of the universe have moved a little closer.



ILLUSTRATION BY KRISTEN MILLER



TOM FOLEY

University grad Dick Perrine started a scholarship program that recruits students for the Carlson School of Management and helps keep the house full at his old fraternity, Alpha Kappa Psi on the Twin Cities campus.

This Is the House That Scholarships Rebuilt

The shoemaker's children are never shod," says the old proverb. Which may explain why, during an era of unprecedented interest in business and economics, the Alpha Kappa Psi house fell into disrepair.

Alpha Kappa Psi (AKP) is a national business fraternity whose Twin Cities chapter has been at the University since 1905. The current Alpha Kappa Psi house, located just west of Dinkytown, was built in the mid-1950s. For the next 30-odd years, while the ranks of business students swelled, virtually nothing was done to upgrade or repair the structure.

The results were predictable. By 1986, the roof leaked so badly that it was on the verge of collapse, and water seepage had ruined window casements throughout the house. Small wonder that Alpha Kappa Psi had a tough time attracting tenants.

That same year, Dick Perrine, a University graduate and partner with the Minneapolis office of Arthur Andersen accountants, learned of the fraternity house's ramshackle condition. Perrine and six other fraternity alumni formed a new board of directors for the Alpha Kappa Psi housing corporation, which owns the house.

"We were looking at coming up with huge sums of money or not having a house on campus anymore," explains Perrine, who now chairs the housing board. While trying to figure out how to raise money for renovation, Perrine also went to work on raising occupancy. And that's how the Alpha Kappa Psi and Carlson School of Management joint scholarship program was born.

The scholarships provide \$4,000—about the cost of a year's tuition plus rent at the fraternity house—to high school students who qualify for pre-admission to the Carlson School of Management. Provided that they maintain at least a B average into their junior year, recipients are guaranteed admission to the increasingly choosy school.

Three years ago, Perrine got things going on an informal basis by donating \$2,000, which Arthur Andersen matched with another \$2,000, for a scholarship for one student. At a get-together with AKP alumni, he mentioned what he was doing. "The response at the table was, 'That's a great idea—you ought to see if somebody else wants to give to a scholarship fund,'" he recalls.

So Perrine sent a letter to dues-paying members of the AKP alumni association. To his amazement, he raised \$13,000 in two weeks—enough for three scholarships.

Last year, Perrine enlisted fund-raising help from Bruce Hendry, an AKP alum and vice president at the Minneapolis investment firm of Craig-Hallum. "I was at that stage of life where I felt that I wanted to do something to help the community," Hendry says. "The idea of helping to find excellent students for the School of Management really appealed to me."

Hendry's involvement made a good fit: he specializes in buying stocks and bonds issued by financially troubled companies. A few years ago, he led a successful reorganization of the Kaiser Steel Company, now known as the Kaiser Resource Corporation. He has become so enthusiastic about helping to rejuvenate Alpha Kappa Psi that he personally donated \$4,000—enough to underwrite one student during the 1990-91 academic year.

While Perrine continues to focus his efforts on fund-raising among AKP alumni, Hendry has headed efforts to raise contributions from others. One evening last December, for example, he and a group of volunteers met at his office to work the phones, calling friends and contacts in the business community. The result: \$10,000 in pledges to add to the \$25,000 already raised this year.

"We don't know where we're going to end up this year," Perrine says, "but I would be surprised if it were less than \$50,000."

"It's been a terrific addition to our ability to attract and retain top students," says Jerry Rinehart, director of the undergraduate program at the School of Management. "In fact, it has become an important part of our new preferred admissions program, in which we are actively recruiting top seniors from beyond the Twin Cities area. Being able to offer housing along with the scholarship makes an attractive package."

Attractive indeed. One of this year's recipients, Eric Carlson, from Greenfield, Wisconsin, turned down an appointment to West Point to come to the University. "The scholarship was probably the deciding factor for me," says Carlson, who had also considered Harvard and the University of Michigan before choosing the University of Minnesota. It was also the reason he chose to live at the Alpha Kappa house. "I hadn't really thought of being part of a fraternity before coming here," he says.

And the house itself? Well, the roof has been repaired, and Perrine is raising \$25,000 to build a new bathroom to accommodate women residents (the house went co-ed in the 1970s). Since 1986, Perrine estimates that more than \$150,000 has been spent repairing and renovating the structure. And occupancy this year is as healthy as anyone could ask—100 percent.

"It's the first year since 1986 in which every spot at the house is filled—there are nine-month leases with everyone except the scholarship winners, who have 12-month leases," says Perrine. "The occupancy has had a tremendous cash flow impact. We plow all the money back into the house. It's never looked better."

By Richard Broderick

Professor Mean Streets

Say the word *research* at the average cocktail party, and folks conjure up images of bespectacled graybeards in white lab coats watching rats run around a maze. Seldom is such a stereotype accurate, and never is it less so than in the case of Mike Baizerman, professor in the School of Social Work on the Twin Cities campus.

OK, he is bespectacled. But there are only a few strands of gray, and a white lab coat would be decidedly out of place for his research, which often takes place on America's mean streets. Hookers, pimps, gang members, and drug dealers are among his subjects. So are the youth service workers who deal with them.

For more than 17 years, Baizerman has been studying street youth and designing ways of dealing with them. He refers to his work as "action research," meaning that it does not end when he publishes his conclusions. "So much scholarship occurs in a vacuum," he says, "and it ends at the point of doing something about the situation." Baizerman tries to follow up by designing and implementing model programs, and monitoring them to see how they work.

He started his research in downtown St. Paul, moved from there to Minneapolis, then the suburbs, then, literally, the world. He has worked in Finland, the Philippines, Hong Kong, Brazil, and South Africa, among other places.

"Part of the reason I go overseas is so that I can see things more clearly at home," Baizerman says. It has enabled him to pinpoint the cultural distinctions that charac-

terize street life in America, as well as the commonalities that cross cultures.

In the United States, he finds, it's mostly a case of kids *on* the street—that's where they hang out, deal their drugs, or sell their bodies, but they do have places to sleep. Elsewhere, it's more a case of kids *of* the street—they actually live there. The former phenomenon is primarily psychosocial, the latter economic. Differing causes naturally entail differing approaches to intervention or prevention. In each instance, Baizerman tries to work out a model that fits with the indigenous population.

Formulating the model is one thing; getting it implemented is something else again. In many countries, people who work among the poor are considered, at best, trouble-making radicals. Often, Baizerman says, youth service workers who agitate too loudly wind up dead.

To protect their safety, Baizerman usually does not even meet with youth service workers in the Third World countries he visits. Instead he meets with church leaders, whose visibility makes them less vulnerable to government persecution, and has them arrange the contacts he needs to conduct his research.

Baizerman's treatment model nearly always calls for adults and kids to work together, with the kids making as many of the key decisions as possible. This is one reason he has not always made an impact in other countries—either their youth workers don't share the youth empowerment philosophy or are unable to act on it.

So, even though he thinks globally, Baizerman has met his best success while acting locally. His work with state senator Ken Nelson (DFL-Minneapolis) in the mid-1980s led to passage of youth development legislation, which provides state money for plans that include a major dose of youth participation in their operation.

Such a program is Project for a Healthier Central at St. Paul Central High School. Two years ago, staff and students at Central turned to Baizerman for help in building a healthier atmosphere within a student body as culturally and economically diverse as any you'll find in the Twin Cities. With Baizerman's guidance, a 30-member planning group was formed consisting of students, staff, and outside partners.

The students involved were not the usual student council, National Honor Society, king and queen of the prom types. Baizerman and the Central staff made a special effort to reach out to "regular" kids, those who possess

some potential but who seemed to be coasting along not doing anything extra.

One of the planning group's first activities was a multicultural fair aimed at reducing racism. In the school gym students set up booths featuring the food, clothing, and customs of 20 ethnic groups, including African American, American Indian, Hmong, Scandinavian, and Japanese. Students made all the major decisions about booth content, did the setup work, and essentially ran the whole fair themselves. It was such a success that they're doing it again this year.

If that sounds like ho-hum feel-good stuff, consider that ethnicity is what normally has separated the students, *continued on page 12*

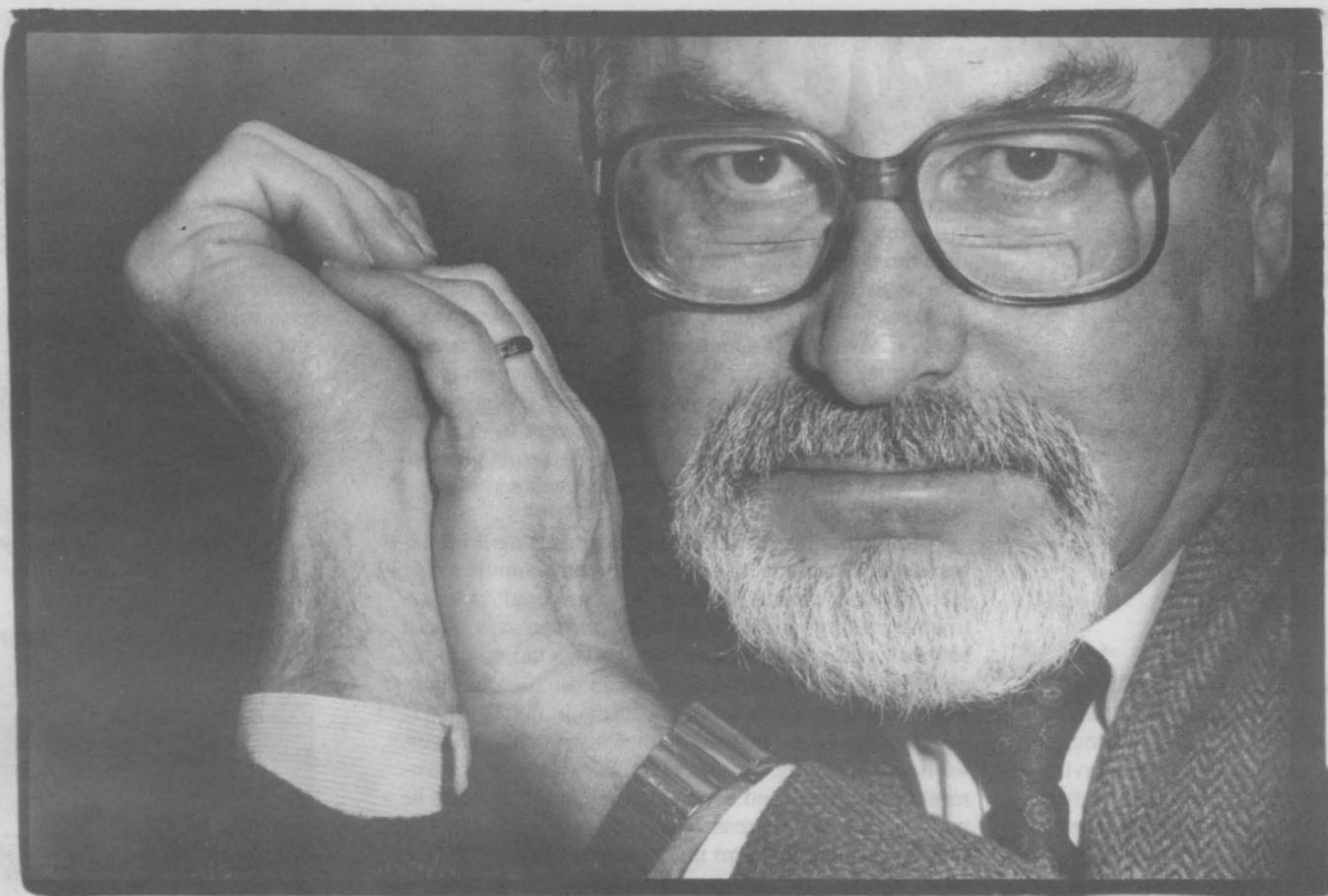


ABOVE: St. Paul Central high school students organized a multicultural fair to promote understanding of the many cultures they represent, including Tanzanian (top) and Hmong. BELOW: Social work professor Mike Baizerman puts book learning into practice by working directly with teens.



TOM FOLEY

By
Bill
Brady



Controversy Over Cholesterol

from page 1

Hyperlipidemias, or POSCH.

"We believe that this study puts an end to the cholesterol controversy," said Buchwald.

A professor of surgery on the Twin Cities campus, he headed the investigation, which followed the coronary histories of 838 patients, men and women, who had suffered heart attacks, half of whom had had an operation to reduce the amount of cholesterol and fat absorbed by their intestines. POSCH was funded by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI), a division of the National Institutes of Health, and a grant from the Minnesota legislature. Buchwald and his colleagues reported on the study in the October 4, 1990, issue of the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

Though his announcement was good news to anyone who takes care to avoid cholesterol- and fat-laden foods, it seemed mere confirmation of public knowledge. News of the peril posed by eggs, fried hamburgers, whipped cream, and other delights has made cholesterol a household word, while "low cholesterol" has become practically synonymous with "good health."

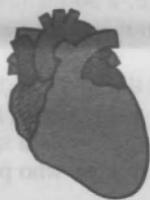
But not to everyone. Buchwald's comments about settling a controversy were aimed at critics like reporter Thomas J. Moore, who challenges the notion that achieving low blood cholesterol is worth the effort.

In a hard-hitting piece titled "The Cholesterol Myth," published in the September 1989 issue of the *Atlantic Monthly*, Moore took aim at efforts by the American Heart Association and the others to persuade the American public to reduce its cholesterol as a vital step in lowering the country's rate of heart attacks. Moore, a research fellow at George Washington University, lambasted the "elite doctors" at public health institutions for trying to foist on the public drastic and expensive cholesterol-control measures likely to help only a small percentage of the general population. He especially targeted the National Cholesterol Education Program, a drive to promote awareness of cholesterol and measures to control it through physicians around the nation. The program, he argued, was based on studies that showed, at best, weak evidence that lowering blood cholesterol levels is beneficial.

Since Buchwald's study was only published in October, Moore did not mention it in his article. In a subsequent interview, however, he hailed it as a landmark study, but insisted that it offers "additional evidence that the effects of cholesterol are less than expected." Understandably Moore has become a thorn in the side of researchers trying to demonstrate cholesterol's role in a disease that is admittedly complicated and often unpredictable.

Deciding who is right—Buchwald, who says the controversy is settled, or Moore, who still fans the flames—requires a look at how the two camps interpret statistical data. And even if cholesterol proves to be unambiguously

**"If the analysis was planned
after the data were examined,
then it is best viewed as an
hypothesis rather than as a
conclusion from the study."**



Dr. Jay Cohn

dangerous, there is still the separate issue of what society should do about it. Much hinges on the element of risk, especially to what extent risk determined in a large study population should influence the treatment of individuals.

At first glance, cholesterol makes an unlikely villain. A small molecule, it is pieced together in cells throughout the body from fragments of fats that have been partially digested. It's an indispensable part of cell membranes and a raw material for vital hormones, like estrogen and testosterone. The liver uses cholesterol to produce bile acids, which emulsify fats in the small intestine so they can be more readily absorbed and digested. A powerhouse of cholesterol manufacture, the liver takes cholesterol from the bloodstream but can also make all it needs on its own.

In the arteries, though, cholesterol plays a much different role. As people age, fatty deposits accumulate on the smooth walls of arteries, narrowing the opening through which blood flows. The deposits, known as plaque, contain cholesterol, scar tissue, dead blood cells, and other matter piled up in a disorderly heap. They seem to build up fastest in the arteries of people—like Americans—raised on diets high in fat and cholesterol. The process can begin very early in life, as doctors autopsying American soldiers killed in the Korean War discovered to their surprise. An alarming number of soldiers, many in their early 20s, or at least 20 years younger than the age at which heart attacks would be expected, showed yellow fatty streaks in their coronary arteries, the forerunners of the serious plaque buildup seen in blockage of the arteries. But not everyone shows the same pattern. Individuals vary a great deal in the rate of plaque buildup, and even people with many risk factors for heart disease, such as smoking, diabetes, and high blood pressure, may have relatively unobstructed coronary arteries.

Meanwhile, even as cholesterol is working mischief by finding its way into arterial walls, it's also travelling to cells that need it for "good" purposes. In both cases, it's

carried by blood proteins called lipoproteins. Arterial linings appear to remove cholesterol from the low-density lipoproteins, or LDLs, while the high-density lipoproteins drop off their cholesterol to other destinations. Thus LDL cholesterol has been tagged with a "bad cholesterol" label, and the HDL variety "good cholesterol."

Since cholesterol is found in plaque deposits, researchers reasoned that high blood levels ought to contribute to blockage of the arteries (atherosclerosis), heart attacks, and death from coronary heart disease. To demonstrate the cause-and-effect relationship, investigators sought to lower cholesterol levels in volunteers, then show that they suffered fewer heart attacks than a control group. But in study after study, cholesterol proved an elusive target.

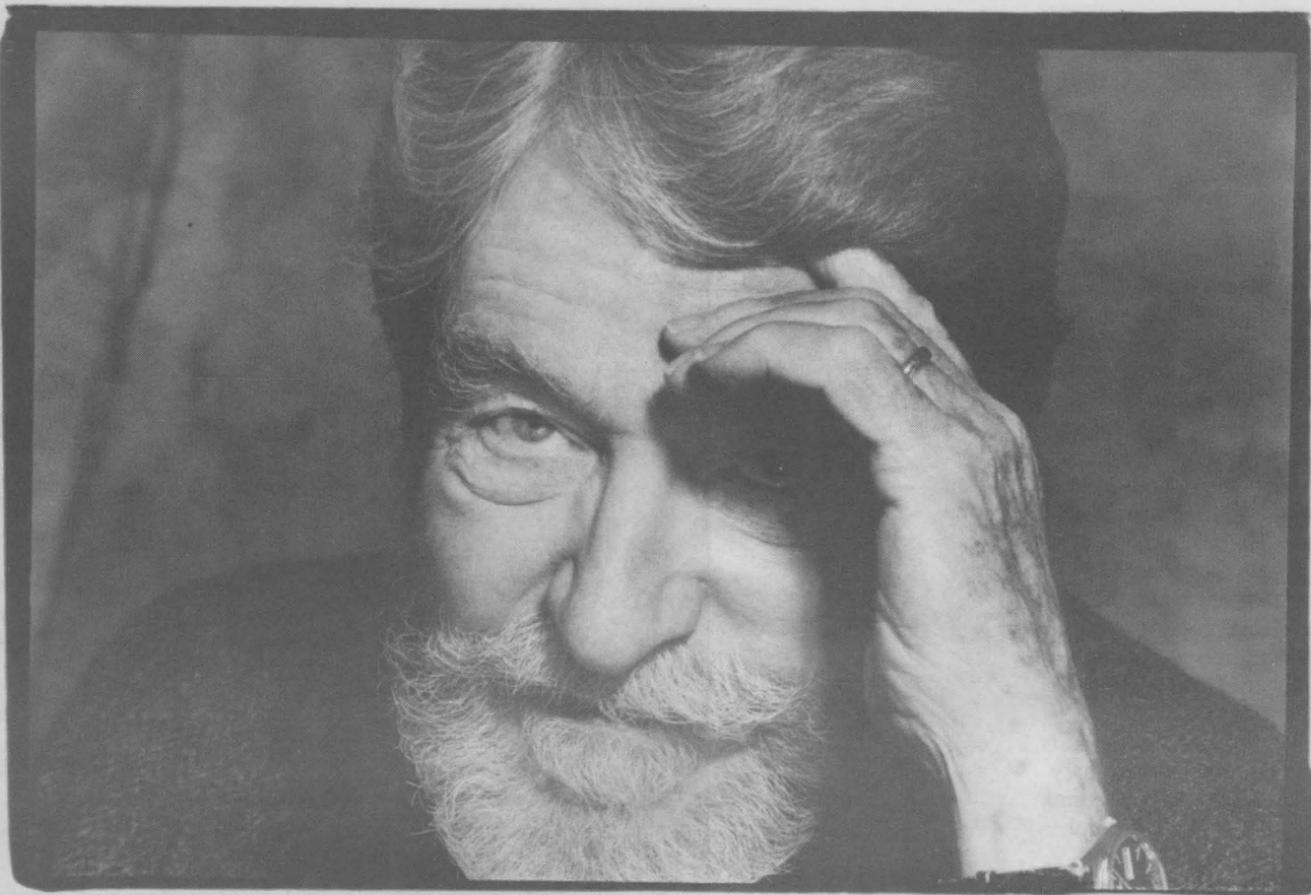
"It was generally assumed that if an elevated cholesterol was bad, then lowering it must be good," Buchwald says. "And it was assumed that this should be readily demonstrable by a randomized, controlled clinical trial. However, trial after trial, in better than 20 instances, failed to definitively show that lowering cholesterol is beneficial."

The difficulties of pinning down cholesterol's role stem partly from constraints on dealing with patients and partly from the lengthy human lifespan. Doctors can divide patients into two groups, for example, but they cannot force one group to take cholesterol-lowering drugs in full dosage, nor can they monitor every bite of food. Also, even though the majority of heart attacks occur in the elderly, studies on them have been limited because that age group is prone to a host of complicating conditions that could mask the effects of blood cholesterol levels. In particular, the high death rate among the elderly could make it hard to see a life-prolonging effect of lowered cholesterol. Most studies, therefore, have been done with middle-aged men. But even if cholesterol-lowering treatment prevents heart attacks or death from heart disease, the evidence might not show up for 10 or 20 years—much longer than most studies can be funded.

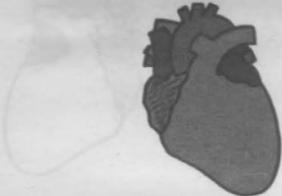
On top of all that, blood cholesterol is very difficult to lower. Various studies have shown that low-fat diets have achieved, on average, a 10 percent lowering, 25 to 30 percent at best; and drugs, which may do better, often have unpleasant side effects, especially diarrhea.

With these limitations in mind, the POSCH study began 17 years ago. Headed by Buchwald and his University colleague Dr. Richard L. Varco, it involved clinical researchers from around the country. As stated in the *New England Journal of Medicine* report, the project set out to test "whether cholesterol lowering induced by the partial ileal bypass operation would favorably affect overall mortality or morbidity due to coronary heart disease."

In a partial ileal bypass, surgeons shorten the small intestine by cutting off the last third or so, then attaching



“We have evidence that diet is a very important factor in causing heart disease in populations. No matter what the individual risk, we’re better off with healthy eating patterns.”



Dr. Henry Blackburn

they occurred by chance.

Held to this standard, the cholesterol results were significant but the mortality results fell a little short. After 17 years and the most successful large-scale effort to lower blood cholesterol, the POSCH results could not show that the effort lowered the overall death rate, even death due to coronary disease, in the entire study population.

“I think if the number of people in the study were doubled, the results would have been significant,” Buchwald says. “Also, if people already had a bad heart [from their first attack], then cholesterol lowering may not prolong life expectancy.”

Postponing death, however, isn’t the only goal of coronary care. Even a nonfatal heart attack can be debilitating, so researchers look at how preventive strategies affect the chances of a second heart attack, fatal or not. When the POSCH team tallied the number of people in each group who suffered a second heart attack after entering the study, they found 35 percent fewer in the bypass group. This difference was statistically significant.

Strictly speaking, the decreased risk applies only to people who already have had a heart attack, but, says Buchwald, “If you can show a positive effect in intervention *after* a heart attack, it’s reasonable that intervention will be effective *before* an attack.”

Another result, which Buchwald and his colleagues had not set out to determine, emerged from an analysis of the data. Among patients with a relatively healthy left ventricle—the heart’s main pumping chamber—those who had the bypass showed a statistically significant 36 percent decrease in mortality. Of the 838 people in the study, 573 had a good left ventricle, an indication that their first heart attack had left their hearts fairly intact. In talking to reporters, Buchwald highlighted the finding, pointing out that perhaps attention should be focused on the fates of people with good left ventricles, since they

the rest to the colon. The part cut off is left inside the body in case side effects of the operation, which include diarrhea, kidney stones, and gallstones, become too unpleasant and the procedure must be reversed. Because the cut part, namely the ileum, is the site where much cholesterol, bile acids, and other lipids are absorbed, the operation essentially removes a large amount of fat from the patient’s diet.

Buchwald and his colleagues looked for study participants who were at high risk for heart attack and so would most likely show a benefit from the bypass operation. They selected patients between the ages of 30 and 64 who had survived one heart attack, but excluded those with obesity, high blood pressure, and diabetes—all risk factors for heart disease that could have muddied the results. Cigarette smokers and persons with certain other risk factors were randomly assigned to either the treatment or the control group. The treatment group had bypass surgery. Both groups were instructed in an American Heart Association diet in which less than 25 percent of calories comes from fat and cholesterol is limited to 200 to 250 milligrams daily. All patients also were advised not to take cholesterol-lowering drugs for as long as they stayed in the study. Patients were followed for an average of 9.7 years.

Those who had the partial ileal bypass spent six days in the hospital and required about a week of at-home recuperation. Three quarters of these patients reported no particular difficulty with side effects, Buchwald says; about 20 percent had “moderate” and 5 percent “severe” difficulty. The most common complaint was diarrhea, which usually struck three or four times a day.

Of the 421 patients assigned to the treatment group, 22 refused to undergo the operation. Twenty-three had the operation reversed: 17 because of diarrhea, three because of kidney stones, and three due to either intestinal cancer (not caused by the operation) or excessive weight loss.

When the results came in, the bypass emerged as a highly effective means of lowering blood cholesterol. After five years, the surgery group had cholesterol levels 23 percent lower than the control group’s; meanwhile their “bad” cholesterol was down nearly 38 percent while their “good” cholesterol was 4 percent higher. Overall the bypass group suffered 49 deaths as compared to 62 in the control group; 32 deaths among the bypass patients and 44 in the controls were attributed to heart attacks.

The numbers looked pretty good, but there was a hitch: statistical analysis showed that although the changes in blood cholesterol were significant, the drops in the number of deaths were not. Such an analysis is a mathematical way of determining if a difference between experimental and control groups is likely due to the different treatments they received or to random chance. By one common yardstick, results are considered statistically significant if the probability is less than one in 20 that

are likely to benefit from any preventive strategy.

“If the heart muscle is already shot, what good is it to improve blood vessels that supply it? No one has previously made this distinction,” Buchwald said.

A less enthusiastic response to this finding comes from Dr. Jay Cohn, head of cardiology at University Hospital. While not disputing its accuracy, he points out that researchers often can find “subgroups” within the larger treatment and control groups that will show a statistically significant effect of the treatment. If the researchers did not plan at the outset of the study to compare subgroups, but did so later because the comparison illustrated an effect they wanted to find, the results of such comparisons should be viewed with caution, Cohn says. If researchers were to choose enough ex post facto subgroups, random chance would turn up a statistically significant difference in about one of 20 comparisons—that’s how statistics operates.

“Subset analysis is hazardous unless the investigators define the subsets to be examined *before* the study starts,” Cohn says. “A benefit confined to the group with a healthy left ventricle is provocative, but if the analysis was planned after the data were examined, then it is best viewed as an hypothesis rather than as a conclusion from the study.”

These caveats notwithstanding, Cohn says that results of Buchwald’s study are in line with others of its kind, and the combined weight of evidence indicates that lowering cholesterol “can modestly reduce morbid cardiovascular events and probably even mortality.” The physician’s task is to balance the benefit of lowering a patient’s cholesterol against the cost it would exact from the patient’s quality of life.

The POSCH study, Buchwald responds, is the strongest of its kind. “Cohn and people who think like him are inhibited from appreciating the strength of the study because they are threatened by the use of a surgical treatment,” he says. “Indeed, Dr. Antonio Gotto, chair of cardiology at Baylor University and former president of the American Heart Association, has said that most of the therapeutic principles employed daily in patient management by cardiologists are based on subgroup analyses.”

Buchwald lists several other findings, all of which support the value of bypass-based cholesterol control:

- Compared to the control group, the bypass group underwent 60 percent fewer coronary procedures such as coronary artery bypass surgery, a result that translates into savings of money as well as distress.

- This group showed an “unequivocal” decrease in the progression of coronary artery disease, and even evidence for regression of plaque deposits.

- It was the first study in which the treatment group showed less onset and progression of disease in periph-

continued on next page

eral arteries, as measured by the ability to walk without pain in the calf.

In addition, Buchwald reports that since the study ended, he has interviewed about 10 percent of the bypass recipients and all say they would undergo the operation again. Among those in the control group whose blood cholesterol remains high, he says, several are considering or have decided to get a partial ileal bypass.

Besides Cohn, several other University researchers say that the POSCH results tend to confirm other studies. The basic message is that lowering blood cholesterol is difficult, and so is demonstrating a statistically significant benefit when it can be done. Hardest of all is demonstrating that lowering cholesterol will extend life expectancy. But the niceties of statistics aside, the trend is clear: lowered cholesterol levels are good for you.

To a skeptic like Thomas Moore, however, simply confirming other studies means that POSCH failed to prove the case for cholesterol control.

"The study is a setback to the cholesterol hypothesis, namely that elevated cholesterol levels are the primary cause of coronary heart disease," Moore says. "I think it's additional evidence that the effects of cholesterol lowering are less than expected."

"The most important setback is that earlier studies suggested that heart disease might be reversed if cholesterol levels could be lowered enough. I would have said it was possible to reverse the disease with a large decrease in cholesterol levels. Buchwald showed this doesn't take place—the hoped-for reversal doesn't happen. There's some regression early in the study. It seems to slow progression of disease, but does not reverse this disease in the long haul."

Patients, says Buchwald, may see things differently. "If a coronary patient is given the chance to have his or her disease process retarded or arrested, if not necessarily reversed, I believe that individual would elect that opportunity."

Surgery is not the only option patients may elect. Cholesterol can be lowered by various drugs, the most promising of which is lovastatin, which blocks the liver's ability to synthesize cholesterol. In response, the liver takes the cholesterol it needs from the bloodstream, and levels plummet. Lovastatin has been prescribed to more than 1 million patients over the last three years and is one of the safest and best-tolerated cholesterol-lowering drugs, according to Dr. Robert Helgren of the Lipid Research Clinic.

Lovastatin may represent the best hope for a simple cholesterol-control measure, although, as Buchwald points out, patients don't always comply completely with doctors' orders to take drugs.

"I'm not advocating the partial ileal bypass operation," he says, "but it does have the advantage that compliance is 100 percent as long as it isn't reversed."

So, after 40 years of research on cholesterol, science has found ways to lower blood levels by diet, drugs, and surgery. Cholesterol has been repeatedly linked to coronary heart disease and death. Yet, says cardiologist Jay Cohn, "perhaps half of all heart attacks occur in people whose cholesterol is within what we call the normal range." Before attempting to sort out the merits of POSCH and other studies vis à vis Moore's skepticism, a little perspective on cholesterol as one of several risk factors is in order.

Strong evidence links heart attacks to smoking, diabetes, high blood pressure, and being male or a postmenopausal woman; each of these attributes is a risk factor. Recently, however, these "classic" risk factors have taken on a new cast, as thinking about heart disease shifts focus to research on what used to be a separate area: blood clots.

There is speculation that clots are responsible for plugging arteries in perhaps 80 percent of heart attacks. Clots form in response to injury, and a small tear or rupture in a plaque deposit can begin a repair process that gets out of control, resulting in a big clot that chokes off the flow of blood to the heart muscle.

The first solid clues came from autopsies of heart attack victims more than 25 years ago. Dr. Paris Constantinides, a pathologist now at Louisiana State University, found that every victim he studied had a coronary artery completely plugged by a clot in an area already partly closed by a plaque deposit. When he removed the clots, he saw that many of the arteries were actually 70 to 80 percent open, so narrowing from plaque wasn't the problem.



**"I think it's additional evidence
that the effects of cholesterol
lowering are less than expected."**



Thomas J. Moore

Further evidence surfaced during the past decade, when doctors actually caught clots in the act. Using dyes or fiber-optic tubes inserted into the heart, they saw clots in the coronary arteries of patients with a heart attack in progress. Since then, medicines have been developed to break up clots and have been used to abort heart attacks, saving thousands of lives.

Much attention has focused on the clotting role of platelets, tiny cells that rush to the site of injury to patch up the breach. As platelets fill a tear in an artery, they form a plug by sticking to each other and to other clotting factors. If they stick too much, the process may run amuck and end up blocking the whole artery. Consistent with this scenario, heart attacks occur most frequently in the morning, when platelets are stickiest and the body's own clot-inhibiting factors are most quiescent. The morning peak disappeared in a study of men who took daily aspirin, which interferes with platelet clumping.

Other pieces of the puzzle are starting to come together, too. The platelets of smokers and diabetics clump especially fast; smoking and obesity hamper the function of a clot-inhibiting substance called lipoprotein a. "All the traditional risk factors for cardiac disease are known to have an influence on clot formation," the *New York Times* reported last October. In addition, lipoprotein a is probably genetically controlled, which may partly explain the genetic patterns of heart attacks. Another study showed that latent infection of blood vessel cells by a herpes simplex virus may play a role in arteries blocking up and clots forming on top of plaque deposits.

The existence of so many risk factors may have clouded POSCH and other studies' results. For instance, a certain number of heart attacks, in both treatment and control groups, could have been due to the effects of smoking or other factors independent of blood chole-

sterol. If so, those events would have raised the total number of events in both groups, diminishing the impact of differences due to cholesterol-related events.

The difficulties of pinpointing the causes of heart disease have neither threatened cholesterol's status as a culprit nor revealed the full range of its actions. POSCH and other studies show that blood cholesterol is tied to plaque deposits. Clots do not form in arteries completely free of plaque, but rather on top of existing deposits. High blood cholesterol turns up time and again as a risk factor, but its role is vague enough that lay people can rightly question how they should respond to admonitions to reduce it, especially if they themselves are not at high risk for heart disease and if the remedies are inconvenient or unpleasant. Other risk factors leave little room for ambiguity—smoking, high blood pressure, and diabetes are all unquestionably unhealthy—while genetic factors are beyond control. Cholesterol stands virtually alone as an object of controversy.

Critic Thomas J. Moore argues that high blood cholesterol is hard to reduce and that reductions won't make people live longer. He also objects to the widespread application of therapies he sees as benefiting only a small number of people. In his view, the National Cholesterol Education Program could intimidate many people into drastically altering their eating patterns, taking drugs, or undergoing surgery, for no good reason.

"We're spending about \$20 billion on cholesterol reduction," Moore says. "About 13 to 14 million people are on cholesterol-lowering drugs, at a cost of about \$2,000 a year [per patient]. Clinical trials have shown that if you take people with elevated cholesterol and give them drugs, and if you can lower their cholesterol enough, you can get a decrease in the death rate. But a

program like that costs money and turns people into life-long patients, and most would get no benefit. A contrasting example would be malignant hypertension [high blood pressure]. If we treat 20 people who have it, probably 18 to 20 will benefit. If the treatment were marginally effective [as for cholesterol therapies], 900 out of 1,000 will get no benefit.

"I think we need a more realistic view of the risks and benefits of cholesterol treatments of all kinds," Moore says. "They're being applied to women, to the elderly, and millions of others who will get little or no benefit, and maybe even harm."

Dr. Henry Blackburn, Mayo Professor of Public Health, disagrees with Moore on one point. "Moore says it's pretty hard for people to change their risk of heart attack much by changing their diet," Blackburn says. "That comes from his interpretation of data. We have evidence that diet is a very important factor in causing heart disease in populations. It's probably the primary factor for mass hypercholesterolemia and mass atherosclerosis. No matter what the individual risk, we're better off with healthy eating patterns, because a small change in average cholesterol levels in the population is associated with a major public health impact, including a reduction in coronary deaths.

"By focusing only on high-risk adults, as Moore seems to think we ought to, we totally ignore the burgeoning risk in our youth who adopt high-fat, high-salt eating patterns and a sedentary lifestyle."

Cohn, too, takes Moore to task for his interpretations, while allowing that he has put his finger on a tough dilemma facing coronary care physicians.

"It's difficult to apply results from large trials to the management of individual patients," he says. "In the POSCH study, death from coronary disease was prevented by ileal bypass in 3 percent of patients followed for an average of 10 years. That means that for each year after surgery, the individual patient had about a 1-in-300 chance of having his or her life saved." Doctors, he continues, must weigh the potential benefits of the operation against any loss in quality of life caused by the procedure.

"Patients should be made aware of the value of a prudent diet to reduce cholesterol levels," Cohn says, "but we must be wary of scaring people who need not worry about theirs. The controversy is really a matter of style, not substance. In their effort to get the message on cholesterol out to the public, the National Institutes of Health may have overhyped the cholesterol data. Moore is not incorrect that it may have been oversold."

Sifting the evidence, it appears that this much of the controversy is settled: cholesterol is a risk factor for coronary heart disease. The POSCH study and others have demonstrated that, though not as dramatically as the Thomas Moores of the world would like. Despite all that's known about risk factors and the clear correlation of cholesterol and heart disease in large populations, scientists still cannot predict the risk of heart disease for individuals who haven't developed it yet. An average person who asks, "Will cholesterol control protect me from a heart attack?" has only one answer: a definite maybe.

"From a public health perspective, the country would be better off by following principles designed to lower blood cholesterol. There would be fewer heart attacks," Henry Buchwald says. "For those people demonstrated to be at risk by their own or their family history, there is now conclusive evidence that they will benefit by lowering their blood lipids. But we must develop tools for recognizing people at risk before they have a clinical event."

So science stands at a crossroads with cholesterol. Enough is known to implicate it in heart disease, but not enough to use cholesterol measurements to make conclusions about an individual's future health. More must be learned about how cholesterol and other risk factors affect clotting, not to mention other areas of research yet to be identified.

The cholesterol controversy, then, may shift from whether to how cholesterol helps promote heart disease. For now, though, even if the first chapter of the controversy has been closed, some scientists look back on it and credit Moore for forcing them to wage a fight based on solid data.

"I think Moore was good at making us stand up and look at ourselves," says Jeff Peters, a researcher in the Lipid Research Clinic. "Sometimes you need the antagonism to keep you on your toes."

Zeroing in on a slippery villain

Earlier work set the stage both for POSCH (Program for the Surgical Control of the Hyperlipidemias) and Thomas Moore's skepticism. One was the Framingham study, an ongoing investigation, begun in 1948, of heart disease patterns and factors among several thousand residents of a Massachusetts town. In his *Atlantic Monthly* article, "The Cholesterol Myth," Moore lists circumstantial evidence linking high blood cholesterol to heart disease, gathered from 10 measurements over the first 20 years of the study:

Blood cholesterol level	Occurrence of coronary heart disease
Low (200 milligrams per deciliter)	10%
Average (200-239)	12%
High (240 and above)	18%



The link, he reports, was strongest in young and middle-aged men, and very weak in women except between ages 40 and 50. No surprises there, since premenopausal women are well known to be at low risk for heart attack. But Moore did draw attention to another finding: there was virtually no relationship between a person's blood cholesterol level and the amount of fat and cholesterol in the person's diet.

Lack of correlation, however, should not be taken to mean that diet isn't a strong determinant of blood cholesterol, says Dr. Henry Blackburn, Mayo Professor of Public Health on the Twin Cities campus.

"You can have a powerful causal factor and still get zero correlation if individuals are fairly similar in their eating patterns, as in high-fat-eating Americans; when nondietary factors, including genetic ones, strongly influence cholesterol levels; and when the measurement itself is highly variable, as are current measurements of food intake," he says. An analogous situation would be a population in which everybody smoked. Researchers looking for the cause of lung cancer in such a population would never identify smoking as a factor, although genetic and other environmental factors could be identified.

Another troublesome aspect of cholesterol management is that blood cholesterol levels appear to be set and maintained by the body, and the set point varies a great deal among individuals. One person can eat scrambled eggs every day and maintain a level of 150; another can struggle to follow the strict diet guidelines and come in consistently at 200. It's different from the set point for, say, blood salt content, which is tightly regulated at the same level for everybody.

"The set points are probably hereditarily determined," says Blackburn. "It's part of an evolutionary legacy." And just as individuals in any population differ widely in blood cholesterol levels, so the average level varies from country to country. For example, the average is higher in the United States than in Japan, and higher in Finland than in the U.S. Differences in the averages, Blackburn says, are primarily determined by habitual diet. The Japanese, who eat diets much lower in saturated animal fat, suffer far fewer heart attacks than do Americans, and the Finns suffer more.

Moore, however, cautions about drawing conclusions from such comparisons. "How about the French?" he asks. "They eat diets very high in cholesterol and have very little heart disease."

"The French apparently eat relatively high-fat diets and have relatively low population rates of heart attacks," Blackburn counters, "but within France there's the same individual correlation bet-

ween dietary habits, blood cholesterol levels, and coronary heart disease risk. It's interesting that they have lower disease rates than in the U.S., even given comparable blood cholesterol levels. It's unexplained. There must be some protective factor in France."

Largely in response to Moore's criticisms, the American Heart Association last year published a summary of studies relating dietary fat, blood cholesterol, and heart disease. Among studies cited were several with monkeys and baboons, showing that the animals developed severe blockage of the arteries (atherosclerosis) when fed diets that raised blood cholesterol levels. The disease regressed, however, when blood cholesterol was lowered with diet or drugs.

Other evidence incriminating cholesterol has come from observations of patients suffering from a disease in which a protein is lacking. The protein, called an LDL receptor, is normally found on the outer surfaces of cells. Without the receptor, the liver cannot remove "bad" cholesterol from the blood and convert it to bile acids. American physicians Michael Brown and Joseph Goldstein, who received the 1985 Nobel Prize in medicine or physiology for their work, found that patients with few or no LDL receptors had very high blood cholesterol and tended to show large amounts of plaque in the arteries and premature heart disease. They also reported that a diet rich in saturated fat and cholesterol seemed to signal the body to make even fewer LDL receptors.

"The link between diet and cholesterol has been increasingly defined over the years," Blackburn says. "Most of that was started by Dr. Ancel Keys." Keys, a retired University public health professor, fed small groups of volunteers diets with a constant number of calories but with varying types and amounts of fats. He found that blood cholesterol levels could be predicted from changes in percentages of dietary saturated fat, polyunsaturated fat, and cholesterol, and that the strongest factor was saturated fat. The amount of dietary cholesterol had a significant but weaker effect on blood cholesterol than did the other two factors, Blackburn says.

A relationship between blood cholesterol and heart disease also has been drawn by many studies. The largest followed about 360,000 men for 10 years, and showed that risk rose smoothly and steadily as blood cholesterol rose above 150.

In another national study, headed at the University by Lipid Research Clinic director Dr. Donald Hunninghake, middle-aged men at high risk for coronary heart disease were given a drug that binds to bile acids in the intestine and escorts them out of the body, preventing them from being reabsorbed and reused. The drug thus causes a drain on the body's cholesterol supply, but it is bulky and causes constipation and indigestion. After seven years, men receiving the drug showed an 18 percent lower rate of coronary events, including death from coronary heart disease and nonfatal heart attacks, but the result was statistically significant only by a test that is less rigorous than the usual tests used to determine significance. This study also found that every 1-percent decrease in total blood cholesterol brings a 2-percent decrease in the risk of a nonfatal heart attack.

The links between blood cholesterol and heart disease are most clearly seen in extreme cases, such as individuals lacking LDL receptors, or animals, whose diets can be artificially crammed with cholesterol and fat. The risk for most people, however, is best mirrored by large-scale studies, in which trends are clear but exceptions to the rule allow individuals to question whether cholesterol control would benefit them. Research holds out the hope for new tests to assess an individual's chance of developing heart disease, so that preventive efforts can be better targeted and people not destined to suffer heart attacks can be spared needless worry.

—Deane Morrison

Off the Mean Streets

from page 7

not brought them together. One teacher, noting the usual factional rivalries among Vietnamese, Hmong, and Laotians, said the fair was a turning point for many of them. "I'd never even seen them talk together [before this]," he said. "Now they're friends."

School nurse Kay Williams recalls watching one streetwise student transform before her eyes over six months. A transfer from another big-city school district, this 16-year-old had been involved in drug dealing from his early teens. His initial participation in the group meetings consisted of naysaying and shouting

"As we come to know kids all over the world, we see them as resilient people, managing to survive in some incredibly difficult situations."

down anyone who disagreed with him. "He was an angry kid," she says. "He didn't feel he had to listen to others because they were just plain wrong."

By the end of the school year, he was a changed person. "He was actually talking, discussing with the other kids. He understood that the other person isn't wrong just because they disagree. It was a powerful thing to watch."

So powerful that Baizerman brought the student in to speak to one of his University classes. Baizerman's guidance, says Williams, has a lot to do with transformations like that. "He keeps pushing us," Williams says, "asking questions like 'What's holding you back? What do you need to get there?' He won't let you grumble just to grumble."

If it's true, that the poor will always be with us, it is probably also true that even our best efforts will never eliminate the reality of street kids, says Baizerman. "If all such kids were to disappear from the streets today," he says, "the streets could be filled again tomorrow with other kids."

Still, his findings offer hope that many kids can be rescued from the mean streets before it's too late.

"As we come to know kids all over the world, we see them as resilient people, managing to survive in some incredibly difficult situations. You look at them, and their eyes still twinkle. They are still kids inside. That's where the hope lies." ■

A Life in the Theater

By Deane Morrison

Years ago, costume designer Desmond Heeley was fitting actors for a play at London's Old Vic theater. In the cast was a young unknown named Maggie Smith, who didn't seem quite prepared to deal with the early hour. As Heeley was busily draping an outfit on her, she turned to him and murmured, "Oh darling, do fix the hem, but not too violently."

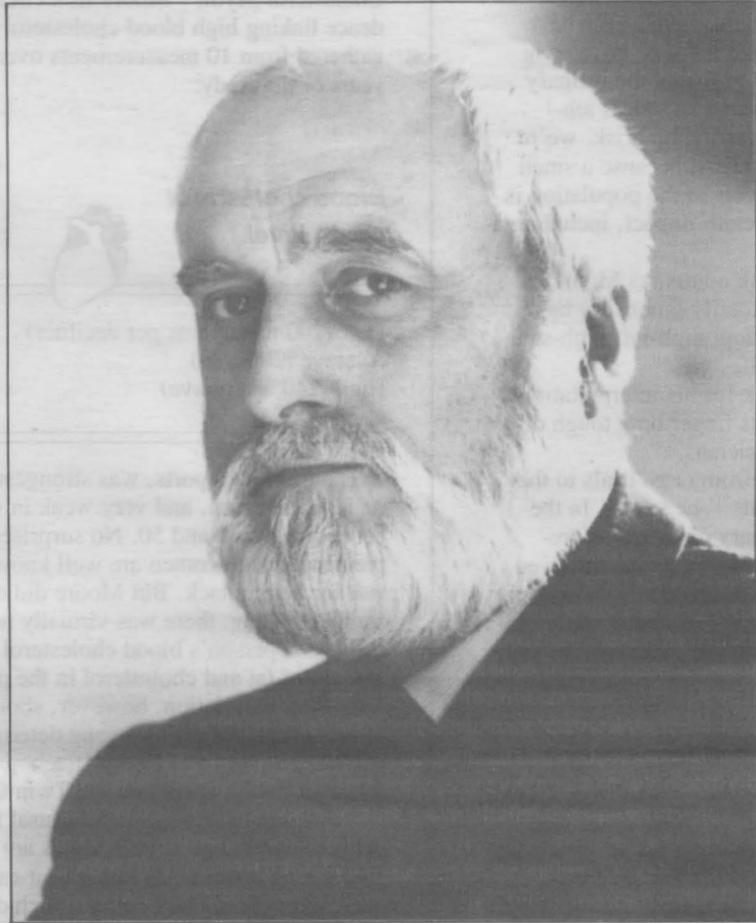
Such are the moments in the life of one of the world's most sought-after theatrical artists, a man whose costumes and sets have graced stages at the Metropolitan Opera of New York, the Royal Opera House of London, Stratford-on-Avon in England, the Guthrie Theater of Minneapolis... and University Theatre, on the Minneapolis campus. Heeley, who won two Tony awards in 1968 for costumes and sets for *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead*, spent January as a Hill Visiting Professor in the theatre arts and dance department. The professorship, administered by the Graduate School, allowed students to learn some tricks of his masterful trade as Heeley designed costumes and sets for Sophocles' epic *Oedipus Rex*, presented in February by University Theatre.

A native of Staffordshire, in the midlands of England, Heeley has worked in the theater professionally since the age of 14.

"I learned by being around when Shakespeare was done," he says. "I was good at drawing, good with my hands. I helped make masks, I did everything one does in, as Tyrone Guthrie used to say, 'getting up a play.'"

Another favorite saying comes from his friend and mentor Tanya Moiseiwitsch, a designer of the original Guthrie stage, who frequently asked "Will it serve?" That phrase has guided many a decision of Heeley's, from the most trivial detail of a costume to the large-scale structure of a set. Every design must direct the audience's attention to the actors and the story, he says, not distract it with too many fancy effects. Sometimes, elements of costumes or scenery serve the players in ways totally unpredictable to lay persons, as shown by a couple of anecdotes about legendary operatic soprano Joan Sutherland.

"When she was appearing in *Norma*, she asked me to design a rock for her to go behind and cough," Heeley says. "It



Desmond Heeley, Tony Award-winning designer of costumes and sets for *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead*, worked with theater students on the Twin Cities campus during January, as Hill Visiting Professor.

made perfect sense—singers have to clear their throats, and it's hard to do in the middle of the stage." The second happened when he was designing for the opera *I Puritani*. "Singers sometimes need freedom in the diaphragm. *I Puritani* called for a 17th-century boned bodice or corset. It was a tribute to her practicality. She said, 'Oh, Des, it's marvelous to have something to push against.'"

As he talks of the prominent artists he has worked with, Heeley's admiration for consummate professionals such as Sutherland, Laurence Olivier, and ballerina Margot Fonteyn ("She had the most lovely manners") is obvious. So is his exasperation with people who don't do their homework. He singles out directors who tell him that actors will "find their way" through a play instead of taking charge and laying out a framework for them—and him—to work from. That's like a dinner host who has no menu telling guests they will find their way through the meal. But the real bane of his existence is fluorescent lights.

"There's no depth of field or shadowing, and colors aren't true," he says. "A lot of times I've had to take materials and run into the bathroom to look at them because that was the only place that had good light," he says.

In 1987, Heeley, with encouragement from friends at the Guthrie, took on a new type of project. It resulted in "the most magnificent flower show Dayton-Hudson ever had," says Guthrie education coordinator Sheila Livingston.

"A former publicist at the Guthrie, Charlotte Gee, loved merry-go-rounds and suggested one built of flowers," Livingston says. "So he did it with wire, a bed of tulips, flowers, and greenery—all with his hands. It had rabbits and all kinds of other animals, each made of wire and covered with leaves and flowers. Everything was planted by Bachman's and was living. Also, 'Field of Daffodils' is one of Tanya's [Moiseiwitsch] favorite poems, so he designed a beautiful field of daffodils as part of a garden."

Livingston also tells how Heeley makes everyone involved with a production feel an important part of it:

"When he was showing me a model for *The Matchmaker* at the Guthrie in 1976, I said, 'If only I had the talent to be in a show like this.' He said he'd put me in it. He designed a hat with an ornate collar, took my picture in it, built a beautiful frame, and put it in the third act. That was typical. Also, when working at the Guthrie he always used to run to the Lincoln Del and bring back wonderful chocolate and strawberry-cream cakes for everybody."

At University Theatre, graduate student Joe Anderson worked closely with Heeley in designing costumes and sets. Heeley treated all the students as colleagues, Anderson says, and was easy to work with once his *modus operandi* became clear.

"In a fitting, he's constructing a costume. He literally builds things on people," Anderson says. "He loves nothing better than for actors to be excited about what they're wearing. But he's messy at fittings so he can have everything at his fingertips. There were piles of all kinds of things everywhere. He said, 'Don't scorn anything.' We would incorporate stuff that would otherwise have been trash."



HEELEY '90

TIRESIAS.

"For *Oedipus*, he wanted you to look at things and not quite be able to tell what you were looking at. For example, the soldiers' costumes. We used tons of plastic flowers and leaves, which we sprayed with black paint and then metallic paint, and they became metal. We crushed up tin foil and hit it with black paint, and it looked like tooled metal."

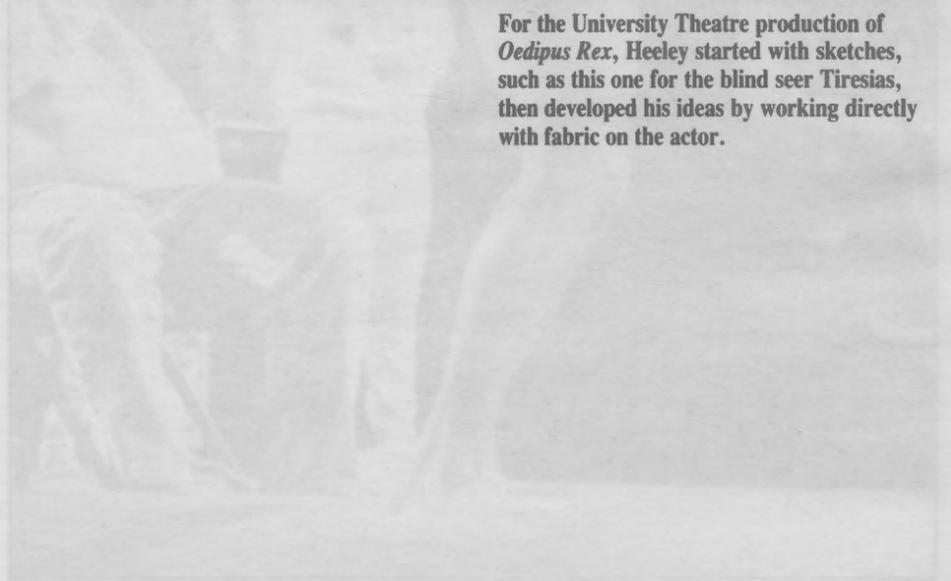
Describing Heeley as "a genuinely good human being," Anderson says he was becoming very good friends with him during his stay. He also echoed a theme that keeps popping up in conversations about Heeley, namely his ability to put everyone at ease.

"In a lot of places, it's felt that people work better under stress," Anderson says. "Desmond feels that's a lot of baloney."

In his turn, Heeley has little but good to say about *Oedipus Rex* and the experience of working with University Theatre people.

"The play is a wonderful story—a detective story. I want it to unfold inch by inch," he says. "My job is to create an atmosphere where that story can come. I feel as though [*Oedipus* director Charles] Nolte is the conductor of a symphony orchestra, and I'm the concertmaster. I was very much encouraged by what I saw of University Theatre people. There was quite a sense of commitment on their part. That's three quarters of the job."

For the University Theatre production of *Oedipus Rex*, Heeley started with sketches, such as this one for the blind seer Tiresias, then developed his ideas by working directly with fabric on the actor.



Over the Top

Former University gymnast Marie Roethlisberger has vaulted into the NCAA's Top Six. Roethlisberger, 24, is the first University athlete, male or female, to receive the award. "It's such an incredible honor because it's given only to six," she said. "It's almost beyond words to express what I feel."

During her four-year University career, Roethlisberger compiled an impressive record. In 59 collegiate outings, she won all-around honors 19 times. During 1990, her final year, she received the prestigious American Award, given to the nation's outstanding senior woman gymnast. She also earned three of her career total four NCAA all-America honors in 1990. She won seven Big Ten titles and finished her career with six NCAA Central region titles, more than any other gymnast in the region. Roethlisberger set University records in uneven bars, balance beam, floor exercise, and the all-around category.

A premed student majoring in biochemistry, Roethlisberger balanced athletic accomplishments with academic achievement. She earned Big Ten all-academic honors three times and twice was named an academic all-American. During her junior year Roethlisberger re-

ceived the first Honda Inspiration Award, given to an individual who achieves excellence in athletics and academics while overcoming personal adversity. Roethlisberger lost most of her hearing during a childhood bout with spinal meningitis. She wears a hearing aid in her right ear and is totally deaf in her left ear.

Community service went along with school and sports for this high achiever. She spoke to grade school children as part of University athletics' Just Say No to Drugs program, was a peer mentor for incoming CLA freshmen, and volunteered at the Ronald McDonald House.

This spring Roethlisberger is finishing her last quarter of undergraduate study. In the fall she'll start medical school at either the Duluth or Twin Cities campus, supported by an NCAA postgraduate scholarship.

Gymnastics fans will still be able to see Roethlisberger at competitions, this time at the judges table. Meanwhile her father, Fred, a 1968 Olympic gymnast, coaches men's athletics on the Twin Cities campus. Her brother John, also a gymnast, is a University sophomore and a member of the U.S. senior national team.

—Judy Hutterer



Gymnast Marie Roethlisberger is the first University athlete to be named to the NCAA Top Six. She also received the first Honda Inspiration Award, for excellence in academics and athletics while overcoming personal adversity.

Do Not Cut Here

It is with sadness we received the news that the Waseca campus is being considered for closure.

Southern Minnesota is rich with farmland, where agriculture is a way of life. Southern Minnesota needs and deserves the Waseca campus.

We realize cuts must be made in budgets, but education programs are needed, especially this program. Do not cut here.

Thank you.

Mary Ann Wallerich
Wabasha, Minnesota

Deleterious Disallowing

In response to S. Kaatz's letter, reflecting on *Update's* recent article addressing the lack of women in science and mathematics, I could not disagree more with the assumption that discouraging women from participating in these fields has not deleteriously affected these areas.

Really now, mathematically speaking, if you reduce the amount of brainpower dedicated to mathematical and scientific discovery and development by disallowing the participation of a group of people who make up 52 percent of the total population, don't you, in turn, exponentially reduce the volume of creative and useful ideas available to create new technologies and solve world problems? Well, of course you do! Fewer brains, fewer and less diverse ideas.

Diane Seeler
Minneapolis

Authors' Queries

For a book on Sterling A. Brown, who taught the University course "The Negro in American Literature" during the summer of 1946, I am trying to locate Kenn R. Barry, a student in the course.

Barry was also program director of radio station KUOM and arranged to broadcast parts of the course.

John Edgar Tidwell
English Department, Miami University
Oxford OH 45056

For a biography of poet John Berryman, I would like to hear from Berryman's former students and friends, whether at the University of Minnesota or elsewhere. I am especially interested in former students' views of Berryman as a teacher, scholar, critic, poet, and mentor, and any notes they may have from his courses.

Charles Thornbury
Department of English
St. John's University
Collegeville MN 56321
612/363-2893 days
612/259-6016 evenings

Court Sport for Lawyers

One of six top mock-trial teams in the United States this year is a group of seven Twin Cities campus undergraduates.

Recruiters, take note: the students teamed up on their own, practiced without an adviser, and hoped only "to come back with dignity." None, by the way, is a Law School student.

The national competition took place at Drake Law School in Des Moines, Iowa, in mid-February. More than 1,600 students from 150 schools participated. This year's mock case involved a student athlete who sued his college newspaper for incorrectly reporting that he had AIDS.

The University team members rehearsed at least twice a week, three hours a time, to prepare their roles as attorneys and witnesses for both prosecution and defense. They also recruited the real-life lawyers and judges who occasionally attended the practice sessions.

Besides the team award, member Mary Paulson, a freshman in agronomy, won an individual award as an outstanding mock attorney.

Like most of her teammates, Paulson participated in mock trials during high school. College competition was a lot less stiff than she was used to. "High school trials," she says, "were really cutthroat."

Fingers Do the Reading

A quick method of making raised braille characters, even tactile maps, has been known for a while—a boon for teachers and students alike. What's new is being able to use your Mac to "write" the braille and draw the images.

The technology twist comes thanks to Marie Knowlton, educational psychologist on the Twin Cities campus. Her TacPaint program, based on MacPaint, contains a braille font as well as simple shapes, such as triangles, circles, and squares.

TacPaint documents are first printed on plain paper using a dot matrix printer. This original then goes through a transparency maker that prints on special paper embedded with ammonium. The dark lines and dot pattern of the image absorb enough heat to boil the encapsulated ammonium, which creates a raised surface that can be "read" with the fingers.

Blind preschool and elementary students recognize TacPaint-created braille and shapes just fine, Knowlton found during pilot tests last year.

Requests for TacPaint have come from around the world—the Soviet Union, Australia, Korea, Canada. "It really flabbergasted me," Knowlton says.

For a copy of TacPaint, which Knowlton has written as shareware, send a formatted 3-inch Mac disk along with a return address label to her University address: 233 Burton Hall, 178 Pillsbury Drive S.E., Minneapolis MN 55455.



Have You Seen Me?

Do your part to keep the tenacious zebra mussel out of Minnesota's lakes and rivers.

Minnesota Sea Grant on the Twin Cities campus is distributing wallet-size identification cards with a color picture and description of the zebra mussel, plus tips on where to look for it in your boat. The cards are available in minimum orders of 25 cards for \$3 from Minnesota Sea Grant, University of Minnesota, 1518 Cleveland Ave. N., Suite 302, St. Paul MN 55108.

Attention, Entrepreneurs

Between Christmas and New Year's, Twin Citians who've drunk too much can get a free ride home, with SoberCab. A University researcher says it's time to start offering the service year-round.

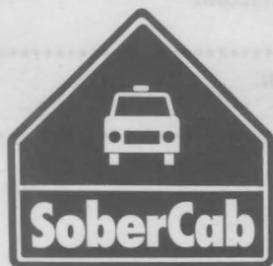
Public health researcher Jim Schaefer asked two questions about SoberCab during the University's omnibus survey of adult Minnesotans last year. He found that 90 percent of respondents said they knew about it; nearly 80 percent said they'd use it. People between 18 and 24, though, were the least likely to call.

Hospital corporations in the Twin Cities sponsor SoberCab, which costs them about \$12,000 a year. The service is saturated, Schaefer says, with waits of two hours not unusual.

Given high awareness and demand, Schaefer sees a ripe opportunity for a year-round safe-ride service. Good models, he says, are I'm Smart of New York and We Drive You in San Francisco. These are tagalong programs—two people come, one who drives your car, one who drives you. The ride companies negotiate contracts with corporations to give their employees a price break on the service.

In central New York, for example, it costs about \$30 for tagalong service. "But card-carrying members—fraternities, businesses, Chamber of Commerce affiliates—pay only \$20," Schaefer says. "The tradeoff is about \$7,000 for drunk driving charges—suspended license, jail for two days, limited driving privileges, lawyer's fees. For \$20, it's worth it."

Clever advertising and business commitment would make the idea work, Schaefer says. "We just need to get some entrepreneur to take up the challenge."



Semper Ubi Sub Ubi

This cotton camisole, corset, corset cover, and petticoat from turn-of-the-century Minnesota are featured in the Goldstein Gallery exhibit *Mention the Unmentionables*, revealing variations on the underwear theme—for men and women—over the past 100 years. The student-organized exhibit, exploring social attitudes as well as changing styles, runs till the end of June in the St. Paul campus gallery.

Seal of Approval

The Medical School on the Twin Cities campus turned up a winner in a recent survey published in *Good Housekeeping* magazine. Asked to name the 400 best doctors in America, the heads of major medical centers selected six members of the med school faculty—Jay Cohn, cardiology (see this issue's cover story); Stanley Goldberg and David Rothenberger, colorectal surgery; Jack Oppenheimer, endocrinology; Roberto Heros, neurosurgery; and Roby Thompson, Jr., orthopedic surgery.

A Moment on the Lips...

Cartoonists and stand-up comics kid about women's chocolate and cheese-cake cravings, yet women actually take more care with their health and diet than do men. Now there's a book to help them do an even better job: *Everywoman's Guide to Nutrition*.

Author Judith Brown, professor of public health nutrition on the Twin Cities campus, says she wrote the book to "meet the needs of women who want more information about nutrition but can't find it, who want to eat healthfully but aren't sure what that means or how to do it."

In easy-to-read language, the book lays out nutrition fundamentals and includes chapters targeted to women's concerns such as PMS, pregnancy, osteoporosis, and weight control. It begins with a nutrition self-test and ends with 40 pages of recipes, including complete nutritional composition of each.

Brown also developed computer software for dietary analysis, which can also be used to monitor eating changes and calculate nutrient content of recipes. University of Minnesota Press makes this IBM-compatible program available at a discount to the book's readers.

Here's a taste of *Everywoman's Guide to Nutrition*:

GOOD SNACKS...

Banana bread... Carrots... Celery... Cheese and crackers... Cottage cheese... Cucumbers... Fruit, fruit juices... Fruit roll-ups... Graham crackers... Milk... Muffins... Peanut butter and crackers... Popcorn... Rice wafers... Yogurt

...AND OKAY DESSERTS

Angel food cake... Applesauce... Frozen yogurt... Fruit... Fruit and cheese... Gingerbread... Gingersnaps... Ice milk... Milk chocolate... Oatmeal cookies... Peanut butter cookies... Pudding... Yogurt with fruit

A Skotch More Room

A University researcher has taken the measure of our jeans and concludes: it's the jeans that may need more fabric, not us.

Wanda Sieben, assistant professor in design, housing and apparel on the Twin Cities campus, took apart 240 pairs of men's five-pocket, prewashed jeans and found only 18 pairs—8 percent—that came within a half inch of the label measurements.

The largest discrepancy in the waist was 2 1/2 inches off the stated size; in the inseam, 4 inches. And expensive jeans don't come any closer than cheaper ones. Women's jeans probably have the same problems, Sieben says, because they're made by the same companies. Try before you buy, she advises: shrinkage is as much as 12 percent for some jeans, she says.

So remember, shoppers: If the jeans fit, don't worry what size they are.

The Man With the Golden Voice

If you've ever listened to Golden Gopher football or basketball on the radio, you know who we mean: Ray Christensen.

Since 1951 he's done 400 football broadcasts; early next season he'll hit game number 1,000 for basketball. He got his start doing play-by-play at radio station KUOM on the Twin Cities campus. Now he often volunteers as an emcee at athletic events.

For providing an upbeat image of University athletics and for tireless loyalty in volunteering, Christensen received an Alumni Service Award April 3 at the Golden Dunkers Banquet. A triple threat, Christensen emceed the evening.

An Appeal to Update Readers

You'd normally be reading a couple of Short Takes in this spot. But we pulled them to make this appeal: Would you consider making a donation to *Update*?

We hope you'll say yes for one solid reason: You can see what's in it for you. In a word, the world.

In the last few years with *Update*, you've been able to travel... back to the humanities classes taught by poet John Berryman... to northern India and women's lives in its villages... up the Mississippi with a unique urban design class... inside Minnesota's small towns... ahead to changes in store in our supermarkets, and our children's math classes.

We know from your letters that you're interested in many topics, and you appreciate in-depth writing. It turns out that what we've written for you has impressed our peers too. Over the past several years these alumni issues of *Update* have been first-place winners in national and regional competitions.

But *Update*, like the rest of the University, is now feeling the pinch of reallocation and the state's budget problems. We could use your support. What we would like to suggest is a voluntary donation of \$10 from our alumni readers. Of course, we'll gladly accept less or more than that. Your gift is tax-deductible.

We've chosen the simplest, least expensive way we know of asking for your help. Please make your check payable to University of Minnesota/Update. Our address is Update Appeal, University of Minnesota, 6 Morrill Hall, 100 Church St SE, Minneapolis MN 55455.

Thank you for your support. In return, we'll do our best to keep bringing you the world through the pages of *Update*.

—the *Update* editors

MAG/Fup1

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

UPDATE

Volume 18,
Number 3

April
1991

For Alumni, Faculty, and Staff

Eat right,
lower your
cholesterol,
live
longer.
Right?



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Volume 18, Number 3

UPDATE

April 1991

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Update welcomes ideas and letters from all readers. Write to *Update*, 6 Morrill Hall, 100 Church Street S.E., Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455, or call 612/624-6868.

The opinions expressed in *Update* do not necessarily reflect the official policies of the Board of Regents or the University administration.

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MOVING?

New name or address? Please clip the address label and send it with your changes to *Update* at the return address shown below.

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June
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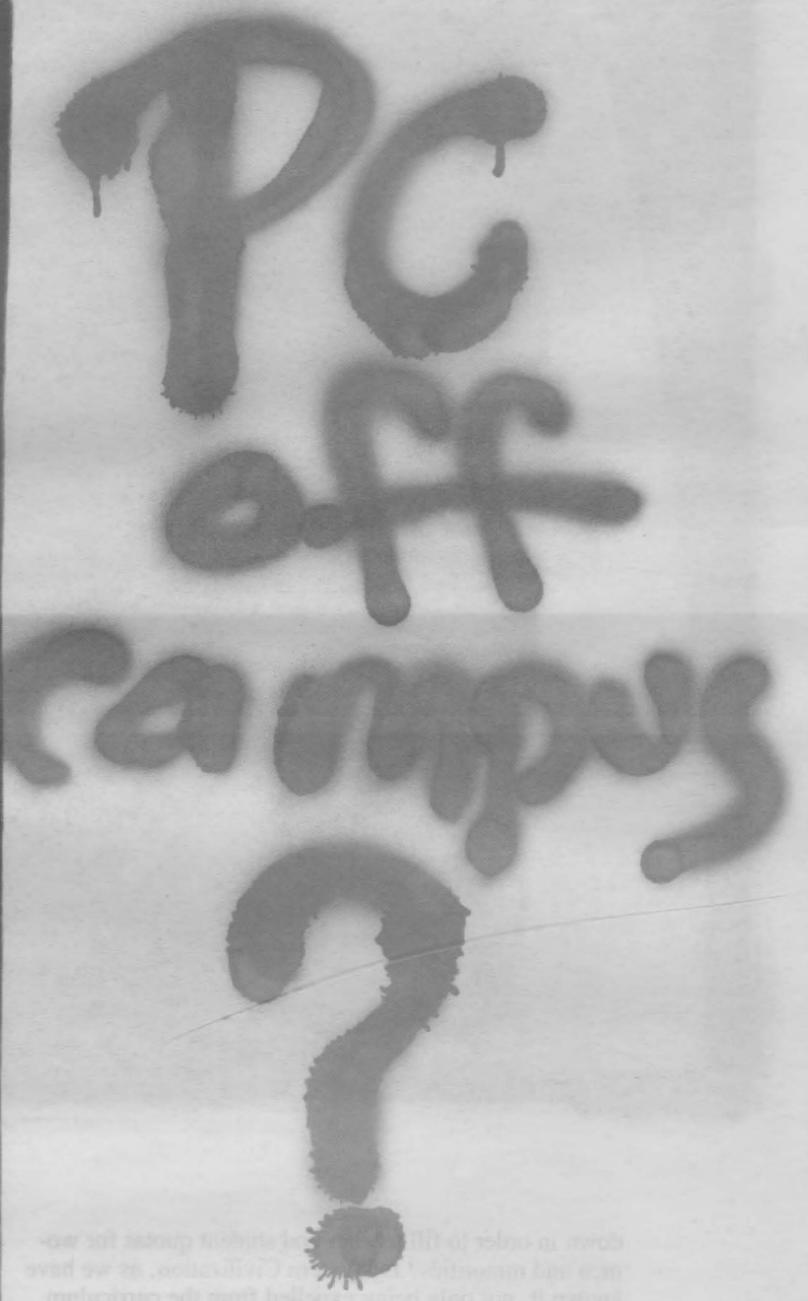
Volume 18,
Number 4

For Faculty and Staff



Norman Fruman

By Richard Broderick
Photos by Tom Foley



Suddenly, it's everywhere. The big PC debate. Articles in *Newsweek*, *New York*, *New Republic*, *Atlantic Monthly*, *New York Review of Books*, and *Commentary*, not to mention books like *The Closing of the American Mind*, *Illiberal Education*, and *Tenured Radicals*, all examining the same questions, all raising the same alarms.

Have our universities been kidnapped by left-wing faculty bent on "politicizing" the curriculum with their own brand of anti-West ideology—squelching academic freedom in the process? Are feminists, deconstructionists, and multiculturalists, having cowed colleagues and administrators into silence, now busy indoctrinating students in "politically correct" attitudes about race, gender, cultural diversity, and literary relativism? Are standards for scholarship and faculty hiring being watered



Naomi Scheman

down in order to fill teacher and student quotas for women and minorities? Is Western Civilization, as we have known it, not only being expelled from the curriculum but in actual peril from these alleged conspirators?

The answer, according to the above-mentioned articles and books, is a resounding Yes! The answer, at least according to University faculty members aligned with the National Association of Scholars (NAS), an organization founded to combat PC-ness, is a resounding, and sometimes fearful, Yes.

"You can quote me, but I don't want my name to be used," says one faculty member asked to comment on the PC debate. "Five years ago, I would have let you, but not now. It's too late." Meaning, the horse has left the barn. Run up the white flag. The PC faction has won.

Others are not ready to concede defeat. The Minnesota chapter of the NAS now boasts 60 members—up from 45 last year. Most of them work at the University.

"I have been surprised by what a politically diverse group the NAS is—especially as more and more members join," says Norman Fruman, a Twin Cities campus English professor who is the president of the state's NAS chapter. "What we all have in common is a resistance to what we see as a basic trashing of what we treasure."

To date, the University has managed to escape some of the harsher conflict like that which has convulsed Stanford, Duke, and the University of Texas, where the assignment of a book on racism as the sole text for a composition course led to a firestorm of protest—and a reversal of the decision to assign the text. But even here, the conflict has been characterized by ad hominem attacks that seem incongruous in an academic setting. Sloganeering is the preferred mode of discourse, at least in those instances when the issues have been aired publicly.

Last year's flare-up over proposed changes in the humanities curriculum for the Twin Cities campus (the humanities have been a focal point of the debate at Minnesota as elsewhere) was marked by a singularly ugly tone. One faculty member in political science likened a faculty member who supported the changes, which would have eliminated survey courses in Western civilization as a degree requirement, to "barbarians at the gate" who "dare call themselves humanists."

Responding to a comment by a humanities faculty member that the field should rightfully be considered a social science, another faculty member wrote to the *Minnesota Daily* about the new "SS Humanities"—a not-so-veiled reference to Hitler's elite forces.

"Cute, isn't it?" comments Bruce Lincoln with bitter irony. Lincoln served on the humanities departmental committee that proposed changing the curriculum.

On the other side of the divide, you hear faculty complaining—usually among themselves—that they dare not speak out on a variety of subjects for fear of being vilified as sexists, racists, homophobes, ableists, hegemonists, etc.—a laundry list of the radical left's most potent insults.

"They always attack the person, not the issue," says the faculty member who wishes to remain anonymous. "The reason people can get away with it is because universities have ceased to teach logic. If you don't have basic logic you are in no position to recognize these arguments as ad hominem."

Perhaps the rhetorical nastiness can be partially explained by the fact that both sides are arguing about issues that are only proximate causes of conflict, like a longtime couple fighting over towels on the bathroom floor when the real problem is feelings of abandonment and neglect.

The NAS faction accuses its opponents of seeking to "indoctrinate" students by "politicizing" the curriculum. In calm moments, those same people will admit that, looked at in a certain light, all education is a form of indoctrination and all curricula a political statement even if that statement is nothing more than a ratification of the status quo.

By the same token, those accused of assaulting the values and works of Western culture complain that they are about no such thing: they are merely trying to expand the curriculum to reflect demographic changes in the student body.

Yet, at the very least, these scholars aggressively question the values and assumptions of the "dominant culture" because, in part, that is what they believe

"In some ways, this is about scholars doing interesting work and those who have not kept up with their field, between productive hardworking faculty and those who are less productive."

educators should do, but also because, in part, they are members of or sympathize with groups and political ideologies hostile to "Western"—liberal bourgeois capitalist—society.

"There are two functions in education," argues Bruce Lincoln. "One is the replication of the culture, with young people indoctrinated with the opinions of society. Fundamentally, this is a very conservative mechanism.

"The other function is to develop critical skills. I think any decent education has to involve both tasks, but they contradict each other. The new [humanities] curriculum, as I read it, was an attempt to tilt in the direction of the critical rather than the replicative."

And that leads, inevitably, to a critical, rather than reverential, approach to the "canon," that much-honored, rarely read collection of Great Works which includes writing by Shakespeare, Dante, Plato, and Aristotle—what some proponents of change refer to contemptuously as DWEM's: dead white European males. Such a cavalier attitude quite naturally crawls under the skin of traditionalists.

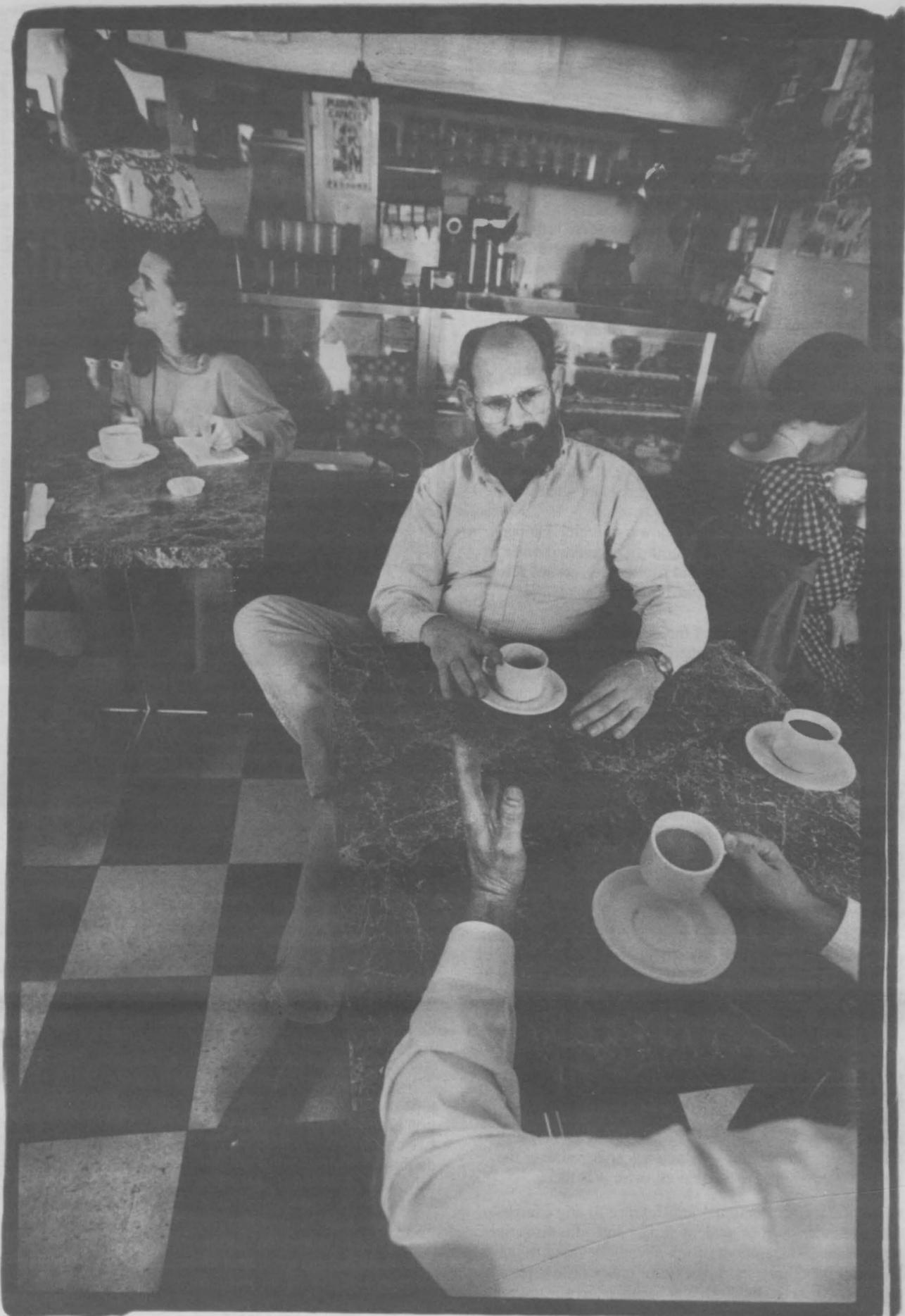
"A critical reading of Plato makes it very difficult to celebrate Athenian democracy," Lincoln notes. "Our old [humanities] course—Greek Heritage—was like a creation mythology: Greece was great, we are its heirs, ergo, we are great. If you take Plato apart seriously, you end up not just questioning him but also Athens and the system of cultural values we maintain that establish Greece as a benchmark of all that is great."

There is another element rarely discussed but which fuels the national debate. In literature, the social sciences, and the humanities, feminism and deconstructionism have gained ascendancy not just because of the machinations of "tenured radicals" but because these approaches offer juicy intellectual fodder for scholars—and equally important, provide the grist for publishable papers.

Take deconstructionism. In one form or another, deconstructionist theory has been around for 30 years, but only in the past 15 years has it come to dominate literature departments in the United States.

Why? Well, largely because the New Criticism, which dominated English departments between 1950 and 1975, had reached a dead end. With its insistence on excluding all but aesthetic considerations from the interpretation of literature, New Criticism perforce had a short shelf life, academically speaking. Deconstructionism did not so much take over literature departments as get sucked into the vacuum created when New Criticism collapsed as a vital source of scholarly discourse. That deconstructionism lends itself to a critical examination of Western values has undoubtedly added to its cachet.

Forced to survive in a publish-or-perish environment, literary scholars quite naturally flocked to a theory whose novelty not only offered new fields of research but whose intellectual foundation is open-ended—there is no "correct" interpretation of a text; there is an infinite number of ways to interpret a text; even what we define as a "text" can include nearly any form of human communication, from books to movies to postcards to traffic



Bruce Lincoln

"There are two functions in education. One is the replication of the culture. The other function is to develop critical skills. Any decent education has to involve both tasks, but they contradict each other."

signs. Yes, it will be a long time before scholars exhaust the research possibilities of deconstructionism, and that alone almost guarantees it will continue to dominate the field for years to come.

"The New Criticism had exhausted itself on the canon of American and English literature," says Norman Fruman, who finds himself in the unusual position of having objected to the domination of the New Criticism as strenuously as he now objects to deconstructionism's sway. "The isolation of literature from all things that mattered to students and readers was extremely sterile. You had people reduced to writing papers about image-patterns and things like that."

In a similar fashion, he and others note, the humanities were languishing before the arrival of the new generation of scholars with their talk of "discourses" and "privileged texts." Few people, in fact, gave much thought to the canon until it came under a perceived attack.

"In some ways, this is about scholars doing interesting work and those who have not kept up with their field, between productive hardworking faculty and those who are less productive," says Naomi Scheman, former director of women's studies. "When people's scholarship is not in touch with what is generally regarded as the most im-

portant ideas in the field, they don't do well in competition for awards or other things that recognize a work of scholarship as important."

If sloganeering and ad hominem attacks seem reminiscent of the '60s (Pigs off campus!), it is because the PC debate is reminiscent of the '60s, a secondary wave of the passions and conflicts that ripped through that decade.

That makes it easy to poke fun, especially at the positions and agitprop labels employed by the left; indeed, one of the main weapons of the anti-PC faction is ridicule. Get people laughing about "lookism" or "ableism" or "heterosexism" and you can probably keep them from examining the deeper issues.

But the debate is about serious issues. For all its side-show qualities, the current fight is about the nature and future of higher education; the purpose of a university and its relationship to society at large; even what we mean by words like *knowledge* or *learning*.

Above all, it is a fight about power—which happens to be the only thing on which both sides agree: power to determine curriculum, hire and fire faculty, award fellowships, grant tenure, advance or derail academic careers.

"The common enemy [of the academic left] is the residual power and cultural inheritance of the white male," says Norman Fruman. "All, in a sense, are attacking the influence, power, and authority of the white male, and especially of the heterosexual white male. Things can be said about us that would instantly be seen as racist and sexist if said about minorities or women."

Not white males personally, but the dominance of their worldview, interests, and hegemony on campus is indeed the target, says Naomi Scheman.

"When people who have been at the center and take their centrality as a given, an absolute, find that position challenged, they are understandably threatened and tend to accuse those challenging them of nasty things," she says.

At the University, the most obvious expression of that power struggle was last year's fight over the humanities curriculum. As a member of the curriculum committee in the College of Liberal Arts (CLA) on the Twin Cities campus, Scheman found herself caught in the middle.

"It seemed to me that the outcry about academic freedom [caused by the proposed humanities changes] was right," she says. "If there were teachers who wanted to teach them and students who wanted to take them, it was wrong to take them away . . . What in the beginning [the department] was trying to do was to take the central definition of the humanities—which has changed over the past 20 years—and make that all there was there."

Given the media's habitual indifference to any campus-related news, short of student strikes and administrative malfeasance, the amount of ink already devoted to the PC story is nothing short of extraordinary. The campuses are mostly quiet. The Gulf War managed to stir up more prowar demonstrations among students than antiwar protests. So, why now? Why the sudden interest in whether faculties are too left-wing?

"I wish I knew the answer to that," says Virginia Gray. A faculty member in political science, she chairs the CLA Assembly and lobbies for faculty at the Minnesota Legislature. "It's the question that most fascinates me."

Gray dismisses the argument, forwarded in *Tenured Radicals*, that today's university faculties are staffed with former '60s radicals turned academics—an explanation some offer for the sudden salience of the PC debate. Most of the faculty she encounters here who admit they were radical students "have matured and changed. There are not more than a handful I know of who have been radical consistently."

Those who find themselves accused of fostering political correctness favor a different explanation: that the debate represents another front in the conservative insurgency that began in 1978 and triumphed politically with the election of Ronald Reagan in 1980. And indeed, the development of the PC debate lends weight to this assessment.

The whole issue of political correctness on campus entered the national consciousness when then Secretary of Education William Bennett attacked proposed curriculum changes at Stanford. Bennett's critique of American universities has continued under his successor, Lynne Cheney, another Reagan appointee and wife of defense secretary Dick Cheney. She has announced that the Uni-



Virginia Gray

versity of Minnesota is one of the most PC institutions of higher learning in the country. Two recent books, Dinesh D'Souza's *Illiberal Education* and Roger Kimball's *Tenured Radicals*, were written by authors nurtured by conservative institutions: D'Souza at the American Heritage Foundation, Kimball at Hilton Kramer's journal, the *New Criterion*. Then there is the National Association of Scholars, formed a few years ago with the help and encouragement of a group of right-wing icons like Jeane Kirkpatrick, Irving Kristol, and Sidney Hook, and funded, in part, by conservative organizations.

"The neoconservatives have absolutely zilch to do with the Minnesota chapter," Norman Fruman says heatedly. "I am a lifelong Democrat, an old-line liberal who was responsible for bringing the first Communist to the campus where I once worked."

Nor is a right-wing reaction adequate to explain why more than 100 University faculty members signed a petition last year protesting the elimination of the Western Civ curriculum from the humanities department. It is doubtful that more than a handful would identify themselves as conservatives.

"I signed the petition because I think that undergraduates should be allowed an opportunity to read the classics

of Western literature—what we call the canon," says Virginia Gray. When the NAS sent membership invitations to everyone who signed the petition, however, she declined to join the organization, voicing a "pox on both houses" sentiment that is increasingly widespread among faculty here and elsewhere.

"I think one side is as bad as the other," she says. "A lot of areas just should not be politicized, like the curriculum, hiring, promotion, and tenure."

So far this year, the PC debate at the University has simmered on a back burner, overshadowed by concerns about budget shortfalls.

If the debate does break out in full fury, it will likely be triggered by recommendations from the Task Force on Liberal Education for the Twin Cities campus: specifically, proposals for a new "diversified core curriculum" include courses emphasizing multicultural, citizen-ethics, and international perspectives, and that issues of race, gender, ethnicity, and international perspective be included "where appropriate" in courses throughout the core curriculum.

Some faculty members fear that students, looking for the most direct route through the required courses, will soon realize they can fulfill requirements in one, two, even three areas by taking a hypothetical history course, say, in the political development of a nonwhite culture—a potential "triple dip" credit in social science, cultural diversity, and international perspective. Thus the new curriculum might encourage students to steer away from courses that emphasize Western literature, society, and politics, causing a wholesale shift in class enrollment, with all that implies.

History professor John Howe, who chairs the liberal education task force, calls these concerns "reasonable," but counters that the task force spent a lot of time trying to avoid this very problem—and is continuing to examine ways to make sure that students receive a well-rounded liberal education.

The group's calls for enhanced advising and expanded student colloquia, he says, are one way to minimize possible abuse. So is requiring students to take at least a third of their core curriculum courses in the upper division. "That will put students in the position of making decisions about course selection at different times in their academic career and intellectual development. Will a single-mindedly pragmatic approach be the norm? I doubt it," he says.

Meanwhile, the task force is also considering a recommendation that a certain number of the citizen-ethics, multicultural, and internationalist courses be taken *outside* the diversified core. "We are still meeting to respond to concerns like this," Howe says.

For the most part the PC debate, at least at the Univer-

continued on page 11

"All, in a sense, are attacking the influence, power, and authority of the white male, especially heterosexuals. Things can be said about us that would instantly be seen as racist and sexist if said about minorities or women."

WP

New

Bob Erickson Learns Fast About the



No high-level search at the University has ever gone as fast as the search for a senior vice president for finance and operations.

Seven weeks after Gordon "Gus" Donhowe died, his successor—Bob Erickson—was on the job. "The process went incredibly fast," Erickson said in April. "My wife and I still have to pinch ourselves."

Working in the public sector wasn't in Erickson's career plan until a couple of people nominated him for the University job. The more he thought and heard about it, the more exciting it sounded.

Most of Erickson's work experience was in management with Super Valu Stores from 1974 to 1989. More than most people would guess, he says, the environments at Super Valu and the University are similar.

"Super Valu is not a command structure environment," he says. "You really had to convince people to do things." The consultative process at the University is more complicated, he admits. "That's a good part of the structure. It adds to the quality of decisions. That doesn't mean it's always easy."

Learning about the University and getting to know the people he will work with have been among Erickson's top priorities in his first weeks on the job.

"It's always hard to follow someone as strong and dearly loved as Gus was," he says. "It's remarkable in light of his short tenure at the University. What I have said to people from the word go is that I won't be Gus Donhowe. Everybody has been just wonderful.

"For any manager, the test is whether the operation can run without you. Gus passed that with flying colors. He brought in a lot of good strong people. I've been very impressed with the staff he assembled."

Nobody expects Erickson to be Donhowe, but he has some important qualities in common with his predecessor. The search committee, in recommending him, praised his honesty, integrity, sensitivity, openness, and idealism.

"He talks about 'bottom line' in a way that makes you believe that he would quickly establish himself as a no-nonsense style of manager, but at the same time he is soft-spoken and the committee believes he would be most effective with 'folks' in a way that you might expect from someone raised in the small rural Minnesota community of Slayton," the committee statement says.

(Before the search committee picked Erickson as its single candidate, President Nils Hasselmo met with a prospective minority and a prospective female candidate to try to persuade them to consider the position. Although both were intrigued, in the end they informed the search committee chair, Dean Ettore Infante of the Institute of Technology, that they were not at stages of their careers when they could make a change.)

At Super Valu Erickson started the tax department, then took on budgeting and treasury responsibilities and in 1982 was elected treasurer. In 1983 he switched from the financial side to operations as vice president for market development, responsible for new store development and construction. In 1988 he became vice president for corporate strategic planning.

Erickson also has wide outside interests and extensive civic and volunteer commitments. He is president of the Bloomington Port Authority, responsible for the public financing part of the megamall project, and has been active with the Citizens League and the Walk-In Counseling Center.

In an unusual move for someone who had moved fast up a corporate ladder, Erickson left Super Valu in 1989 to take time for travel, study, and enjoying his family.

His first trip was to Africa, on a tour called To Timbuktu and Back, entirely within the country of Mali. "It's a Muslim country predominantly, and very poor," he says. "That gave me a whole different window on the world." Back in Minnesota last winter, he took a University course on medieval Islam.

Until he took the vice presidential job, he was planning to teach a course in the Carlson School of Management this summer. A University graduate with bachelor's and master's degrees, he calls management professor Glen Berryman one of his mentors.

Other trips last year were a bicycling trip to New Zealand with his wife, Nancy, and seven weeks in Europe with Nancy and their sons, Jay and Chad.

"Our children are 10 and 15," he says. "You either take and spend some time with them at this juncture, or you don't. Now when I'm trying to hit the ground running at the University, I don't feel guilty if I'm not so accessible."

Erickson's days on campus typically start between 7:00 and 7:15 and end at 6:00. Often he has evening commitments, sometimes three or four evenings in a row, and weekend meetings. "Sometimes the only times you can find for a meeting are early, late, or on weekends," he says. "Sue Markham [physical plant director] and I had a meeting for four hours Saturday on steam plant issues."

After a year and a half when his time was his own, Erickson now faces a tight schedule that is mostly set for him. "Eighty percent of my schedule is booked before the month starts. It makes you exercise a lot of discipline just to keep things moving."

But Erickson makes sure he doesn't spend all his time in his Morrill Hall office. "I don't think you can manage an operation by sitting in this office and having people parade in and out," he says. In this respect, he says, his style is similar to Donhowe's. "He actively believed in getting out and visiting people. He was fairly informal. I may be even a little more informal."

Erickson's staff meetings have rotated to different locations under finance and operations: at 1919 University Avenue one week, at Printing and Graphic Arts the next. In addition, he has "started something Mike Wright used very successfully" at Super Valu. "Every couple of weeks, I have 10 people selected at random in for box lunches—a mixture of people, maybe a printer, maybe somebody from the steam plant. I want to find out what

their concerns are and try to answer their questions.

"Each of us has a job to do, and each job is inherently just as important as any other job. What a good manager does is create a climate so that people can do their jobs in a way they can feel good about, give them opportunities for growth, and make sure their contributions are recognized and rewarded."

Besides getting to know the people who report to him and those in finance and operations units, Erickson has been meeting with people across the University. "I have appointments to meet with all the deans. We have a schedule to get out to the other campuses."

His other top priority has been the legislature. One week after he stepped into his job, he appeared before a legislative committee. "That forces you to sit down and learn at an accelerated pace," he says. "Nick LaFontaine, Donna Peterson, and Dave Berg were all very, very helpful."

In his crash course on the University, one thing that impressed him most was the size of the University's research enterprise. "To me it was a revelation," he says. "I am a lifelong resident of Minnesota, I've been active in civic affairs. I knew the University did research, but I had no idea of the magnitude."

In the past fiscal year, as Erickson told legislators, the University received \$229 million in research funding, most of it money from outside Minnesota. "If the University weren't here, that money wouldn't come in," he says. The money created 6,000-7,000 jobs.

Ericksen comes to the University at a time when it is committed to a \$60 million reallocation, and the biggest chunk of the \$9 million in cuts from central administration will be in his area. "We've got a lot of work cut out for us," he says.

By now, the legislature may have decided on the University's 1991-93 budget. In April Erickson was expecting that the University would fare better with the legislature than it did in Governor Arne Carlson's budget. "We've seen some expressions of support," he says. "They recognize what a major undertaking this reallocation and restructuring is. It's almost unique in Minnesota history, a major institution voluntarily undertaking that massive a plan."

Even if the legislature gives the University more than the governor's budget, he says, "taking any cut from our base is going to be very, very difficult."

How can people who support the University make a difference? "It's important for every member of the University community to actively communicate to all the people they know, their families and friends, about the University," he says.

"We too often assume that everybody knows the things we know. If all of us would take the opportunity to communicate, we could substantially increase awareness of the University and its unique role. That can only help us."

"We're not a perfect institution, and we never will be. We have to communicate that we're willing to look at our problems and see what we can do to make ourselves better," he says. In talking with people at the University, he says, "almost universally they say, 'Yeah, we've got problems, but we're going to solve them.'"

"It would have been nice to come in when we didn't have to worry about budget cuts, but we have to take life as it's given to us. We also have an environment where we're willing to look at some tough issues that perhaps would not be addressed in another environment."

"I'm very challenged, and I know I will be substantially challenged for quite a period of time. But you get a sense of things. The job just feels right for me."

By Maureen Smith

June Anderson heads the food services in Twin Cities campus dorms. From her years of feeding crowds, she's evolved a simple philosophy: Be ready for surprises. Still, the tiny-tuna caper caught her off guard.

The time: last summer. The occasion: lunch for Olympic Festival athletes and coaches. Tuna salad was on the menu, so a sponsor had donated four cases of tuna—four cases of 6-ounce, home-size cans. Now, a home-size can compares to a cafeteria-size can the way a stamp compares to, say, a dictionary.

"We didn't even have a can opener to open them," she says with a laugh.

This summer Anderson is in charge of feeding the athletes and coaches staying on the Twin Cities campus during the International Special Olympics July 19 to 27. Thanks to the small-can episode, this time she has stressed that food donations must come in institutional size.

Although five other schools—Augsburg, Bethel, St. Catherine's, Macalester, and St. Thomas—also will be hosts, the University will receive the largest contingent. Four dorms and their respective dining facilities on the Minneapolis campus will house and feed some 4,600 guests.

If Anderson is daunted by the prospect, it didn't show during an interview last month. *Prepared* seemed more like it. "We had our first full committee meeting the night before the U.S. Olympic Festival started last year," Anderson says.

Menus for the three meals each day plus a late supper on more than half the days come from the standing offerings of University Food Services. "We have enough flair on our current standard menu" to appeal to international tastes, Anderson says. "We do a lot of stir-fries, Italian, Mexican. We think our menus are quite broad to start with."

There was no search for the recipe for, say, a Zimbabwe hotdish, she says. "The thing is, even if we attempted to cook exotic food, the result wouldn't be the same. Our beef is totally different from beef available in other countries. Our philosophy is, we'll do what we do and do it well."

All the same, some adjustments are being made. Rice and broth-based soups will be served at all meals, and whitefish will be served at breakfast. Special condiments, such as fish sauce or coriander, will be set out in each dining room so guests can modify dishes to their own tastes. The Olympic Organizing Committee has stressed that pork should be identified in several different languages. And, Anderson adds, "Coaches said, 'No dried eggs!'"

Although athletes representing 90 countries will attend, "You have to remember," she says, "50 percent of the athletes will be American." Food Services knows American athletes. "We do the training table for the football team, plus basketball and crew people," Anderson says. "Carbohydrates are bumped way up—things like pasta, rice. And sugar is down because it's fast, quick energy and they want food for sustained energy," she says.

"From listening, we know [the Special Olympic athletes] are healthy eaters. And their coaches are probably with them. Last summer they were, and the athletes ate very smart."

Knowing what to serve, and how to fix it, are just the beginning of Anderson's preparations. Getting and storing the groceries these menus take is another matter entirely. "Our coolers and freezers aren't set up to store a lot, so we overfill them. We're going to be running to the max."

Making Pioneer Hall, normally closed for the summer, ready for guests is one of the most challenging parts, she says. That kitchen is not air-conditioned, and its appliances will be overloaded. "Last summer we had refrigeration people standing by—they babysat our generators." Even when the Olympic Festival opened on what turned out to be the two hottest days of the summer, there wasn't a breakdown in Pioneer.

Collaboration was tremendous last year, Anderson says. Food Stores, the University's own supermarket, stayed open over the weekend and ran extra deliveries. Student Temporary Services provided extra kitchen help.

"We're going to need some talented students to come in again this year," Anderson says. And, she says, they'll need to be available for the entire time. "It's going to be so intense we're not going to have the time to train new people."

During the Special Olympics Anderson wears a beeper while she makes a circuit of the four campus kitchens. "I could use a scooter!" she says with a laugh. Curiosity, not lack of confidence, makes her do it. She wants to see what her people are dealing with. "I want to be on hand in case they have questions. And in case people can't get to the phone—it gets that busy."

The first 48 hours are the proving grounds. "After two days you'll have a feeling for what entrees are preferred. We'll know if they like the casseroles better than the solid meat," Anderson says. "Supervisors will call in and ask us to scale up the recipe, say, for spaghetti sauce." Recipes are stored on computer in Anderson's office. Last summer planners guessed high and had to cut down on quantities cooked for each meal.

All the hard work is appreciated in the dining room, Anderson says. "The athletes were very gracious to the front of the house" during the Olympic Festival last year, she says. "It's going to be exciting and rewarding being around international special athletes. People are going to lose their hearts. In fact, we're telling people to be prepared for hugs. If you don't like being touched, maybe you don't want to be out in front in the dining room."

"We've never had a group this large and international," Anderson says. Yet, she says, "we have a base of experience to draw on." Teachers from Japan and Sweden stay every summer; besides the Olympic Festival athletes last summer, her people also cooked for mem-

bers of an international association of home economists, which held its annual meeting on the Twin Cities campus.

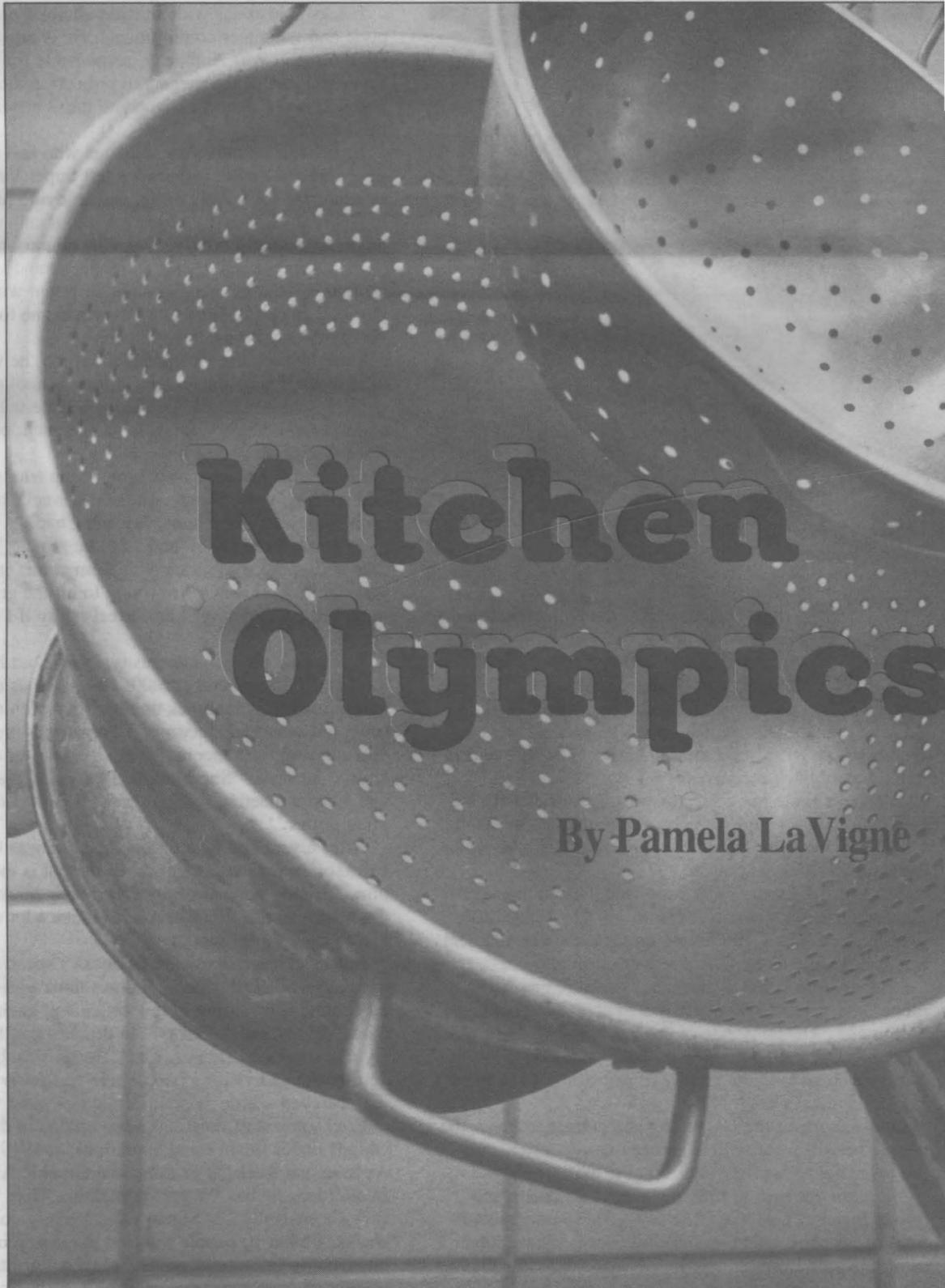
"I have total confidence in the staff," she says. "We always function well under a challenge." ■



TOM FOLEY

Crowd-size cooking takes crowd-size pots. June Anderson is gearing up to feed the 4,600 athletes and coaches staying in Twin Cities campus dorms during the Special Olympics July 19-27.

TOM FOLEY



Hey, What's Cookin'?

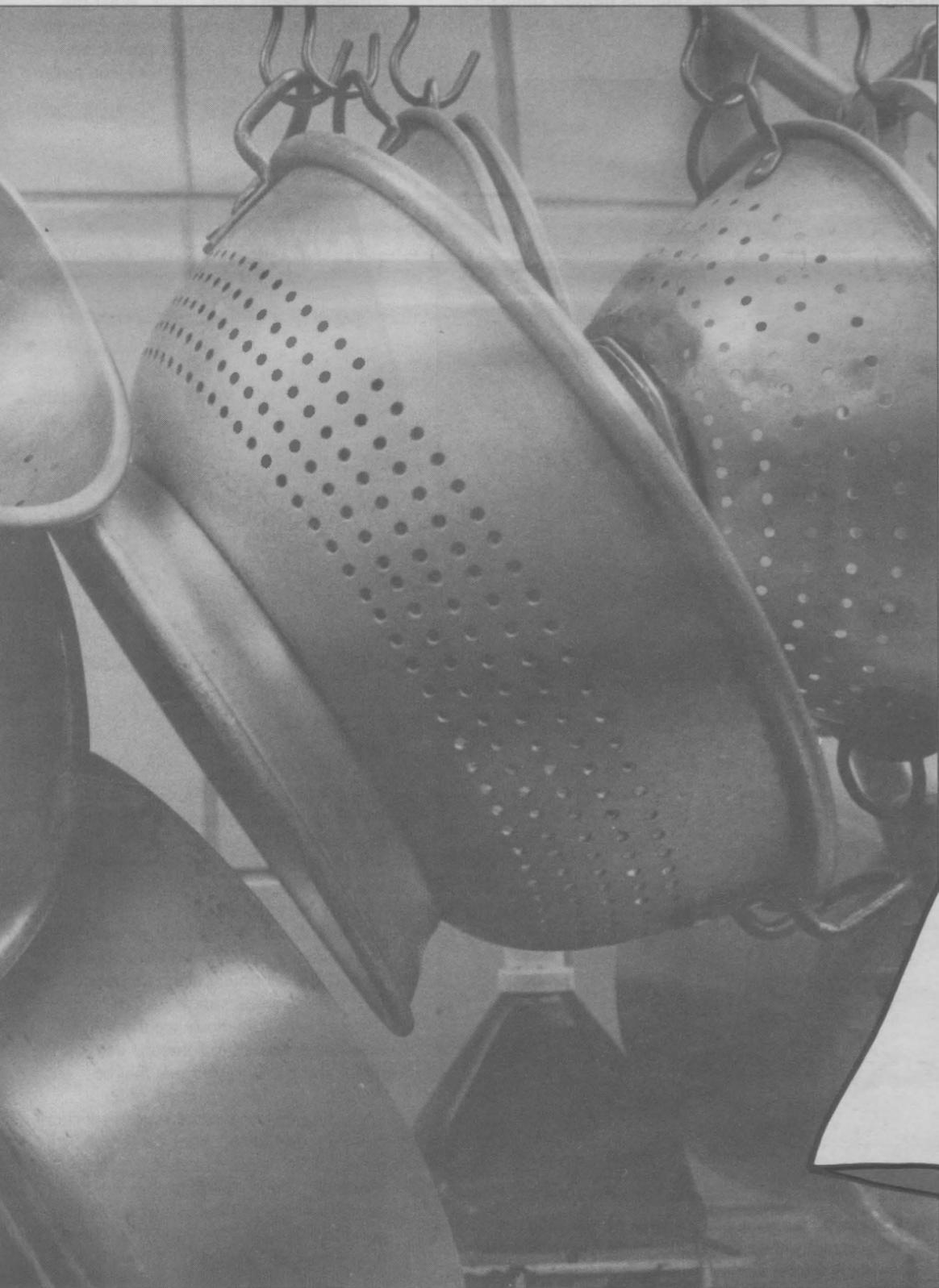
Say you're expecting 3,500 people for dinner and you want to serve them, oh, veggie lasagna, lamb curry, and pollock with broccoli and cheese. For veggies, you want a nice variety (company's coming, after all), so you plan braised celery and mushrooms, plus something simple, say, a couple of frozen mixed vegetable combos named after places like Normandy and California. Your guests want to see those carbs too, so you decide on rice, steak fries, and rounds of pita bread. Naturally, you'll put out salad fixings. And as for dessert, you pick colorful, healthful frozen yogurt and fresh fruit.

Check June Anderson's grocery lists (right) for the quantities she recommends for your crowd. On second thought, how about a potluck? —

- 217 pans of lasagna
- 652 lb. of lamb curry
- 815 lb. of pollock
- 217 lb. of celery and mushrooms
- 152 pkgs. frozen vegies
- 326 lb. steamed Rice
- 870 lb. steak fries
- 28 pkgs. pita

- 21 lb. celery
- 28 lb. chopped eggs
- 35 lb. cauliflower buds
- 38 lb. sliced cucumbers
- 42 lb. carrot sticks
- 87 lb. tomatoes
- 219 lb. shredded lettuce

- 870 bananas
- 230 lb. green grapes
- 327 lb. cubed watermelon
- 327 lb. cubed cantalope
- 28 gals. frozen strawberry yogurt



Trying to grade exams on the last day of finals, English professor Adam Warren is disturbed by rock music from frat house stereos. He calls the campus police.

Campus cop Peggy O'Neill knows who Warren is. He is "so distinguished that even the football coach might have recognized his name." But somebody wants him dead. By the time O'Neill arrives in his Frye Hall office, Warren has been murdered.

That's the story in *Amends for Murder*, a mystery by M. D. Lake. Any similarity to actual persons is, of course, purely coincidental, but the author is a University faculty member and the setting, he admits, is the Twin Cities campus.

"This is definitely Frye Hall," Scandinavian studies professor Allen Simpson says in his Folwell Hall office. Although his publisher persuaded him to use a pen name to obscure his male identity, Simpson makes it no secret that he is M. D. Lake. *Amends for Murder* and *Cold Comfort*, his two published paperback novels, will be followed by *Poisoned Ivy* next March.

The fictional university in the novels has an Old Campus and a New Campus, divided by a river, and a Farm Campus. Although the geography is familiar, Simpson rearranges buildings for his own purposes. In the novels, all the liberal arts are on the Old Campus, the sciences and a supercomputer center on the New Campus. "In my campus it's a symbolic split. I put all the things I feel threatened by over on that other campus," he says.

"I've also put a campanile on my campus," he says. "I went to Berkeley, and I really think a campus needs a campanile."

Mystery Solved:

The Professor Did It

By Maureen Smith

"She was my next-door neighbor in Prospect Park," he says. "I was an adult raising a family, and she was the kid next door. The next thing I knew, she was a campus cop." Metcalf gave him a lot of her time and let him ride along in her squad car as she patrolled from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m., the dog watch.

"Since I got everything I know about being a campus cop from a policewo-

man, it would have been less than generous to turn around and make my hero a man," he says. How much is Peggy O'Neill like Regan Metcalf? "Not very much. Just professionally," Simpson says. "Where I got more of Peggy is from my wife, who was in the navy five years, and my daughter, who's an engineer and a very strong person."

Parts of Simpson himself show up in

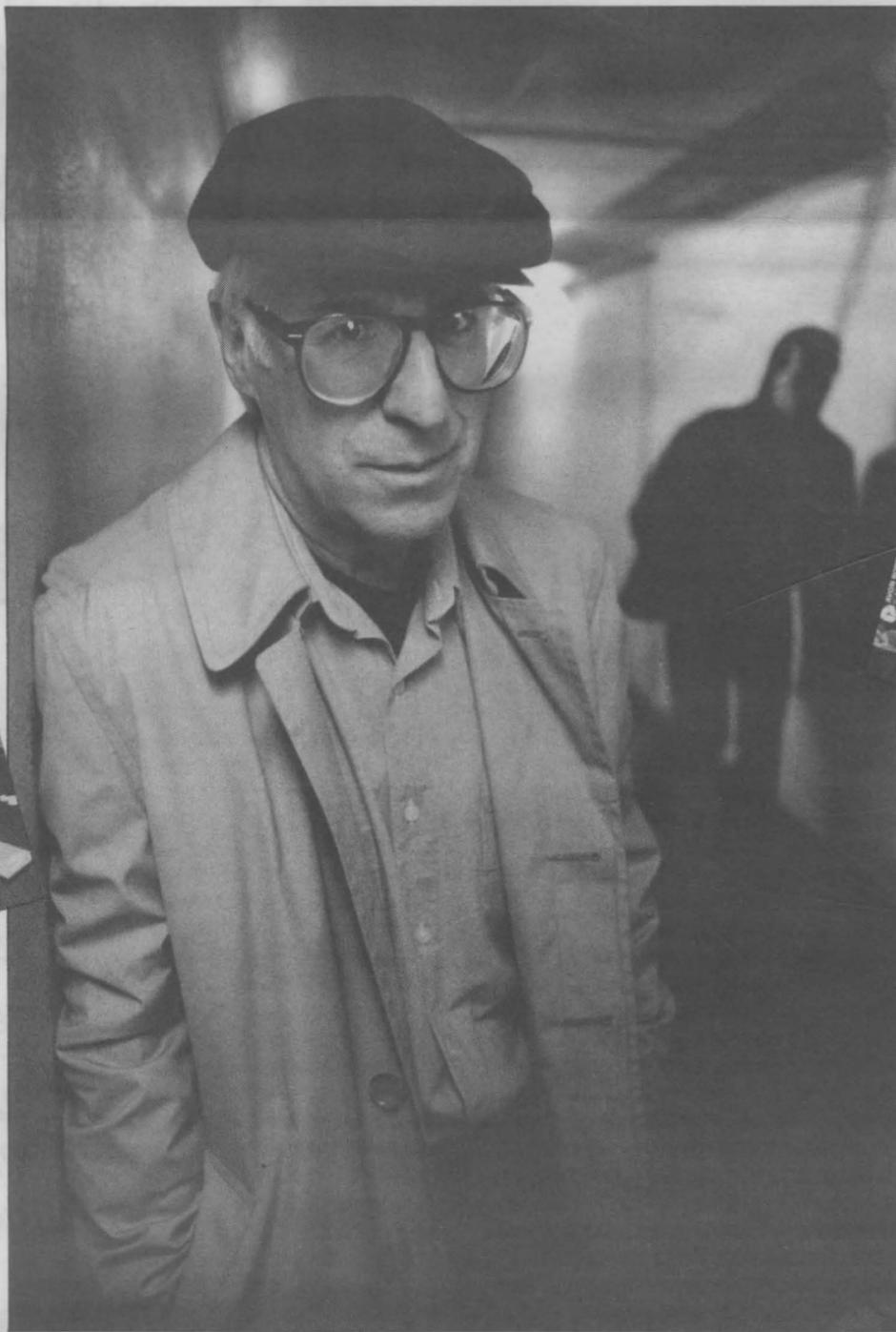
his characters, even the murderers. "One colleague said, 'I think every one of the major characters is you, Allen,' and he's right. I can't really get into a mystery until I find myself in the murderer. I have meanness and jealousy in my nature, and I can put those into my bad guys. I can put the good parts, the generous parts, into the good characters. Peggy I love."

Writing in a woman's voice has been no problem for Simpson. "I write from that great overlap" between male and female, he says. What's harder for him is that Peggy is only 30. "There's a Peggy way of talking," he says. "There are times when I try to let her speak Allen Simpson, and those words have to be bleeped off the screen."

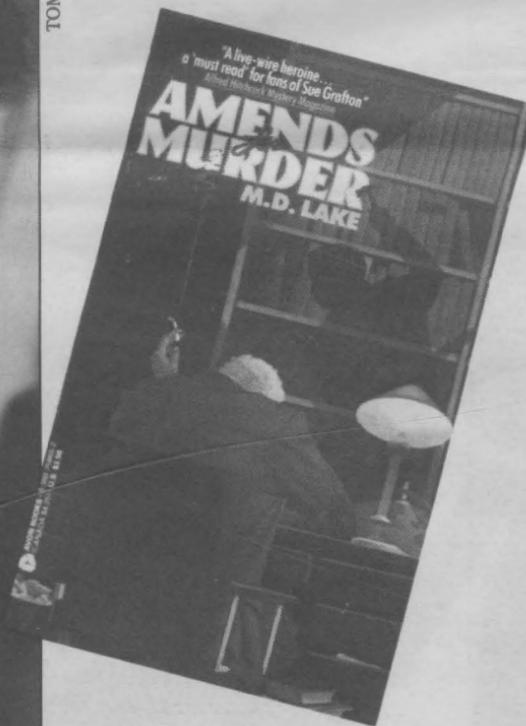
Academic colleagues have been surprisingly supportive of his mystery writing, Simpson says. "It's an educated crowd that reads mysteries."

Simpson doesn't announce to his classes that he writes mysteries, but some of his students know. "I feel uneasy talking about it, but on the other hand I am quite proud of it," he says. "I think it's made me a better teacher of literature. I've learned a lot about narrative. The difference between reading and writing is really quite great. What the reader finds in a book is quite a different thing from what the writer puts there."

As a paperback writer, Simpson has to



TOM FOLEY



Bits and pieces of real people turn up in the novels. One of the suspects in *Cold Comfort* is an astronomy professor known for his Star of Bethlehem lecture, but he doesn't resemble Karlis Kaufmanis in other ways.

The fictional sleuth, Peggy O'Neill, is an appealing blend of tough and soft. Why a female protagonist? Simpson says he decided on a campus police officer because he wanted someone quite different from a professor, and he knew Regan Metcalf, now a lieutenant with University Police.

Scandinavian studies professor Allan Simpson, a.k.a. mystery writer M. D. Lake, creates a fictional university in his books, using the geography of the Twin Cities campus but rearranging the buildings. The tunnel system on the East Bank figures in his upcoming third novel, *Poisoned Ivy*. West Bank, called New Campus, is featured in his second novel, *Cold Comfort*.

do a lot of pushing of his own work. "I've become a schmoozer. I never was that before," he says.

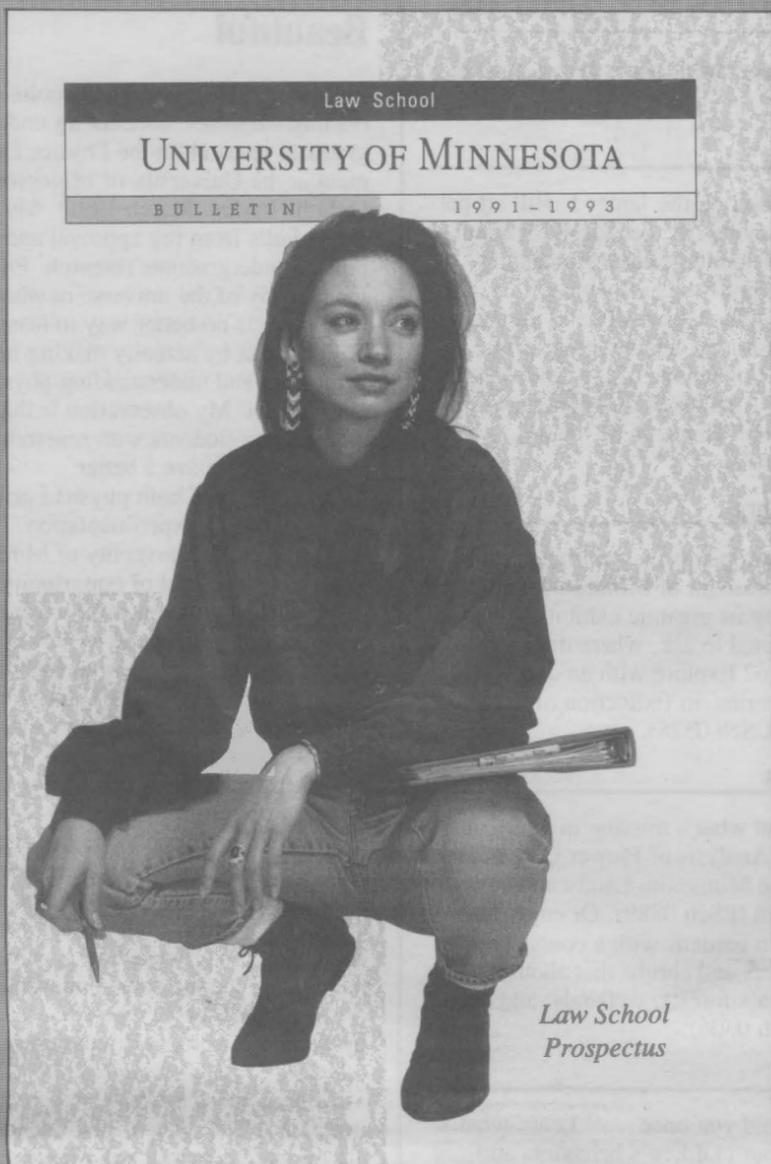
"Mystery writers go to conventions. We network."

To boost sales a little, Simpson and his family and friends turn his books face out whenever they find them in bookstores. "Sometimes, alas, we have to turn another book sideways," he says. "We choose somebody we think has been overexposed," someone already famous and preferably dead, maybe Agatha Christie or Conan Doyle.

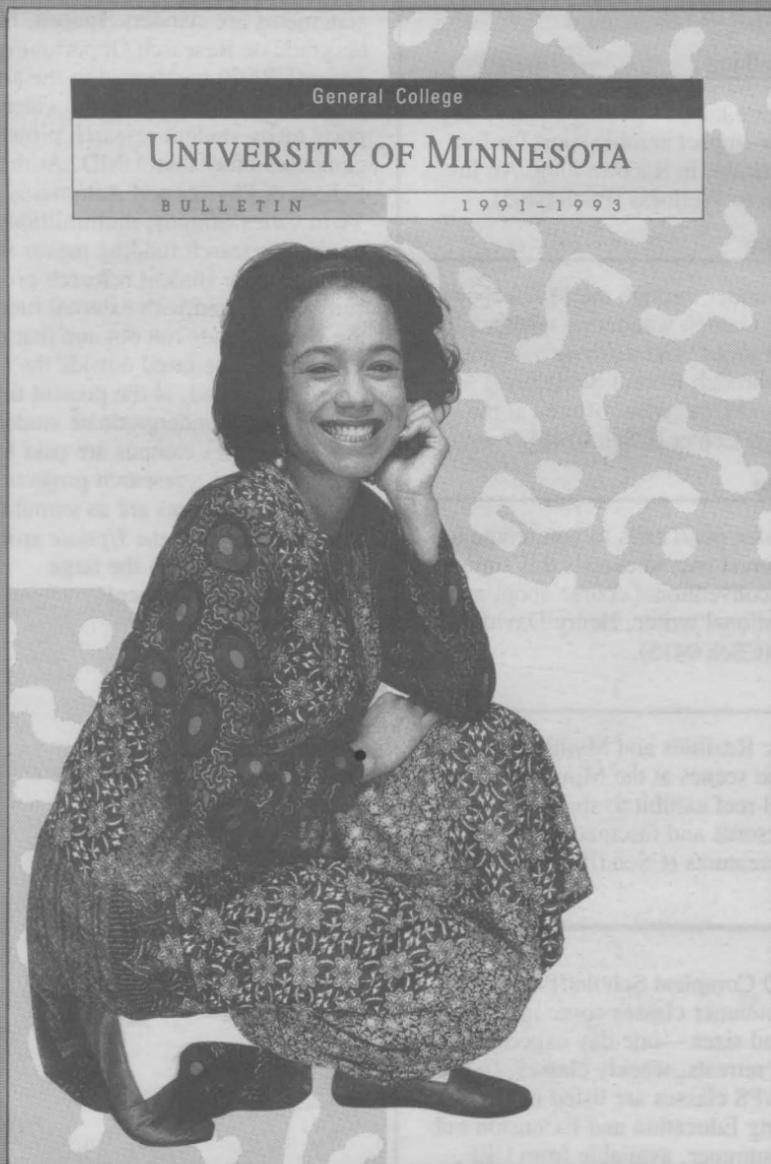
Getting to know other mystery writers has been one of the great thrills for Simpson. "I've never met such a generous group of people. Your friends among mystery writers literally hurt when you get a bad review. We know for whom the bell tolls."

Judging a Look by its Cover

By Sue Beaton



Law School Prospectus



It looks like a magazine cover. But the box at the top of the page says University of Minnesota . . . and General College. It's a 1991-92 college bulletin.

Getting readers' attention, then pulling them into the book, is what cover design is meant to do. It is planned, purposeful, and consistent. The General College bulletin cover is not just a one-time "look" for a single publication; it is a look that can be used across the entire collection of student publications.

The main objective of the new design system, says graphic designer Dianne Yanovick, is to attract the "high-quality, diverse students" the University wants to attract.

The student publications series includes 25 collegiate bulletins, more than 40 brochures, 4 handbooks, 4 class schedules, a handful of newsletters, and miscellaneous other publications. The pieces the University sends to prospective students, high school counselors, and students enrolled at other colleges and universities are ads—they are recruiting tools.

The visual elements of the new design—background grid, masthead, photograph—are repeated on each cover, but each publication retains its own unique identity. The look sends the message "University of Minnesota," and it is flexible enough to be used for at least seven years without becoming outdated.

University Relations and other academic and administrative units joined Student Support Services in selecting a designer last fall. After narrowing the field to three design firms, Barbara Foster, then project manager, now senior publications executive in Student Financial Aid, called the group together to make the final selection. Yanovick & Associates got the job.

Dianne Yanovick, principal, asked each group member to facilitate a survey on how the University community perceives itself—information directly tied to what the design should reflect about the University. This effort eventually involved some 150 students, faculty, and staff, who agreed on five key attributes that describe the University: empowering, community, prestigious, magnetic, responsive.

Yanovick's design purposefully shows these attributes. It is planned for flexibility of application, from page size to colors, photographs, and print techniques. It is consistent in the way it demonstrates the colleges and programs as part of one, unified university.

Each publication cover has a two- or four-part grid. Color and pattern within the grid will change from book to book, but consistency comes from the strong visual image of the grid itself.

Individual identity comes from the masthead, which contains the new University wordmark, the college name or publication title, and the circulation years of that edition. The masthead appears at the top of the page so that the

most important information can be seen at a glance, even when displayed in a rack.

The key to pulling readers inside is the cover photograph. "The goal," says Steve Baker, assistant director of Student Support Services, "is to get people to open the book." The cover photograph, he says, projects what the University wants to say about itself, and about the type of students it enrolls: "This student is empowered. This student is having fun. This student likes where they are. You only have a matter of seconds." Each publication will have a different cover photo that, in this first evolution, features a single student from head to toe, placed over the grid and sometimes bumping into the masthead.

Typically, college publications rely on color photographs that feature a couple of students representing a diverse community, with prominent buildings in the background. That is clearly not the objective of the new design system. "We are not trying to present a campus scene," says Baker. "We are admitting from the start that our goal is not to represent the institution [in a single photo]. We are trying to capture feeling."

This new system relies on black-and-white photography—it's cheaper than color—although in better budget years, the flexibility of the design allows the use of color. Setting up the cover photo is less complicated than doing a campus scene because it will typically be shot in a studio and feature only one student. The culturally diverse nature of the University community will come through the collection of pieces.

For college bulletins, each college selects three students, arms them with props, and sends them to Tom Foley, photographer for University Relations. Foley prefers that students come in groups because they kid around with each other and get a little goofy, especially if they know each other.

Special effects, such as duotones, silhouetting, or shadows, may be used to alter the look of the cover photograph. In two years when it is time to revise and reprint the bulletins, the cover may change to include a second person, it may merely show head and shoulders, it may be a very tight close-up on a face.

Flexibility also comes in the use of color and paper. The first evolution of the bulletins uses a metallic ink, and some of the class schedules may use neon inks. Whenever possible and practical, paper is being specifically chosen to fit into the University's recycling program.

So, is the new design system advertising for the University? You bet it is. It's the packaging that attracts prospective students, enticing them to take a look inside. Opening the book opens their minds to possibilities at the University of Minnesota. ■

Sue Beaton is an editor in University Relations.

Law student Tish Keahna (top), General College student Samirya Strong

Compleatly Appealing



Courses

By Ginny Hanson

Last summer Karen Hoelscher of Shoreview was looking for something that would bring her family together for a weekly activity. Her 14-year-old son Tony had taken an art class in school and was eager to try more. "We invited grandma and grandpa and my brother to join us in a Compleat Scholar course called Using Drawing in Everyday Life," Hoelscher says.

Her parents were easy to sell on the idea. Although they live in Minnesota during the summer, they winter in Arizona where they frequently take community education classes.

"Tony delighted in sharing this new interest and knowledge with his family," Hoelscher says. "And the experience really opened our eyes to artistic possibilities the rest of us, as adults, had buried."

Looking through the Compleat Scholar bulletin of noncredit courses is like paging through a wishbook. Like the Hoelscher clan, most of us can't get through it without finding something that sparks a new interest or rekindles an old one. By this summer, nearly 5,000 people will have enrolled in some 200 courses offered this year through the Compleat Scholar program and its sister program, the Practical Scholar.

"The courses attract people of all ages," says Sue Lindoo, director of both programs. "The Compleat Scholar program offers the best in the tradition of liberal arts disciplines and appeals to people who want to expand their worlds and discuss ideas, or to pick up on a topic of interest they may not have had time for during formal education. The Practical Scholar provides courses for people who are more interested in the pragmatic side of life—in learning skills and solving problems in their personal, academic, and working environments.

"We feel very good about what this type of education brings to the community," says Lindoo. "The people who come to our courses are taking advantage of the best resources of the University—its scholars. We can put in front of them

personable instructors who are personally involved in research and can give them an in-depth experience in the topic. We can offer courses that provide deeper understanding of world events and issues that are facing our society, as well as courses that assist people in living fully."

Sometimes students find a bit of both. Bonnie Boller-Gormley and five friends, who have known each other since high school, were looking for two things—a weekend get-away and an opportunity to expand their perspectives on women's issues. They found both in last February's Compleat Scholar class, An Anthropological Approach to Women and Power, presented as a weekend retreat in Wilder Forest.

"The instructor's lectures and the films provided a cultural and historical framework for us," Boller-Gormley says. But more than that, "there was a richness to the discussions we had together. The women in the class represented a wide variety of occupational, educational, and generational experiences, and in this informal atmosphere there was an openness to sharing that was very valuable."

"I like teaching these classes because the students are very engaged," says instructor Sharon Doherty, a Ph.D. candidate in cultural anthropology. "People take these classes for the most part out of curiosity rather than for credentials," she says. Without the pressure of grades, there is "freedom to explore."

The Compleat Scholar/Practical Scholar programs were developed four years ago when Extension's informal classes and the noncredit courses of Continuing Education for Women were consolidated. Lindoo describes the results as "a stronger program overall, challenging courses of the highest quality, and a wider community audience." In 1989 the new, combined program was awarded a special Creative Programming Award by the National University Continuing Education Association.

"One of the things the Compleat Scholar does best is to pair the University's resources with what is happening in the community," Lindoo says. "The metropolitan area abounds with opportunities for cooperative programming, and we collaborate with many institutions—the Walker Art Center, Minneapolis Institute of Arts, the Minnesota Zoo, to name a few. This combination of community resources and the expertise of University faculty provides some of the most satisfying experiences."

If last fall's surveys are any indication, the program certainly lives up to its motto: "Learning that stimulates and satisfies." Fully half of the students then enrolled had attended previous courses, and many more said they were eager to enroll again.

It's never too late to learn, says Lindoo. "One of our favorite surprises was finding that several people over the age of 60 had registered for last fall's Practical Scholar class, Perfectionism and Procrastination."

Ginny Hanson, an editor in University Relations, surveyed three centuries of chamber music in a Compleat Scholar course this spring.

Ripe for the Picking

Summer Selections from A to Z

Art

An exhibit on the James J. Hill art collection provides the backdrop for examining how wealthy, late 19th-century American collectors influenced U.S. art museums. The University and the Minnesota Historical Society present the class Art Collections of the Gilded Age: European Art Comes to America, at the James J. Hill House in St. Paul (CSch 0157).

Dinosaurs

The hot topic of the summer! As the Science Museum of Minnesota continues assembling its gigantic exhibit, again we are prompted to ask, where did all the dinosaurs go? Explore with an expert some of the theories, in Extinction of the Dinosaurs (CSch 0528).

Flowers

Find out what's missing in your garden with Analysis of Flower Garden Design at the Minnesota Landscape Arboretum (PSch 0889). Or enjoy nature's own gardens with a course on the wildflowers and shrubs that abound in Minnesota's forests, wetlands, and prairies (CSch 0506).

Kids

"If I told you once..." Learn what's behind your children's behaviors and some techniques for handling summer squabbles, in Managing Children's Behavior (PSch 0832).

Racewalking

"Jogger's knees" getting to you? Try a new low-impact aerobic sport for fun or competition, in Racewalking: An Introduction to Wellness (PSch 0805).

Sculpture

Ever wander through the Minneapolis Sculpture Garden wondering what sculpture is all about? Get a whole new perspective through Recent Sculpture: Moving and Otherwise, offered at the Walker Art Center (CSch 0148).

Thoreau

If Walden pond calls to you, come to Wilder Forest two weekends this summer for an unconventional course about an unconventional writer, Henry David Thoreau (CSch 0415).

Zoo

Sharks: Realities and Myths takes you behind the scenes at the Minnesota Zoo's new coral reef exhibit to study one of the most fearsome and fascinating of the world's creatures (CSch 0530).

The 50 Compleat Scholar/Practical Scholar summer classes come in many shapes and sizes—one-day experiences, weekend retreats, weekly classes, field trips. CS/PS classes are listed in the Continuing Education and Extension bulletin for summer, available from CEE, 612/624-2388. For the Compleat Scholar newsletter or information about specific classes, call 612/624-8880.

Small—and Big—Is Beautiful

I was both pleased and disappointed after reading the article concerning undergraduate research in the Physics Department at the University of Minnesota-Duluth (*Update* March 1991). My pleasure results from my approval and support of undergraduate research. Physics is the study of the universe in which we live; there is no better way to learn physics than by actually making measurements and understanding physical phenomena. My observation is that undergraduate students with research experience usually have a better understanding of both physical principles and methods of experimentation. I am pleased that the University of Minnesota is offering this kind of opportunity.

My disappointment results from the poor performance of the writers and editors of *Update* who seem to feel that positive reporting about UMD requires negative reporting about the Twin Cities campus and other universities. The article repetitively states that undergraduate research opportunities are only available in "small departments like the one at UMD." "Big departments are generally much more interested in research for graduate students" and "the Twin Cities campus and Northwestern... wouldn't have given me the same opportunities" are several of the stereotypes presented in the article without discussion or rebuttal.

At best, these kinds of statements are irrelevant. The value of the undergraduate research program at UMD is self-evident, regardless of activities at the Twin Cities campus. At worst, these statements are slanders. Indeed, the Undergraduate Research Opportunities Program (UROP) mentioned in the article is a University-wide program, which supports many student research projects at campuses other than UMD. At the School of Physics and Astronomy on the Twin Cities campus, multimillion dollar external research funding means that most of these student research projects can be extended with external funds after the UROP funds run out and that other students can be hired outside the UROP program. Indeed, at the present time more than 30 undergraduate students on the Twin Cities campus are paid for work on physics research projects. Many of their experiences are as stimulating as those described in the *Update* article, despite (or because of) the large-department environment.

Marvin Marshak
Physics professor
Twin Cities campus

PEOPLE

Twin Cities

A one-act comic opera, "Harmoonia," by alumnus Stephen Paulus, with libretto by English professor **Michael Dennis Browne**, was performed on tour this spring by Opera Iowa, the educational touring ensemble sponsored by Des Moines Metro Opera. Browne and Paulus have collaborated on a number of works.

Robert Bruininks, professor of educational psychology in the College of Education, has been awarded the first Emma M. Birkmaier Professorship in Educational Leadership. The three-year award, established in 1990, is made possible through a gift from the Birkmaier estate, gifts by college alumni and friends, and a matching gift from the Permanent University Fund.

Morse-Alumni Award winners for outstanding contributions to undergraduate education include, on the Twin Cities campus, **Frederick Cooper**, classical and Near Eastern studies and art history; **Nina Graves**, pharmacy; **Warren Ibele**, mechanical engineering; **Carol Miller**, General College; **Joan Nassauer**, landscape architecture; **Thomas Soulen**, plant biology; **Bert Swanson**, horticultural science; and **Susan Ubbelohde**, architecture.

Dianne Danov, assistant director of financial aid, chaired the Student Loan Counseling Task Force in the Minnesota Association of Financial Aid Administrators during the 1990-91 school year.

Educational psychology professor **Stan Deno** has been named Teacher Educator of the Year by the Council for Exceptional Children and Merrill Publishing Company. The award recognizes contributions to the training of special education teachers.

Three faculty members—**Luis Ramos-Garcia** of Spanish and Global Campus, **Guillermo Rojas** of Chicano studies, and **Gerald Torres** of the Law School—are listed in *Who's Who Among Hispanic Americans, 1991-92*.

A new University Press book, *A Parent's Guide to Cystic Fibrosis*, was written by **Burton Shapiro**, professor of oral science and laboratory medicine and pathology, and University medical writer **Ralph Heussner**. The book examines the genetic causes, biological effects, and social and psychological aspects of a disease that continues to baffle the medical community.

Duluth

Sabra Anderson, dean of the College of Science and Engineering, received an award on behalf of Minnesota Women in Higher Education at the St. Paul campus January 18. One of only two female science and engineering deans nationwide, she was recognized for significant contributions in support of women at UMD.

Timothy Holst, professor of geology, has been appointed associate dean of the College of Science and Engineering effective July 1. He has been serving as acting associate dean. As associate dean,

Holst is responsible for faculty affairs and student development.

Harvey Jordan, associate professor of theater, has directed his second play to win the American College Theatre Festival regional competition. *Standing on My Knees* was among five college productions nationwide to be invited for performance at the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C., April 22-23. Jordan also directed *Homesteaders*, selected in 1987.

Physics professor **Thomas Jordan** has won a Fulbright grant for research at the University of Göttingen, Germany, for six months beginning in fall 1991. His research is "Quantum Mechanics: Fundamentals and Experimental Tests."

Judith Kaplan, director of personnel and affirmative action, has won accreditation as senior professional in human services from the accreditation arm of the Society for Human Resource Management.

Matti Kaups, professor of geography and ethnohistory, was decorated Knight First Class of the Order of the White Rose by the government of Finland February 22. The highest award given to a foreigner, it recognizes his numerous research projects on Finland and its culture.

Economics professor **Richard Lichty** is a winner of the Morse-Alumni Award for 1990-91. He is the third faculty member in UMD's economics department to win the teaching award in the past six years.

Timothy Mahr, associate professor of music and director of bands, has won the 1991 American Bandmasters Association Ostwald award for his work, "The Soaring Hawk." The award was the first and remains among the most prestigious for band music composition in the nation.

Ronald Marchese, professor of interdisciplinary studies, won his second Fulbright Senior Research award for research in Ankara, Turkey, in 1992. He will conduct research at the British Institute of Archaeology and the American Research Institute.

Shirley Swain, assistant vice chancellor for external relations, has been appointed to the Minnesota board of the American Council on Education National Identification Program. The council's goal is to increase recognition, acceptance, and promotion of highly qualified women administrators in education.

Morris

Elizabeth Blake, vice chancellor for academic affairs and dean, was the keynote speaker at the Bush Regional Collaboration in Faculty Development conference, which addressed the theme "Questions of Balance."

James "Mick" Caba, head football coach at Panhandle State University in Oklahoma, has been named the new head football coach, following a nationwide search.

Christopher Cole, assistant professor of biology, was awarded \$10,000 from the University Grant-in-Aid program to assist in his study of the species *Lespedeza*, a

prairie bush clover.

Lawrence Desmond, assistant professor of anthropology, was co-organizer of a session titled "Geophysical Imaging Systems: From Medical Microcosm to Outer Space" at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Washington, D.C.

Lori Dewald, assistant professor of health, gave two presentations at the national Girls and Women in Sports Symposium at Slippery Rock University in Pennsylvania. She spoke on "The Menstrual Cycle: Myths, Fallacies, and Truths" and "Attitudes of Mothers and Daughters Regarding the Female Menstrual Cycle."

C. Frederick Farrell, professor of French and chair of the Humanities Division, and **Edith Farrell**, lecturer in French, convened the annual meeting of the North American Marguerite Yourcenar Society during the national convention of the Modern Language Association in Chicago. Edith Farrell is president of the organization, which will hold its international colloquium on Marguerite Yourcenar at UMM in July 1992.

Farah Gilanshah, assistant professor of sociology, recently had two articles accepted for publication. "The Formation of Iranian Community in the Twin Cities from 1983 to 1989" was published in the *Journal of Wisconsin Sociologist*, fall 1990, and "Islamic Customs Concerning Death" has been accepted to be published as a chapter in the book titled *Diversity in Universality: Ethnic Variations in Death, Dying, and Grief*.

Van Gooch, associate professor in the Division of Science and Mathematics, is a winner of the 1990-91 Morse-Alumni Award for undergraduate education.

Education professor **Judith Kuechle** was appointed to the Environmental Education Advisory Board by departing Governor Rudy Perpich.

James Olson, associate professor of chemistry and chair of the science and mathematics division, announced that he will step down from the position to return to full-time teaching.

William Peterfi, professor of political science since 1965, retired at the end of winter quarter. His area of specialization was international relations. He received the faculty of the year award in 1968 and the Horace T. Morse Award in 1971.

Crookston

George Marx, professor of dairy science at the Northwest Experiment Station, has been designated a Melvin Jones Fellow by the Lions Club International Foundation, in recognition of his commitment to serving the world community.

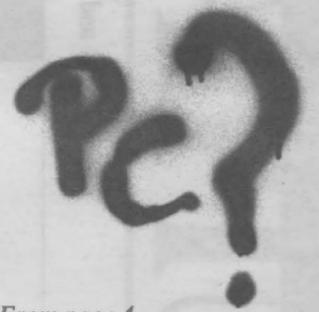
Ken Myers, assistant professor of hospitality and home economics, published "The Fast Food Industry: Company Benefits and Stress" in *Hospitality Research Journal*.

Chancellor **Donald Sargeant** has been reelected to a three-year term on the

board of directors of American Federal Savings Bank.

Waseca

Acting chancellor **Thomas Lindahl** has accepted a position as dean of the College of Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin, Platteville, beginning August 1.



From page 4

sity, has been an internecine struggle pitting faculty against faculty. But if it heats up there is every reason to believe that it will spill over campus boundaries into a wider arena, as it has elsewhere. And if that does happen, there is no way of predicting the consequences.

If the NAS succeeds in convincing everyone that the University has been "taken over" by tenured radicals, how long will it be before someone in the legislature takes note and offers proposals to save Western Civilization from the "barbarians at the gate?"

So far, reports Virginia Gray, legislators have not focused on the PC debate, at least as it affects the University. They are, she says, "mostly concerned about students graduating in a more timely fashion. But if we had a debate on the order of that at Texas, I would expect a big reaction from legislators, parents, the whole state."

For now, though, that kind of political ramification is far from the minds of the PC combatants. Which means the PC debate here will go on—and could flare up at any time. It is a tinderbox waiting for a spark. Comments from some of the leading figures indicate just how far the sides are from compromise or reconciliation.

"As far as I'm concerned, one of the biggest problems we have is establishing a positive agenda rather than just resisting," says Norman Fruman. "But for me, the goal is to reassert timeless values; to get our [European] heritage taught with at least the sympathetic understanding that we demand for the heritage of other groups in our culture; and, so far as possible, to inculcate students with a sense of the mystery and power of human creativity in the realm of aesthetics."

"If there is an objective account of what constitutes 'timelessness' I would like to see it," says humanities professor Richard Leppert, who has sparred with Fruman in public discussion. "Were that code book to exist it would have to have been written, meaning that it was written in a particular moment in history—and that makes it not timeless, but contingent."

Says Bruce Lincoln, with just a hint of combativeness, "I have been surprised by how peaceful this year has been.

"The lines of cleavage are clear enough." ■

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

UPDATE

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June
1991

For Faculty and Staff

MORRIS

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

BULLETIN 1991-1993



A new look
for student
publications
—page 9

Volume 18, Number 4

UPDATE

June 1991

INSIDE

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Update welcomes ideas and letters from all readers. Write to *Update*, 6 Morrill Hall, 100 Church Street S.E., Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455, or call 612/624-6868.

The opinions expressed in *Update* do not necessarily reflect the official policies of the Board of Regents or the University administration.

The University of Minnesota is committed to the policy that all persons shall have equal access to its programs, facilities, and employment without regard to race, religion, color, sex, national origin, handicap, age, veteran status, or sexual orientation.

MOVING?

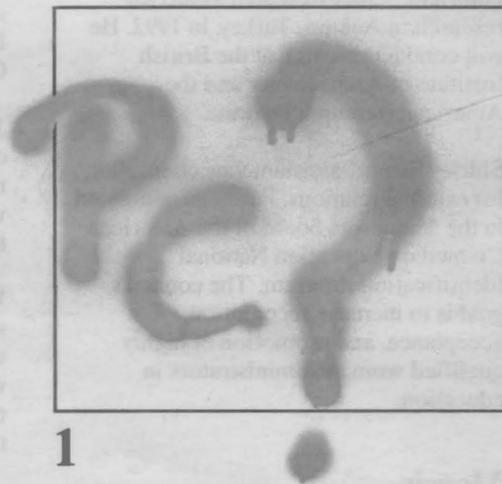
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COVER: Alan W. Mills, a senior on the Morris campus majoring in piano and trumpet performance, plans to teach high school music. Cover photo by Tom Foley.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

UPDATE

July
1991Volume 18,
Number 5

For Alumni, Faculty and Staff



ROTC's Rocky Road

*The military's discriminatory policies put it on
a collision course with the U*

By Geoff Gorvin

Photographs by Tom Foley

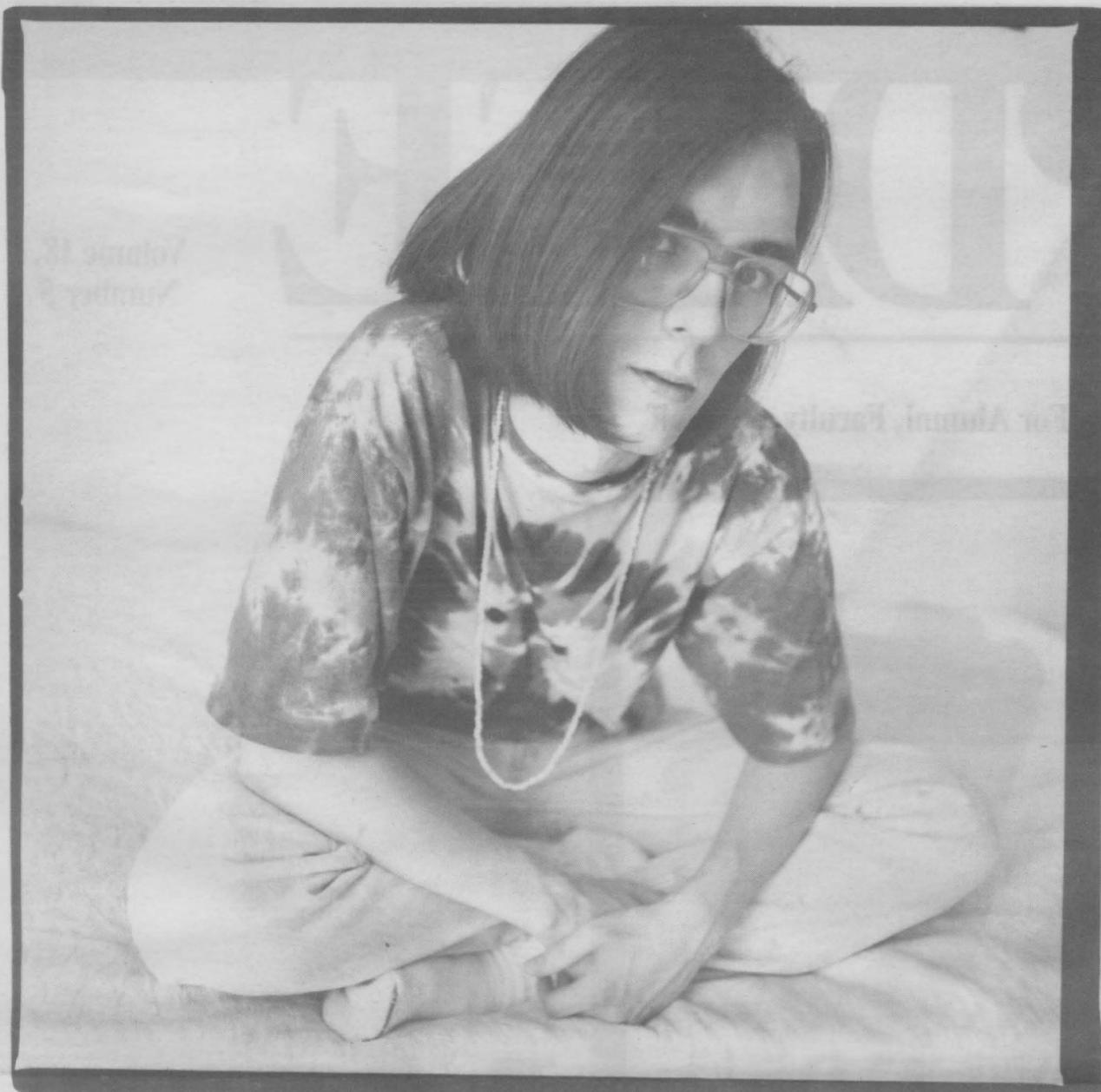
Mark Renslow was headed for a promising military career when he graduated from high school in 1985. With grades well above a B average, he landed a four-year ROTC scholarship to study chemical engineering on the Twin Cities campus. He envisioned a career as a military foreign language expert or intelligence agent. Somewhere down the line he might even gain prominence as a general who shaped the Army in his own way.

"I figured I'd be an eccentric," he says, "but I figured they'd keep me just because I'd be better than everyone at what I did."

As a freshman, Renslow threw himself into ROTC, assuming leadership roles at every turn, taking ROTC manuals home to study military regulations and procedures. It wasn't unusual for him to train so late that he'd sleep in the Armory instead of riding the bus to his South St. Paul home. His superiors even issued him a set of keys to Armory offices and classrooms, and he would leave a window open in the men's room so he could enter the building if he got locked out.

Well liked and respected by officers and cadets, Renslow had the kind of leadership and enthusiasm that made him a role model, earning him honors as Cadet of the Quarter his first quarter and then Cadet of the Year. "That first year I was untouchable," he says. "I had reached sainthood."

But Renslow's reign as cadet of cadets was short lived. By his second year, he had advanced so fast and so far that he'd become bored and frustrated with the ROTC program. His attitude, coupled with personal problems, caused his grades and his ROTC ratings to drop dras-



Mark Renslow

tically. "I was growing up," he says. "I felt like my life was going to crap."

ROTC put a hold on his scholarship and said he couldn't rejoin until his grades improved. Two yearlong leaves of absence from the program enabled him to raise his GPA above 2.7 and to gain a fresh attitude toward school and ROTC. He planned to rejoin the program in the fall of 1989—and to pick up where he'd left off his freshman year.

But during that summer, something happened that has all but shattered those hopes. Mark Renslow had his first homosexual encounter. He instantly recognized the implications his actions had on his ROTC status and, ultimately, his military career. He was familiar with the military regulation that prohibits gays, lesbians, and bisexuals from serving in the military and ROTC programs. He knew that military regulations declare homosexuality incompatible with military service. The rulebook states that the presence of homosexuals seriously affects the military's ability to "maintain discipline, good order and morale; to foster mutual trust and confidence among service members; to ensure the integrity of the system of rank and command... to maintain the public acceptability of military service; and to prevent breaches of security."

What he couldn't understand was how the military could reject him for having a homosexual encounter while on a leave of absence. Although he disagreed with the regulations on human rights grounds, he decided against lying about the encounter on the application for reinstatement as an active cadet. Question 4 on page 2 specifically asked if he had ever engaged in a homosexual act. He answered affirmatively.

That was September 1989, about the time that a national debate was brewing over the conflict between the military's discriminatory policy and the equal opportunity policies at universities across the country, including the University of Minnesota. Renslow's answer to page 2, number 4, on the application put him in the middle of that debate, both as a victim of discrimination and now

as a strong proponent of gay rights and change in the military's policy.

Renslow's admission has profoundly affected his ROTC status—and his life. No longer the pride and joy of ROTC, he finds himself disgraced, discharged from ROTC, and billed for \$4,500—the amount of his scholarship for his two years in the program.

He is challenging both the discharge and the bill, but the military is asking him to jump through a number of hoops. They've required an informal hearing and physical and psychological exams, which found no deficiencies serious enough to warrant a discharge—except his homosexual encounter.

Renslow is pushing for a military trial. He hopes not only to clear his name and his debt, but also to open the military to gays, lesbians, and bisexuals.

Along the way, Renslow himself has changed. He no longer sports a flat-top, walks the walk, or talks the talk of his two years in the military. Instead, he sports yellow high-tops, a string of beads around his neck, and shoulder-length hair that hangs straight down, partially covering one eye. He works full-time in a restaurant in downtown Minneapolis and lives with his girlfriend and their 10-month-old daughter. He isn't enrolled in the University, but he still hopes to complete his degree—someday.

Meanwhile, factions on the University's Twin Cities campus are in their second year of debate over the ROTC issue. This winter the Minnesota Student Association and the University Senate passed resolutions that support the University's equal opportunity policy and call for University administrators to lobby at the federal level for a change in military policy. If the defense department doesn't budge by June 30, 1993, the resolutions call for the University to begin phasing out ROTC.

The parties involved in the issue are many and clearly

divided. On one side is the University with its 1988 equal opportunity policy governing all campuses and programs, and an administration that has already taken the lead among universities with its federal lobbying efforts.

On the other side is the close-lipped U.S. defense department, which has made clear it's not ready to review the policy and is not interested in discussing the matter. ROTC, meanwhile, must abide by the defense department's decisions since the feds pay the bills and regulate the program.

Stuck in the middle are ROTC students, Army and Air Force cadets and Navy midshipmen working hard to become commissioned military officers while completing their college educations and now dodging abuse from students frustrated with the military's policy who have targeted for verbal assaults anyone associated with ROTC.

Among the University opposition to the program's policies are faculty and student governance groups, the Progressive Student Organization, and individuals who make their mark in other ways, like painting ROTC Off Campus! on walls and sidewalks.

The University soon will have guidelines for handling some of the peripheral issues relating to ROTC, such as increased graffiti, on-campus recruiting, conflicts between campus groups, and security for public demonstrations. Central administrators formed the Special Advisory Group on ROTC to recommend options for controlling some activities associated with ROTC while conflict be-

"We haven't identified anyone who is ready to really push the issue at the federal level."

tween the two policies continue. The group should have recommendations for administrators this summer.

Debate has featured a little of everything—hard facts, legal conjecture, a slew of emotional pleas. But from the start, most parties agree on two things: ROTC is an important leadership training program that should remain on campus, and the best solution is for the military to change its policy to comply with the University's equal opportunity policy.

Both messages were clearly sent to the regents during an open forum in May. More than 20 people—ROTC cadets, members of the gay community, faculty members—encouraged the regents to end the discrimination and uphold the University's equal opportunity policy.

The best way to accomplish that feat, President Nils Hasselmo said, is through national lobbying. "It is a primary concern that change be made at the national level," he told the regents. "This must be our overriding policy objective. Unless change can be made at the national level, we are not going to resolve this particular issue."

Hasselmo recently sent a letter to Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney suggesting that the defense department use the University's ROTC unit for a pilot project. The unit would be free of discrimination and would allow the defense department to study homosexuals in the unit to determine if they are suitable for the military. It would also provide some factual basis for a military policy that's apparently based on stereotypes. "I believe that this policy of the defense department is not founded on fact and I believe that it behooves us in our society to at least review policy in terms of facts," he wrote.

The defense department has told University officials that a response to Hasselmo's letter is forthcoming.

Hasselmo deeply values the ROTC program but realizes that it cannot continue to exist on campus while discriminating against some students. And his pledge to solve the conflict through federal and Congressional channels has opened him up to criticism. Some accuse the University of allowing a special program to bully it around while University officials plead their case to those who have repeatedly refused to listen in the past.

Lobbying efforts, going on for nearly two years, have been slow and frustrating, and produced few results. In fact, lobbying by the University, other institutions, and higher education agencies such as the Association of American Universities has dropped off considerably in

the past six months, says Richard Caldecott, assistant to Hasselmo. "I guess everyone has seen that nothing is getting done. We haven't identified anyone who is ready to really push the issue at the federal level." The only way a policy change will take place is through administrative or congressional action, he says, but he doesn't foresee that happening any time soon.

University officials say they will keep plotting their strategy for Capitol Hill, while continuing to study the issue and collect information to build a case against the military. Using political avenues seems to be the most logical approach, but a legal battle isn't out of the question, even though in the past similar cases have been unsuccessful. Legally, the University is only responsible to give ROTC space for its program and the same status as any other program at the University, and to make the highest ranking officer a professor. This voluntary agreement can be terminated by either party with a year's notice.

And the military has occasionally strayed from its policy, giving the University a glimmer of hope if it chooses to pursue a legal challenge. One such case involved an openly gay man who served nearly 15 years and successfully enlisted several times. When the military told him he couldn't re-enlist—because he was gay—the California Court of Appeals ruled in the soldier's favor.

Generally, however, courts have found in favor of the military, despite several studies that disprove contentions that homosexuals are incompatible with the military's mission and a threat to national security.

One of the most convincing of these was a 1988 study commissioned by the U.S. Department of Defense and conducted by its own Defense Personnel Security Research and Education Center. It concluded that homosexuals, as a group, are no different from heterosexuals in terms of job performance and national security. The study also suggested that the military should test to see whether homosexuals can't function appropriately in the ranks. Although the defense department never released that study, it was made public by Representative Gary Studds and has become an important piece of evidence against the military policy.

Why would the military disregard its own study and refuse to release its findings? "It didn't come out with the conclusions that [the military] wanted, I guess," says Allan Spear, a Minnesota state senator and University associate history professor.

Spear, an openly gay man, says the defense department is using the same arguments against homosexuals that it leveled against minorities up until the late 1940s, when the military ended segregation. Speaking to the regents at their open forum, he said, "The arguments went like this: 'It won't work. They'll never be able to get along with each other. It will undermine morale. The military is no place for social experimentation.'"

"Of course, it did work," Spear said. "And the notion of racial segregation in the military is unthinkable to nearly all Americans today. The truth, of course, is that gay men and lesbians are already serving in the military and always have."

"Unless change can be made at the national level, we are not going to resolve this particular issue."

The military, said Spear, is a conservative institution that reacts slowly to social change, and operates under stereotypes—like the notion that homosexuals are not suited for military service. "I see more similarities than differences between today's conflict and those during World War II," he said.

Other faculty members have formulated theories about the military's obstinance. Warren Ibele, former chair of the Faculty Consultative Committee, suggests that since the defense department is facing substantial budget cuts, officials there are content with universities removing



Col. David Dean

ROTC, thus saving the military millions of dollars while letting the schools take the heat of public reaction. Last year, for example, the defense department spent \$2.2 million for faculty and staff salaries, scholarships, financial aid, and student summer-training salaries at the University of Minnesota. The program enrolled 384 students and offered 150 scholarships totaling about \$500,000. The military, however, denies that cost-cutting is their intent.

John Beatty, associate professor of ecology, evolution, and behavior, chairs the Senate Committee on Social Concerns, which worked on the ROTC issue for two years before recommending the resolution now before the Board of Regents. He, like most members of the University community, stresses the importance of ROTC to the school and the military. He argues the importance of having military officers trained and educated in a civilian environment. He also knows that ROTC and its scholarships benefit many students. But he also believes that the school's equal opportunity policy is more central to the University's role as a public educational institution than ROTC.

"This regulation unjustly legitimates continued fear, scorn, and discrimination," Beatty told the regents. "There's no more official, no more comprehensive, character assassination of gays and lesbians than this one. But again, it's groundless."

But the regulation is out of the hands of ROTC officers, cadets, and midshipmen who have quietly gone about their business without showing much concern for the issue that hangs over the University. "They consider it an irritation but not one that upsets them," says Col. David Dean, professor of aerospace studies and a 23-year veteran of the Air Force.

Dean has spent a lot of time talking to people about the issue, including regents, local business people, ROTC alumni, VFW posts, and local American Legions. He maintains that there's still a lot of support for ROTC throughout the community. He almost shrugs off the issue as just another small military controversy, something

that he's been quite familiar with during his career. "This kind of activity at the University has been going on since the '30s," he says. "Compared to the Vietnam days, it's pretty quiet and tame."

Dean's position as commanding officer has been affected very little by the controversy, he says. He continues to have a good relationship with central administration even though he believes ROTC has always been of minor interest in Morrill Hall. Nor, Dean claims, is the fuss hurting ROTC recruiting efforts, even though some parents are concerned about the program's future. ROTC's numbers have been decreasing over the past several years and the number of ROTC units in the country could be reduced anyway as the military downsizes. "In the military, you deal with a lot of adverse affects," he says.

A diversity is precisely what many University students have encountered as a result of the issue. They, too, are caught in the middle of the debate as they support their values and beliefs, and their desire for corrective measures.

But some non-ROTC students, like those in the Progressive Student Organization (PSO), have taken a more vocal—and sometimes physical—position. The PSO, which supports gay rights, has held numerous demonstrations on the Twin Cities campus opposing the military's policy. One demonstration, held on the eve of the regents open forum, erupted into a scuffle.

At first that demonstration was met with jeers from counter-protesters, who launched water balloons at the group. Then somebody threw a smoke bomb into the middle of the PSO group. PSO members marched to the Armory to put a skirt and scarf on Iron Mike, a bronze statue commemorating students who fought in the Spanish-American War. Counter-protesters took offense, and soon several people were fighting.

Not all students, however, have used violent means to communicate their views. Some, like Robert Jacobson



Aric Nissen

and Aric Nissen, have used more conventional approaches, such as the University governance system.

Two years ago Jacobson started dogging the administration about allowing discrimination to exist on campus. His vocal stand on the issue got him elected to the Minnesota Student Association (MSA), where he ultimately drafted the resolution (passed unanimously) that now serves as the basis for the resolution before the regents.

"It's discrimination plain and simple," says the junior majoring in speech communication. "The University has trivialized the issue. The discrimination has continued on campus, but the administration hasn't done anything."

Jacobson, who is gay, has fought for an end to the discrimination at every opportunity: as a speaker at University Senate meetings, through letter-writing campaigns to the regents, as an MSA representative. But the issue, he says, is "more or less out of our hands now."

Nissen has the same attitude. A sophomore in the College of Liberal Arts honors program and a political science major, Nissen was this year's chair of the Student Senate and will be next year's student body vice president. Since last fall, he has taken a strong and vocal stand against the military's policy and in support of the University's equal opportunity policy. Nothing odd about that except that he is an Army ROTC cadet.

"This regulation unjustly legitimates continued fear, scorn, and discrimination."

Nissen's support of equal rights has been poorly received by his fellow cadets, many of whom have not been shy about making their feelings known to him. So far Nissen has stuck by his position, despite the hardships.

They have been considerable. Nissen ran for student body president this year—and lost, in part because he didn't have the support of 400 ROTC students. During the campaign, his picture was enlarged, copied, and posted around the Armory—with a target drawn on each one. He became the subject of unflattering cadences his fellow cadets chanted during drills and marches. Many of his close friendships were damaged, and accusations questioning his sexuality and character circulated around the Armory.

He shrugs this all off as the price to pay for publicly taking a stand as a student representative and a political hopeful. "I am a heterosexual, but this involves a principle that I believe in and that is exemplary of my character," he says. "I don't feel personally insulted. I don't think these activities are indicative of the behaviors and attitudes of the cadets and midshipmen. I think much of it was in jest and an effort by people to deal with their feelings about this issue."

Last May, as he sat before more than 20 other cadets at the regents forum and denounced the military's policy, Nissen wore his cadet uniform, a move that may have helped more than hurt him. "After the forum, people started realizing that I wasn't afraid to take a stand. It taught me a lot about courage and about people's respect for courage no matter what side of the issue you're on. There were cadets who were displeased with my stand, but there were others who understood."

Nissen says he hopes his fellow officers display the same kind of understanding when he joins the Army. His stand on the ROTC issue has gained him national publicity, something that he regretted at first. Now he sees it differently.

"I didn't want to get involved at first because of the nature of my position in student government and in ROTC. I wish I could have laid low—I think every politician has thought that way at one time or another. I thought a lot about the adverse effects [the publicity could have] after school, but I don't think people are going to care. The Army is huge. I think the military is very standardized, and ability and proficiency are the keys to success."

Ability and proficiency, not necessarily sexual orientation. ■

Family Advocate

By Maureen Smith

Geraldine Brookins studies families from all angles

One day in April, Geraldine Brookins was scheduled to be two places at once. She was cochairing a national conference on Ethnicity and Diversity and teaching a course she developed, called the Ecologies of Black Child Development.

"I had to miss a class, but I didn't want the students to miss," says Brookins, who came to the University in January as Gamble-Skogmo Land Grant Professor in Child Welfare and Youth Policy.

What happened in her absence is one measure of her success as a teacher. She assigned a roundtable discussion on resilience and vulnerability in African American children and had the session taped.

"The discussion went overtime. They didn't want to leave," she says. "It was just phenomenal. When you listen to the tape, you hear the real work that's going on in the classroom."

Juggling roles has been a challenge for Brookins in her new position. Because the Gamble-Skogmo chair is multidisciplinary, she holds faculty appointments in the Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, the School of Social Work, and the Center for Youth Development and Research.

"I have three appointments. It's too many," she says. And because her work is important and minority faculty members are always in demand, the claims on her time keep growing. As soon as she arrived in Minnesota, her phone started ringing with requests to speak or join a committee or serve on a board. "Yesterday I got four calls for boards. I thought, just let me be here a year," she says.

She is conducting three research projects, all interconnected. The national conference on ethnicity was so successful that the conference papers will be turned into a book, which Brookins will coedit. Another book she coedited, *Beginnings: The Social and Affective Development of Black Children*, is going into its second edition.

Brookins came here from Jackson State University in Mississippi, where she was a psychology professor and had strong community commitments. In Minnesota she is already on a United Way planning and priorities committee. "United Way funds so many agencies that it's a good way for me to be able to see the whole," she says.

Although she works with children and adolescents of all ethnic groups, she has a particular concern for African American families. Recently she gave a presentation that

"The emerging realities are insidious drugs and lack of extended families. Those don't bode well for future children."

she called *Enduring and Emerging Realities of African American Families*. "Poverty and adversity, including racism, have been enduring realities. I don't think they have gone away," she says. "The emerging realities are insidious drugs and lack of extended families. Those don't bode well for future children."

"Nationally the lifespan for African American males is decreasing when everybody else's is going up. Between the ages of 18 and 25, more African American males die of homicide than any other thing."

The percentage of single-parent families is escalating among African Americans, an increase that Brookins says is linked to the closing of employment opportunities for African American men. "Women typically don't want to be married to people who can't contribute to the



Geraldine Brookins (left rear) is Gamble-Skogmo professor in child welfare and youth policy. She comes to the Twin Cities campus from Jackson State University in Mississippi, where she was a psychology professor. Her interests are children and adolescents, particularly in African American families. Besides entrenched poverty, she says many families today also face problems of drug use and lack of extended families.

family economy, but they still want children. Women by themselves typically are poorer. We have poorer families, and it's not just poverty but entrenched poverty."

But even when they are born into the worst environments, she says, some kids do great. One of her interests is how to "uncover those factors that propel them out of their environment."

In her spring quarter class, she asked students to read *Best Intentions: The Education and Killing of Edmund Perry*, about a Harlem kid who went to Phillips Exeter, earned a four-year scholarship to Stanford, and then was killed in a mugging the summer before his freshman year.

"Students find the book chilling," she says. "I ask them to write a paper explaining how it could possibly happen."

Twenty students were enrolled in the class, "a real good turnout for a class that was only advertised by word of mouth." Nine were students of color, eight of them African American. The racial mix in the class was unusual for the University, Brookins says, and initially some tensions surfaced, but working those through was part of the learning experience.

For one assignment, the students interviewed either three black girls or three black boys, ages 5, 8, and 11. The questions, which Brookins developed, focus on the children's perception of their world. Some of the white students asked how they were going to find three black children. "I said, 'That's part of your assignment.' They found them. I wasn't going to hand the children to them on a platter, and furthermore, I just got here."

One of Brookins's research projects draws on her Minnesota and Mississippi connections. In it she looks at national policies affecting children and youth, examining how they get implemented in the two states.

Another project looks at risk-taking behavior among adolescents from five ethnic groups, including early sexual behavior and pregnancy among teenagers in the Twin Cities area. "That should be exciting," she says. "We'll do some face-to-face interviews. I'm interested in what

meanings young people attach to their behavior. We have a lot of information from anonymous surveys, but we don't have *their* stories."

A third project will study the transition from childhood to adolescence, particularly among African American females. Brookins is especially interested in the relationship between the experiences of girls and their mothers.

"If a mother is going through menopause when her daughter's going through puberty, it has a very different meaning than if a mother is 26. I have been looking at the younger mothers. A 26-year-old is at a real different point in her life than a 35-year-old."

Her family now consists of "one son and one husband," who both remained in Mississippi through this spring. In light of her personal and professional commitment to family, she is sometimes struck by the irony of having accepted a prestigious chair at the cost of a temporary separation from her own family.

"It's not been easy. It's probably the hardest thing I've ever done," she says. "When I go home I visit my family. That's the most disconcerting feeling." Her son, David, is 14. "Today he's having final exams. I called him yesterday to make sure he studied."

Although ghetto kids are most obviously at risk, Brookins worries also about middle-class kids whose parents, she says, are often caught in a "pursuit of the good life and not the best life."

"We have substituted things for nurturance and time and face-to-face caring. It doesn't mean we care any less for our children, but we haven't demonstrated it in concrete ways."

"You can't go back to a different time. We need to provide our children with the essence of the traditional values but in the context of 21st-century imperatives."

Fergus Falls Day Off

The University gets a rousing small-town welcome

By Maureen Smith

May 21, 7:50 a.m.

We land at the airport in Fergus Falls, seven of us in a small plane. As I walk down the steps of the plane, I suddenly become aware of the music playing. Not just any music. "The Minnesota Rouser."

At first I can't figure out where it's coming from, but then I see the two loudspeakers near the airport terminal. A small cluster of people, maybe five or six, are waiting there to welcome us. They can tell that they have pleased us, and that pleases them.

"This is a first," Rick Heydinger says. He's been on all the other University in the Community visits, and no welcoming committee before has played the rouser.

I'm warmed, even stirred, by the music and the gesture. I feel as if we're all being honored because we're from the University of Minnesota, and these people want us to know how proud they are that the University has chosen to visit their town.

One woman steps out—Angela Berge, the extension agent from West Otter Tail County—to give me a name-tag. I didn't even know these people knew I was coming. I see myself as a reporter who will be staying in the background, taking notes, but they're treating me as one of the honored guests.

Steve Emerson, from the Chamber of Commerce, shakes my hand, and I say something to him about how pleased I was to hear the rouser. We go inside the terminal to figure out who's going where for the first visits of the day. Women from the volunteer committee are ready to drive us wherever we want to go.

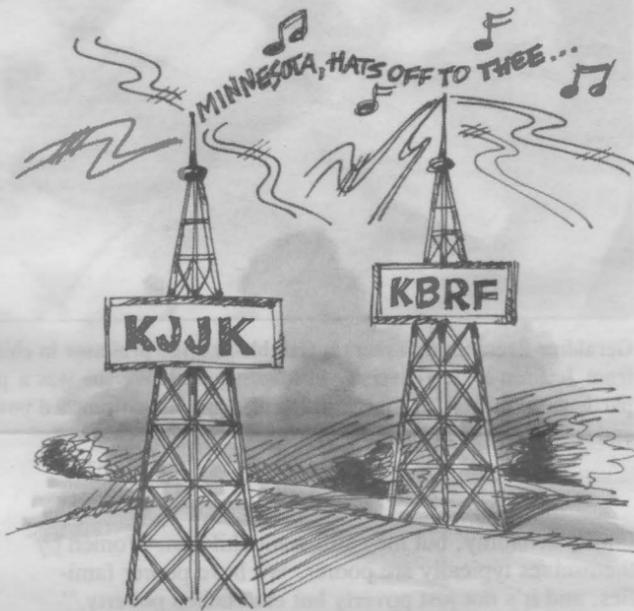
8:15 a.m.

We're at radio station KJJK, one of two AM-FM stations in town. I've been comparing Fergus Falls to my hometown, New Ulm, which is about the same size, and Fergus has one more radio station, or twice as many.

I'm going to listen in as Rick Heydinger is interviewed on the air, and general manager Bud Nornes comes to escort us into the studio. "Eighteen after eight," announcer John Brisson says on the air. He introduces Rick and asks him about his job as vice president for external relations. "I have one foot in the University and one foot in the rest of Minnesota, listening to the concerns people have," he says.

Rick gets in some good plugs for the University—how it has an office in every one of Minnesota's 87 counties, through the Minnesota Extension Service, and how research money at the University creates jobs for thousands of Minnesotans—and then apologizes a little. Brisson lets him know that's okay. Plugging the University is what they want him to do today.

I haven't said a word, but John Brisson names me on the air just the same. My plan to stay in the background



keeps not working, and I'm flattered.

I leave with Rick, then return with Sherri Wright. Sherri talks about her work with the adolescent health program in 4-H, trying to get kids involved in preventing teenage pregnancy and drug abuse and promoting traffic safety. Sherri, too, gets in her plugs for the University. She wants to make sure people know 4-H is part of the Minnesota Extension Service, which is part of the University.

When we leave, the announcer says Sherri's name again, and mine. "Maureen Smith is following everyone around today," he says.

9:25 a.m.

I'm with Sherri at the Fergus Falls Library, where she will be talking to a group of professionals about youth at risk. The room isn't filling up very fast, and I start to worry. What if hardly anyone shows up? I discover how much I want this University in the Community day to be a success for everyone.

Then the people start coming in, maybe only 20, but a good group. We go around the room introducing ourselves, and I learn that the group includes a licensed school nurse, some people from court services, a chemical dependency counselor, people from different social service agencies and schools.

Sherri's topic is Networking to Respond to Youth and Families at Risk, but she says they're already networking and she doesn't know what she can tell them that they don't know. She wants to talk about something else, the one overriding risk factor for kids. Poverty.

All the 4-H programs are great—Alcohol Decisions for kids to teach younger kids about drinking and driving, Project 4 Teens for pregnancy prevention, Mentor Mom for parenting teens—but one third of all Minneso-

tans live in poverty, she says, and most of the poorest kids aren't involved in 4-H.

Real solutions mean "taking social action and fixing the system, not just blaming and fixing the kids," she says. "Families don't solve their own problems because they don't believe they can and nobody else believes they can."

10:30 a.m.

Now I'm in the Middle School Auditorium. Doug Woog has just been introduced to about 700 high school kids, and they greet him with enthusiastic applause. I never met Doug before this morning. I had to come to Fergus Falls to get to know the head hockey coach.

His talk—part of Career Day for the high school students—is inspirational, drawn both from his own life and the recent surprising success of the North Stars. Right now the Stars are leading in the Stanley Cup series, two games to one, and Doug gave up a seat in the president's box for the fourth game to make this trip.

"My parents didn't graduate from high school. They owned a bowling alley and liquor emporium," Doug tells the students. "I was only a B student in high school. I never dreamed I'd have these opportunities."

"Try to gain something from each day. Continue to have fun. Keep yourself out of the major troubles," he advises the students. Some of them are a little restless—it's the week before school is out—but mostly Doug seems to be holding the audience.

On the way out of the auditorium, I hear a lovely Fergus Falls story about Craig Olson, sports director from KBRF radio, who introduced Doug and took questions from the audience. Last week at an athletic awards banquet, some local boosters surprised Craig with a trip to Cooperstown, New York, for Rod Carew's induction into the Baseball Hall of Fame.

I say something to Craig about it, and he tells me he's still overwhelmed. Going to Cooperstown had been his lifelong dream. As a baseball fan myself, I'm excited for him, and he seems like such a good guy that I can see why people wanted to give him his dream.

11:45 a.m.

We're headed for the Elks Club, for a joint Kiwanis-Rotary meeting featuring Doug and Rick as speakers, but first Steve Emerson wants us to see a little of the downtown. We stop off at the Chamber of Commerce building, then look at the downtown walk along the Otter Tail River. Fergus Falls is a beautiful town.

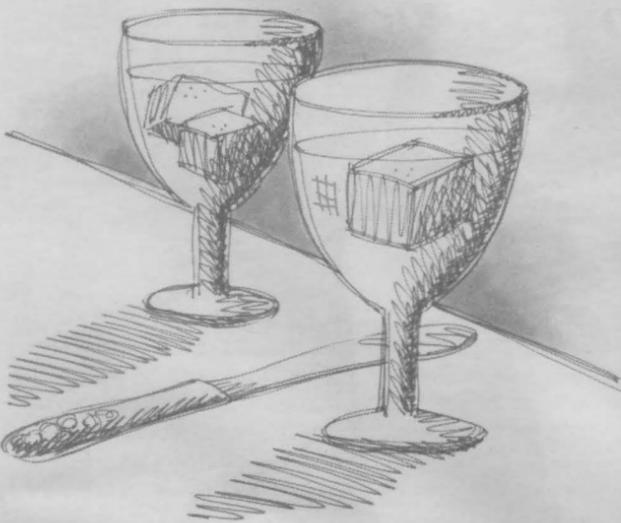
A joint Kiwanis-Rotary meeting is an unusual event, but speakers from the University are a big enough deal to bring the two groups together. Doug and Rick will be at the head table, but Steve needs to find places for Jeanne

Markell, Carmela Kranz, and me. A few other women are in the room, but it's a predominantly male group.

I can tell that Steve is looking around, making sure he seats me next to some friendly folks, and he makes a good choice. I'm at a table of all men, about evenly divided between Rotarians and Kiwanis, who make me feel welcome.

This culture of the service clubs is new to me, and a little strange, but I enjoy the good-natured gibes about the comparative merits of the two groups. If it weren't for their nametags, I could never tell a member of one club from the other, and I suspect nobody else could either. Their rivalry seems to be all for fun.

Then we sing, starting with "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "O, Canada," the two songs that open every meeting. I wonder why "O, Canada." The explanation that sounds most plausible is that both organizations are international, and Fergus Falls is in a district that in-



cludes part of Canada.

I'm especially struck by the singing of "Grandfather's Clock," with the ringing of knives against water glasses, and a song called "Stodola Pumpa." (I forget to notice if it's just the Kiwanis members who are hitting the knives against glasses in "Grandfather's Clock," or if the Rotarians join in. I think this song is from the Kiwanis' songbook, but do these rival groups sing the same songs?) The last number, which someone says is in both songbooks, is about smiling, and we shake hands across the table as we sing.

For the program, Rick talks a little about the University, and Doug talks about hockey. He tells why he recruits only Americans, in fact only Minnesotans, for the Gopher hockey team. "I'm pro-Minnesotan, not anti-Canadian," he says. This patriotic recruiting seems to strike a responsive chord in Fergus Falls.

3 p.m.

Not many students or parents have signed up for Rick's informal discussion session at the community college, about the student experience at the University, but that's okay. It gives Rick a chance to talk in-depth with everyone who's there.

I use the time to talk with some local folks about what this day has meant to their community. Even the people who didn't attend any of the events must have been aware the University was in town, Cindy Johnson says. It's been on the radio, it was front-page news in the newspaper, it's been on signs around town.

School superintendent Bob Block talks about Rick's morning session with local educators. Rick managed to dispel several myths about the University. Block met Kenneth Keller when he was president, and he liked him, but he got the impression that the University would prefer to have freshmen go somewhere else first.

"After talking to Rick, that was cleared up," he says. "I think they're looking for excellent students, and that's fine."

My own most exciting discovery is that Angela Berge, the extension agent, is a younger sister of a friend of mine from Mankato State, Charlotte Paukert Worthy. Angela says she's from Claremont, and suddenly I see the family resemblance and make the connection. We exclaim over what a small world it is, and Angela promises to greet Charlotte for me.



5 p.m.

At the Holiday Inn for a community reception, I see Anne McLoone for the first time since we separated at the airport. She's wearing a corsage that was given to her first thing in the morning by some people in early childhood education. The early childhood community is the best, she says. Both Anne and Sherri Wright give glowing reports about how warmly they have been received all day.

What impresses us all most about the Holiday Inn is its swimming pool in the shape of Minnesota, with Duluth in the whirlpool.

Steve Emerson and I sit together for a while and talk about the day. "This has been excellent," he says. "Whenever we can show off Fergus Falls, we think we have something to show." The link with the University is great, he says. "Now we know a few faces and a few names. You leave an imprint in Fergus Falls."

Mayor Kelly Ferber goes to a microphone to make a few remarks, followed by Rick. "We've gotten to know some people in Fergus Falls. We didn't have to do much," he says. "We got the sense that this community is well organized."

Our plane left the Anoka airport at 6:45 a.m., and I've been up since 5, so by now I'm tired. I try to sit inconspicuously in a corner, not knowing that I'm going to be treated as an honored guest one more time. Angela Berge presents gifts to all seven of us and asks us to unwrap them so we can see what they are.

I admire the curves of the carved wood, and Carmela Kranz laughs at me because I'm holding my gift upside down and haven't figured out what it is. Turning it right side up, I see that it's a handcrafted otter from Otter Tail County.

I love it. That Fergus Falls otter is going to go on my mantle, next to treasured objects from trips to Ethiopia and Morocco.



7 p.m.

Anne McLoone is the one speaker from the University I haven't heard, and I'm afraid she's going to lose some of her audience to the North Stars game tonight. As tired as I am, and as tempted as I am to watch the North Stars, with Doug Woog providing commentary, I go off dutifully to the high school to hear Anne.

A big sign in the auditorium says WELCOME ANNE McLOONE. As soon as she starts talking, I perk up. She's witty and warm, but her message is powerful, even scary. Her topic is The Hurried Child, and all the stress kids are under today.

"We're in trouble raising the next generation of kids," she says, citing studies of "kids we thought would look a lot better than they did." Even middle-class kids are "lacking the support network that used to be there," and "kids don't play with other kids as much as they did a generation earlier."

"As a parent myself, I'm not going to go in for a lot of parent bashing," she says, but "kids are pushed into too much too soon, and it's backfiring." Competitive sports at too young an age, with the focus on winning, is one alarming trend. Kids are overscheduled and not allowed enough time just to hang out. Pressure for high achievement is setting them up for failure.

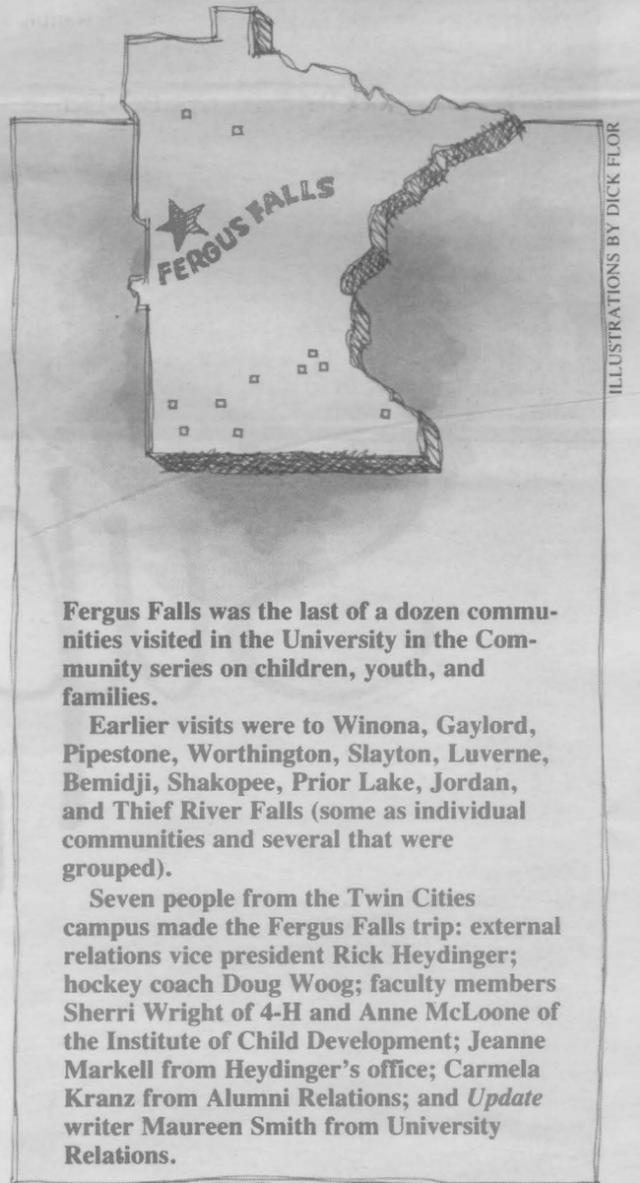
"As a baby you can't rest on your Pampers any more. Cute doesn't cut it. Intrusion of the rat race into the nursery is not good for mental health."

"A lot of kids don't feel loved for who they are but for what they can do." Parents love their kids, but "there's a big difference between loving your child and that child feeling loved," she says. "A growing number of American kids are living in homes that aren't conducive to mental health."

Solutions aren't complicated, she says. Parents need to spend time with their kids and give them attention. "Parents once again need to be reminded of the importance of their role."

About 35 parents and others are in the audience, and they have lots of questions. Maybe McLoone could stay for a couple of weeks, someone suggests, and she says that would be great with her.

"I felt like queen for a day," she says later. "Tomorrow I'll go back to being nobody."

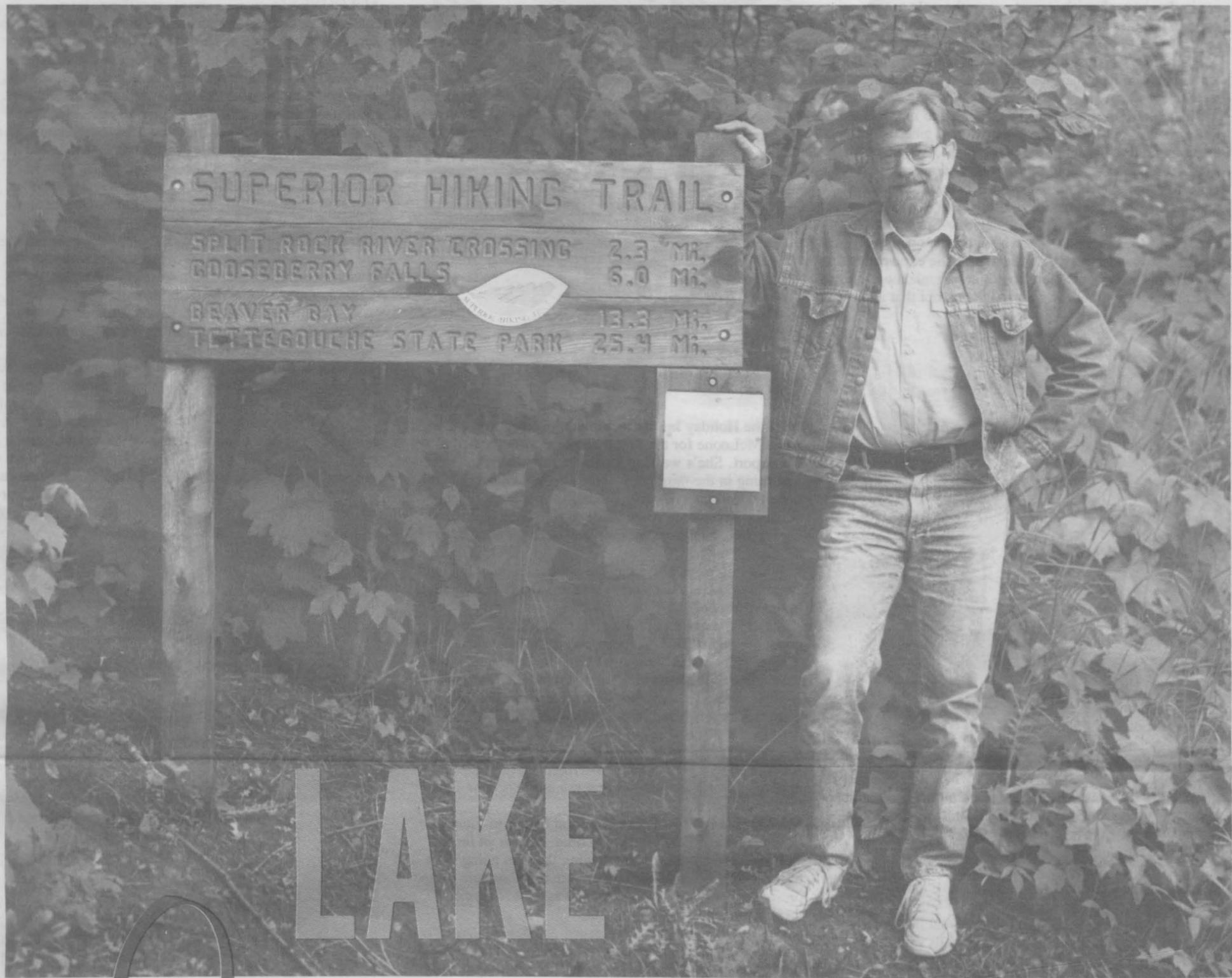


Fergus Falls was the last of a dozen communities visited in the University in the Community series on children, youth, and families.

Earlier visits were to Winona, Gaylord, Pipestone, Worthington, Slayton, Laverne, Bemidji, Shakopee, Prior Lake, Jordan, and Thief River Falls (some as individual communities and several that were grouped).

Seven people from the Twin Cities campus made the Fergus Falls trip: external relations vice president Rick Heydinger; hockey coach Doug Woog; faculty members Sherri Wright of 4-H and Anne McLoone of the Institute of Child Development; Jeanne Markell from Heydinger's office; Carmela Kranz from Alumni Relations; and Update writer Maureen Smith from University Relations.

There's a lot of Tom Peterson invested here: he negotiated land-use permits and set blazes for the Superior Hiking Trail.



LAKE Superior

One Step at a Time

By Pamela LaVigne

I'm heading north on highway 61, and it is a fine day. To my right Lake Superior rolls wide and sparkling to the horizon. Of course, this being the North Shore, I can't actually see the horizon: in the distance lake and sky simply vaporize into a hazy blue vastness. To my left stand the Great North Woods. Toni Morrison says horses make the landscape more beautiful, but for me, it's birch trees. Their slender white and black trunks and fresh yellow-green leaves perfectly punctuate the dark pines. Ahead, a white Monson trailer, fat red Os accenting each side panel, carries supplies along surely the prettiest truck route in Minnesota.

Familiar and satisfying as these North Shore sights are

I'm here to check out something new: the Superior Hiking Trail, a nearly completed 250-mile footpath along the ridgeline overlooking Lake Superior.

I meet my guide, trail coordinator Tom Peterson, north of Two Harbors, opposite Gooseberry Falls State Park. Over lunch at the Rustic Inn, I learn he's a University graduate—philosophy, physics, math—and former philosophy instructor on the Duluth campus. His career turned toward the outdoors, though, and for the past 17 years he's worked for the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). Recently he has come full circle, teaching a popular UMD extension course on ethics and the environment.

We enter the trail at its southern terminus, Castle Danger. A brown highway sign clearly marks the turnoff to a small parking area, and there's a big sign at the trailhead. I ask Peterson how long it would take to make it to the farthest point listed, Grand Marais, 53 miles. He says it could be done in four days, but if he were doing it, he'd prefer to take a week or more.

Though the trail climbs quickly and steadily, we can easily keep up a conversation. This place fits my idea of what woods should look and smell like. Peterson points to a brownish bud on a small tree—balm of Gilead, I learn, is the source of the distinctive eau de outdoors. What's that, the low plant with the strawlike flowers? Purple vetch, he says. Trees whose names I learn in Christmas tree lots every year, then promptly forget, he reintroduces: balsam with its soft long needles, white pine with its stubbier, sturdier ones. It's a pleasure to have such a knowledgeable guide.

The trail seems to have a definite personality. It's more meandering than I remember from other North Shore hikes, yet it seems well set to the terrain. It takes me a while to realize that the rock-steps at just the right spots are the work of trail crews, not natural coincidence.

Finally, something I recognize: wild roses. We've reached the path's first overlook—high above the trees and the water, eye-level to clouds—and pick this spot to talk.

"There are as many people who had the original idea as went to Woodstock," Peterson says of the trail. The push came from a U. S. Forest Service officer who needed a final project for an outdoor recreation course. The trail idea seemed a possibility. DNR official John Chell thought so, too, and got the ball rolling with a public meeting in 1986. "I remember, it was the day the shuttle went down," Peterson says.

About 60 people showed up—resort owners, local and state government officials, tourism experts from Sea Grant at UMD, and "just hikers." Out of the meeting came a proposal to the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources, quickly followed by formation of a nonprofit group, the Superior Hiking Trail Association.

The resources commission awarded the group nearly \$375,000 for the first two years. A log-cutting ceremony kicked off trail construction in July 1987.

"It just fell into place," Peterson says, "to go to the legislature and get a grant, and to evolve this unique idea: public funds given to a private organization. This was a first."

It's lovely on our rock—enough breeze to keep the sun from cooking us, not a single mosquito to snack on us—so we decide to set a spell longer.

Peterson had just spent seven years laying out the DNR's North Shore Hiking Trail, so he says "they considered me a natural for trail coordinator." With essentially no time to plan for the Superior trail, the new group started on public land, where it would be easier to secure use permits. The plan was to go from Gooseberry Falls to Grand Marais—90 miles by trail, or so Peterson thought. It was more like 135 miles. Crews successfully met their 90-mile objective, but they had to leave a gap in the middle of the planned route.

"We didn't know what we were doing in the beginning," Peterson says. "Now, I think we could write a book."

The book is already being written on the Superior Hiking Trail. *Prevention* magazine, along with the U. S. Forest Service, has named it as one of the 12 best in the national forests.

More scenic, rugged, and accessible country can't be found. From the trail's rocky bluffs are spectacular overlooks across 50 miles of Lake Superior. Inland, there are forests of pine, birch, maple, and aspen, cascading waterfalls that drop hundreds of feet, swollen rivers cutting through rocky gorges, beaver ponds, and floating bogs.

"The North Shore is, I think, a national treasure," says Anne McKinsey, president of the Superior Hiking Trail Association. "What this trail does is give a perspective on that country—the Great Woods of the Supe-

rior shore—that you just don't get any other place."

McKinsey, a Hennepin County district judge and University journalism grad, combines both experiences teaching legal writing to first-year students in the Law School. Off hours, she heads for her place up north.

Thanks to the trail, she says, hikers can see things many people, including those who live on the North Shore, have never been able to see. And, she notes, "hiking is a nice low-impact, silent sport that's becoming more popular."

Besides the varied terrain, the Superior trail has remarkable ease of access. Sections are planned in 5- to 6-mile legs, so there are many points of entry. Because the trail crosses eight state parks as well as federal forests, hikers can create their own loop trails by combining paths.

So far, 190 of the planned 250 miles of trail are complete. The path, planners hope, will eventually link Du-

Cutting the Trail

How exactly do you *make* a trail? Tom Peterson, construction coordinator for the Superior Hiking Trail, explains.

The job is basically one of removing vegetation, he says. Crews use weed whippers mostly (although dense ground cover may call for chain saws and brush saws), then they smooth and level the walkway with shovels, or tamp it down with their feet. No bulldozers or dump trucks are used. "We move dirt with buckets—to get up to the high rocky points, there's no alternative," he says.

But how do crews know

where to put the path? They follow "flags" set out by a scout (usually, anyway: Peterson says some crews have personalized their work by going their own way in sections). The trailblazer walks

the terrain, watching for vantage points and other interesting spots. The flags are inch-wide strips of fluorescent pink plastic tied around tree trunks.

After scouting solo for some time, Peterson now works with an assistant from the Minnesota Conservation Corps. "It's four times better to have two people flagging," he says. Alone you can get lost, he says, but having someone else along also produces better decisions: two people can stand at opposite ends of a section and really see if it's the best way.

Five or six men, and the occasional woman, make up a crew. "One of the things I'm most proud of," Peterson says, "is being able to hire two crews of laid-off steel workers from Reserve Mining, men 45-63 years old. These people would have had to move [without the trail income]. We didn't pay much, but it was enough for them to make it."

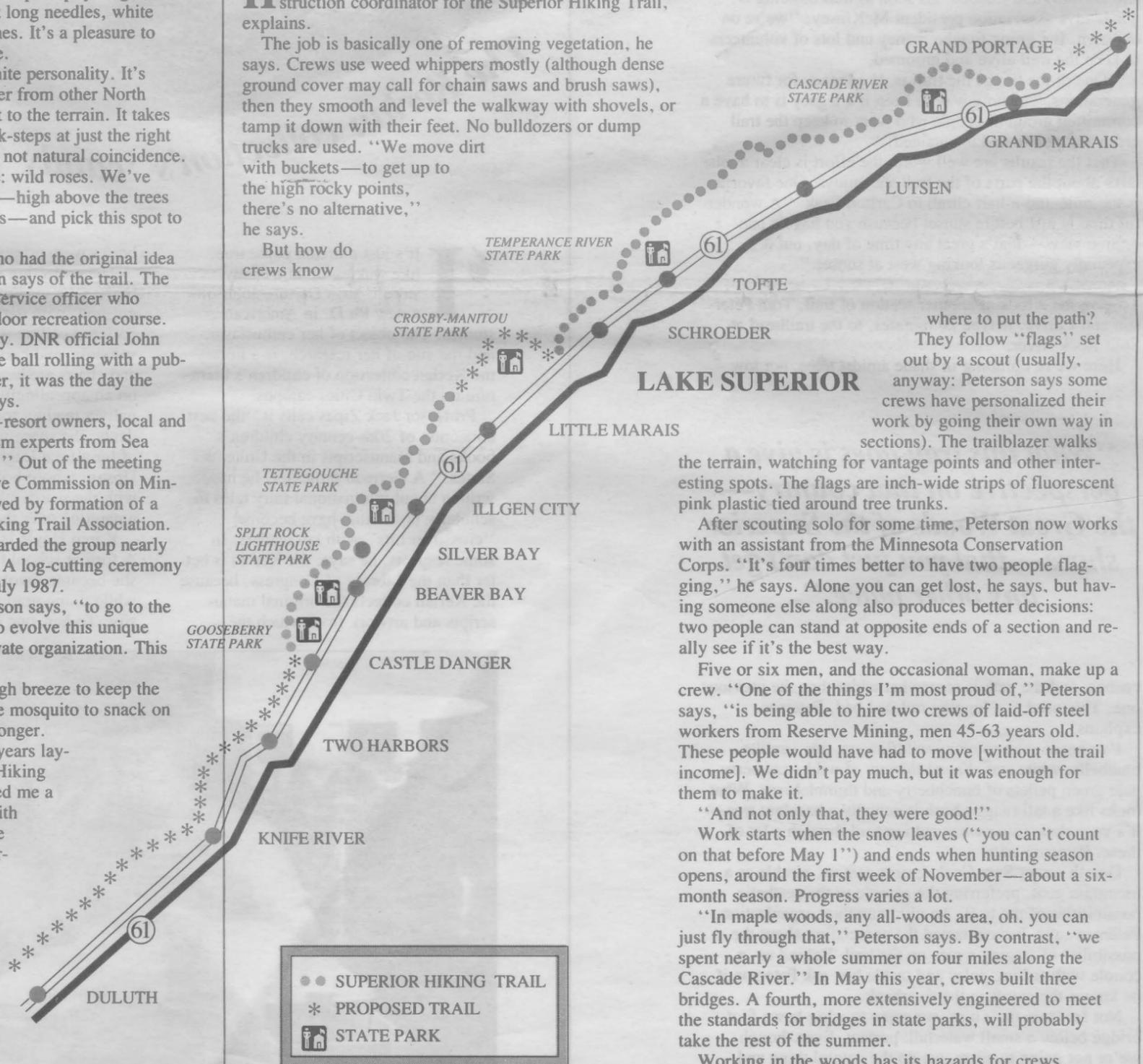
"And not only that, they were good!"

Work starts when the snow leaves ("you can't count on that before May 1") and ends when hunting season opens, around the first week of November—about a six-month season. Progress varies a lot.

"In maple woods, any all-woods area, oh, you can just fly through that," Peterson says. By contrast, "we spent nearly a whole summer on four miles along the Cascade River." In May this year, crews built three bridges. A fourth, more extensively engineered to meet the standards for bridges in state parks, will probably take the rest of the summer.

Working in the woods has its hazards for crews. "Bears take their lunches, moose wander in on them," Peterson says. But camaraderie is built along with the trail. That hasn't, however, translated into a trail-cutters culture, like the Voyageurs, with stories and songs.

"There's no singing—goodness, we're Scandinavian, after all," Peterson says with a grin.



luth to the Canadian border along the Sawtooth Mountain ridge overlooking Lake Superior.

Besides the footpath, workers have built parking areas, footbridges, and campsites (with privies). The legislature made its final two-year grant for the project this year. Plans for this summer's construction include closing the gap left from the first season, putting in four bridges, one of which is the largest engineering job the crews have taken on, and beginning the northernmost section of trail, which will cross the Grand Portage Reservation.

As a trail association brochure puts it, "energetic collaboration" makes it all possible. Funding has come primarily from the state's Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources, plus federal grants and private contributions.

Perhaps even greater cooperation, though, is shown in the numerous land use agreements. The trail crosses land owned by public and private bodies: U. S. Forest Service, Minnesota state parks, counties, townships, reservations, corporations, families. Finding out who holds the land, then negotiating permission to use it, has been a large part of trail coordinator Tom Peterson's job. "It helps to be naive at the start," he says.

The test of cooperation is still to come. The trail "is open to all the public, but it's not a state trail," Peterson says. "What that means is there's no structure in place to maintain it."

That's where the trail association comes in. It now has almost 800 members, from 18 states (including Alaska and Hawaii) and Canada. As soon as trail building is done, says association president McKinsey, "we're on our own. It's going to take money and lots of volunteers to keep the trail alive and groomed."

"One of the things the trail is, is a legacy for future generations. The only way to keep it a legacy is to have a committed group of people who want to keep the trail clean and public and maintained."

That the results are well worth the effort is clear as she talks about the parts of the trail she enjoys. One favorite is the mile-and-a-half climb to Carlton Peak. "A wonderful time is just before sunset because you have a panoramic view—that's great any time of day, but it's especially gorgeous looking west at sunset."

To give me a look at another section of trail, Tom Peterson and I drive, maybe 20 minutes, to the trailhead at Split Rock River.

Here we're climbing in shade amidst trees, not low

"What this trail does is give a perspective on that country—the Great Woods of the Superior shore—that you just don't get any other place."

bushes, and the path is somewhat wider than the previous one. This used to be a logging railroad bed, Peterson explains.

I've never seen so many wildflowers: tiny caplike bluebells, white star-shaped flowers of wild strawberry, pale green pellets of bunchberry and thimbleberry. What looks like a tall twiggy bush is actually a hazelnut tree—it's very slow going when cutting trail through a lot of these, Peterson says.

Duluth writer Sam Cook sprints past us, nimble as a mountain goat, preferring the aerobic to the aesthetic possibilities of the trail. An ultramarathon organization, Peterson says, has contacted the association about the possibility of staging a race on the trail. Behind us, a couple with fishing poles and tackle box ask Peterson if he knows the cutoff to the riverbank.

Not far from their turn, we come to a log-hewn footbridge below a small waterfall: perfect. Even though we're not going to cross, we do the natural thing and walk onto the bridge; it passes my tests for solidness, not just charm. There's a small rock-strewn pool atop the falls. The irresistible urge here is to take one's socks off and put one's feet in the water. I don't resist. It is the right thing to do.

continued on page 13

Once Upon a Time



The Kerlan collection's 'candy store' of kid lit

It's just a dream come true, like waking up in a candy store!" says Deirdre Johnson, a new Ph.D. in American studies. The object of her enthusiasm, and the site of her research, is a library: the Kerlan collection of children's literature on the Twin Cities campus.

Professor Jack Zipes calls it "the best collection of 20th-century children's books and manuscripts in the United States." A German professor, he has written about international fairy tales in scholarly books that have become "crossover hits" with lay readers. In some respects, he says, the Kerlan is better than the Library of Congress, because the Kerlan collects the original manuscripts and artwork from which the

books were printed.

The collection is housed in Walter Library. The reading room is distinguished, with dark oak paneling, coffered ceiling with hand-painted zodiac symbols, and carved stone hearth. Tables and chairs are heavy dark wood, resting on an appealingly worn carpet. Originally a reading room for humanities students, the space was outfitted in memory of long-time English professor Arthur Upson, whose bookplate, a tree of life with the words "Have Roots," hangs as a painting over the mantel.

Karen Hoyle is curator of the Kerlan. A former school librarian and storyteller, she became involved with the collection while doing graduate work at the University. To her, one of the Kerlan's



Exploring the Kerlan collection of children's literature starts the same way for everyone: at the card catalog. Karen Hoyle (left) is Kerlan curator. Deirdre Johnson (right) made a scholarly discovery as a graduate student using the Kerlan's extensive resources. TOP AND RIGHT: Illustrations from *Millions of Cats* by Wanda Ga'g.

TOM FOLEY

strengths is the sheer volume of its holdings—some 50,000 books (with original materials for 5,000 of them), plus work from nearly 700 authors and illustrators, not to mention manuscripts from 31 translators. All the award-winning children's titles are here, mint condition first editions of Newbery and Caldecott Award winners.

The collection's highlights, she stresses, are the donations of original work from authors and illustrators such as Tomie dePaola, whose books *Strega Nona* and *The Clown of God* have been adapted for the stage and performed by Minneapolis' Children's Theatre Company. The manuscripts, sketches, and mockups show the struggle that went into the finished product. "Here we have a collection that demonstrates the hard work behind the scenes," she says.

Another highlight, says Hoyle, is the work of Minnesotan Wanda Ga'g, a fine arts printmaker from New Ulm, whose centenary will be celebrated in 1993. Her *Millions of Cats*, with its strong line drawings, rhyming hand-lettered text, and humorous plot, has been called the first true American picture book.

Also among the Kerlan treasures is the work of Gustaf Tenggren, an illustrator for the Disney Studios, who worked on *Snow White* and *Pinocchio* besides his own children's books, and whose *Poky Little Puppy* is perhaps his best-known book. The Kerlan has all Tenggren's original book art, some of which is now on tour in Sweden, Tenggren's homeland, in an exhibition organized by the University Art Museum.

There really was a Kerlan—Irvin Kerlan. The son of Polish immigrants in St. Cloud, Minnesota, he was admitted to the University when he was 14, earned an M.D. degree by age 20, and built a career as a director of medical research for the Food and Drug Administration in Washington, D. C. A friend's gift of a children's book launched the hobby that begat the collection, donated to the University in 1949.

Since then many gifts to the Kerlan came about because of personal friendships between the givers and former University professors of children's literature, such as Norine Odland. "We're standing on the shoulders of so many," Hoyle says.

More than ever, she says, the University is "one percolating place" for children's literature. Pockets of teaching and research exist in education, Scandinavian studies, German, history, and English, whose graduates seed a revived interest in children's literature in colleges around the United States. One of the latest to continue the legacy is Deirdre Johnson.

"I came to the University because of this collection. Flat out—that was the deciding factor," she says.

Johnson started her research into series books—like *Nancy Drew* and the *Bobbsey twins*—at another university. Coming to Minnesota, she had perhaps 100 notecards citing original sources; at the Kerlan she added 700 more. Being able to handle actual titles, not simply read about them, led her to a scholarly discovery.

An author named Edward Stratemeyer, she explains, is the undisputed chief of series books, having created *Tom Swift*, *Nancy Drew*, the *Hardy boys*, the *Bobbsey twins*, *Honey Bunch*, and the *happy Hollisters*. By 1906 he was turning out 10 books a year, a publishing phenomenon in any age. He

eventually formed a writing syndicate of freelancers who wrote books from plots he provided.

Bibliographers noticed that paperback novels started coming out under Stratemeyer's pseudonyms in the mid 1920s, noteworthy because they were written for adults. In the Kerlan, Johnson discovered what other researchers had missed: these seeming exceptions were actually versions of Stratemeyer's plots for kids' books, reworked for grownups. Now her published bibliography of books by Stratemeyer or his pseudonyms stands alongside other reference texts on the Kerlan's shelves.

"It was sheer chance," she says. "All this time, no one had noticed the similarities. It's quirky . . . and all of this is here!"

Professionals, parents, and just plain folks—former kids all, one might say—will find something of interest in the Kerlan.

To promote teaching and research about children's literature, the Kerlan awards a fellowship enabling writers and illustrators to visit and work in the collection. The library also offers an annual seminar (this year's theme was on promoting racial tolerance) and a free summer series in the newly air-conditioned reading room.

Users browse through the collection via card catalogs, but only library staff are allowed in the stacks to retrieve materials. Nothing can be checked out, but everything is open for a look.

If you've got a favorite book from childhood, the Kerlan's probably got it, and more. Remember *Goodnight, Moon*

by Margaret Wise Brown? It's there, along with her *Little Fur Family* about a family of bears "warm as toast / smaller than most / . . . and they lived in a warm wooden tree." A boxed miniature, the book has a rabbit fur cover, an oddity the author abhorred. *Make Way for Ducklings*, the 1942 Caldecott winner, can be read in its original English, or in Danish, Swedish, and German translations.

According to Hoyle, popular favorites in the collection include the *Beatrix Potter* first editions, the *Betsy-Tacy* and *Tib* series, set in Winona, Minnesota, girls' and boys' series books like the *Bobbsey twins* (first published in 1906) and *Nancy Drew* (1930). There's also the *Black Beauty* books, donated by the Smithsonian researcher who collected them, an assortment of *Paul Bunyan* tales, lots and lots of the squat *Big Little* books, and thousands of dime novels, which many considered right up there with *cigarettes*, *Sen-Sen*, and *pool* as moral corruption for turn-of-the-century youth.

Just being in the library, the casual user can stumble across unexpected gems. Take *The Play School Stories for Little People*, found during a recent visit in a short stack waiting to be reshelved. Here is an excerpt from one of the series' slender volumes, copyright 1869: "The little folks were very quiet during the drive, for they have been taught to esteem it ill-bred to monopolize conversations when older persons are present."

As its catalog notes, the Kerlan collection is unique, and reading about it is no substitute for being there, seeing for yourself. Lovers of children's literature are welcome anytime. —

Why Kid Lit?

Granted, the Kerlan is an outstanding collection of children's books. But might the uninitiated be permitted a question: What's the big deal? Why is it worthwhile to study children's literature?

Researchers Deirdre Johnson and Jack Zipes offer thoughtful answers.

Studying historical children's books, says Johnson, "you see some of the things that shaped the people who went on to run the country"—racial attitudes people were exposed to, for example, or Americans' early enthusiasm for technology.

"In children's literature, you explore both the positive and the negative," she says. "You get a sense of the times."

Contemporary kids books, especially new series such as *The Baby-Sitters Club* and *Sweet Valley High*, are important, too, she says. A university teaches future teachers, and they need to know what's available to kids.

"In an age dominated by visual images, we need to help teachers get kids into books. And we need to teach kids some critical thinking about quality, even at an early age."

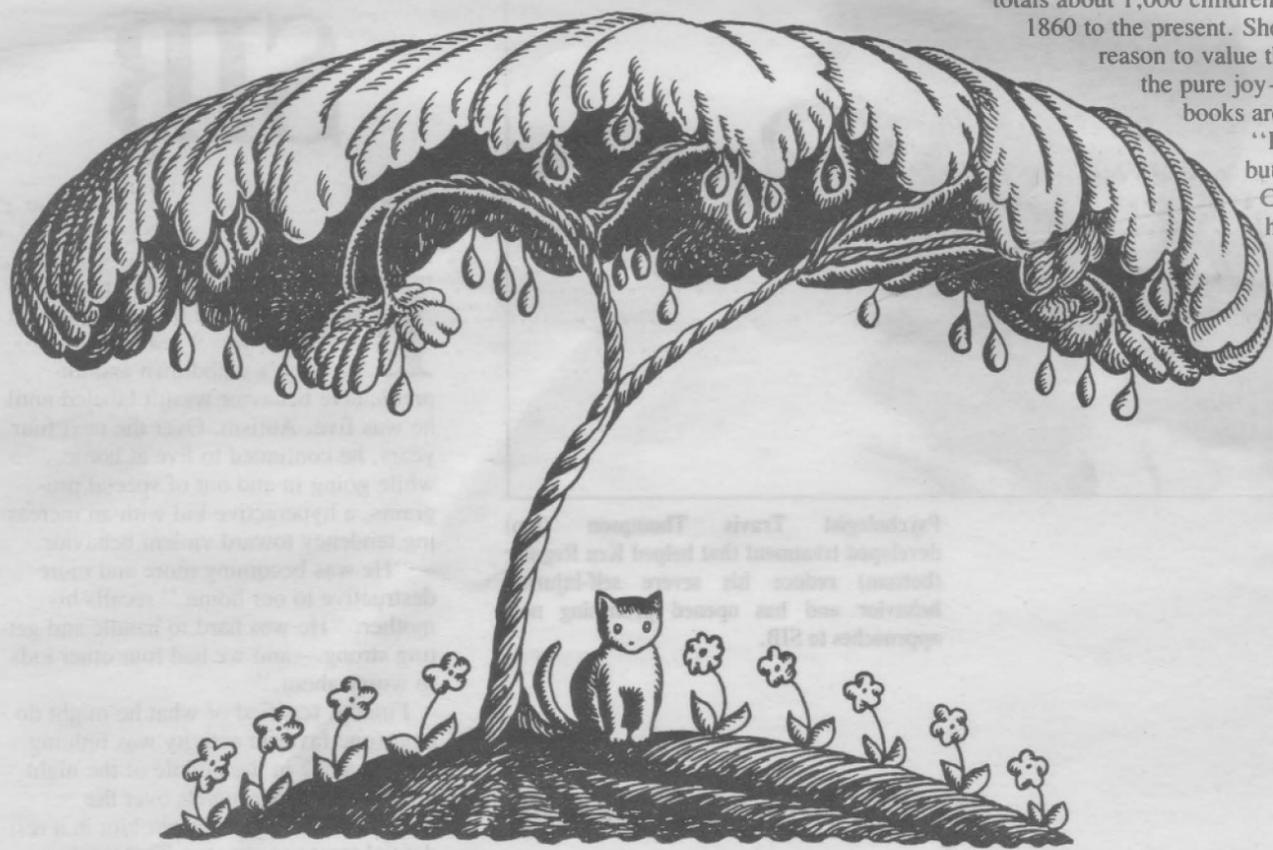
Both researchers stress that kids learn a lot more from books than the story between the covers. It's where they learn esthetic taste, and how to tell a story.

"Too often we're not conscious of what we're giving our children," Jack Zipes says. "Do we want them to become passionate, tolerant human beings? Then we ought to take a second look at whether these are the values we're presenting to them. And I mean not just books, but movies, video, theater, toys, cassettes."

Deirdre Johnson's personal collection totals about 1,000 children's books, from 1860 to the present. She adds another reason to value them: "Just for the pure joy—children's books are fun to read.

"I hate to say it, but I've got a *Cherry Ames* at home that I can hardly wait to read to-night."

By Pamela LaVigne

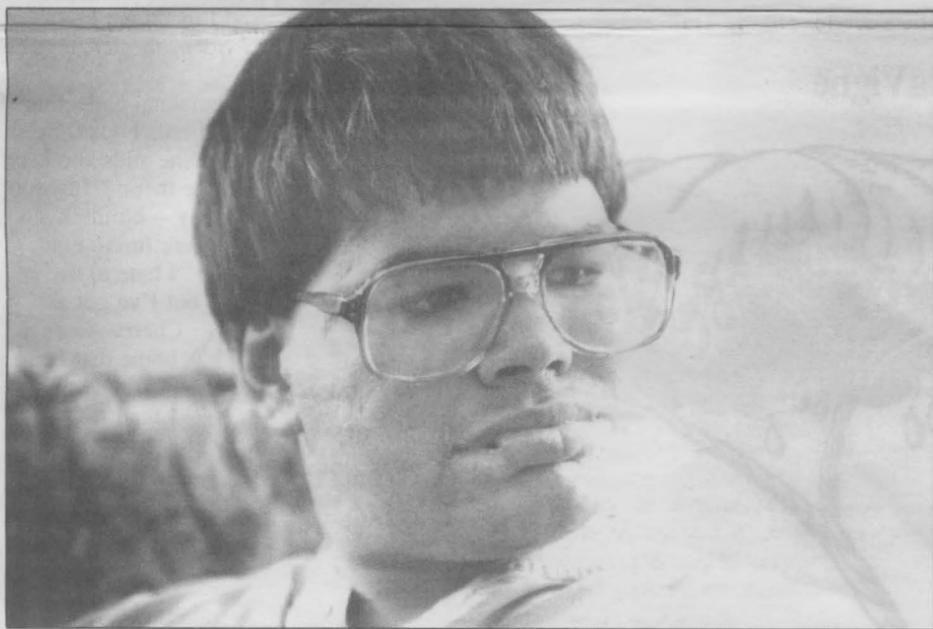


BY WANDA GA'G

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TOM FOLEY



TOM FOLEY

Psychologist Travis Thompson (top) developed treatment that helped Ken Regnier (bottom) reduce his severe self-injuring behavior and has opened promising new approaches to SIB.

Unlocking the Secrets of SIB

By Richard Broderick

For Paul and Anita Regnier, the real nightmare began when their son Ken was 9 years old.

Ken's withdrawn and unpredictable behavior wasn't labeled until he was five. Autism. Over the next four years, he continued to live at home, while going in and out of special programs, a hyperactive kid with an increasing tendency toward violent behavior.

"He was becoming more and more destructive to our home," recalls his mother. "He was hard to handle and getting strong—and we had four other kids to worry about."

Finally, terrified of what he might do next (one favorite activity was lighting the gas stove in the middle of the night and putting paper towels over the burners), Ken's parents put him in a residential treatment center. That's when Ken turned his destructive behavior against himself.

Injuries escalated steadily in violence until his face, hands, and head were a mass of scars and partially healed wounds. Despite restraints and heavy medication, Ken banged his head against walls, windows, and tables hard enough to fracture bone, shoved fingers up his

nose until it bled, yanked his own teeth out, and bit off part of his tongue and lip.

Like thousands of other developmentally disabled persons, Ken was a victim of a frightening, usually intractable syndrome known as self-injurious behavior, or SIB. About four years ago, he came to the University's Institute for Disabilities Studies, headed by psychologist Travis Thompson, on the Twin Cities campus. Thompson put together a team of doctors, speech therapists, social workers, and others to work with Ken, the first such instance of a multidisciplinary approach to treating SIB. The teamwork paid off. After three years of intensive therapy, Ken now lives in a foster home, holds down a part-time job, and—most important of all—no longer poses a threat to himself or to others.

"It's been remarkable," says Anita Regnier. "You have no idea what a relief it is."

Ken Regnier's self-injurious behavior may sound extreme, but it was in no way an isolated case.

In the United States alone an estimated 20,000 to 25,000 people inflict self-injury severe and frequent enough to require some kind of treatment. Most are profoundly retarded or—like Ken Regnier—autistic. In cases requiring institutional care the cost runs as high as \$100,000 a year for doctors, drugs, and support staff. Combined with treatment costs of other forms of destructive behavior among the developmentally disabled, the yearly total is approximately \$3 billion. And these figures don't take into account the enormous emotional toll on parents, siblings, and caregivers. Destructive behavior ranks high among the causes of staff burnout at residential and treatment facilities.

Not surprisingly, then, a simple, inexpensive way to control or cure SIB has been a top public health priority, but so far such a "magic bullet" has eluded researchers. The method used to treat Ken Regnier is expensive and time-consuming—and comes with no guarantee that it would work for everyone.

In fact, the more researchers study SIB, the more it is clear that violent behavior may be a symptom of several different, possibly interrelated causes. Some forms of self-injury are known to be caused by genetic disorders; some cases are probably a response to environmental needs—to get attention, to get out of difficult tasks. And some are probably caused by neurochemical imbalances.

About 10 years ago, researchers began to theorize that some people with SIB might injure themselves as a way of releasing endorphins. These opiumlike substances are produced by the nervous system; not only do they block pain, they also create a sense of euphoria similar to the mood changes caused by morphine. People with SIB, according to this theory, don't injure themselves because they like pain, but because they like the endorphins the nervous system releases as a response to pain. In other words, they may be addicted to their own endorphins—and hence the intractability of self-injuring behavior.

If this is the case, researchers theorize, it should be possible to "cure" SIB by administering safe, inexpensive drugs called narcotic antagonists, which block the effect of endorphins and other opiate-like substances.

Unfortunately, several research projects designed to test this hypothesis proved inconclusive. But now Travis Thompson, the same psychologist who helped Ken Regnier, is heading a two-part research study that should offer definitive evidence of the SIB-endorphin link.

Thompson became interested in the endorphin-based theory of SIB about 10 years ago. In 1987, he and another researcher tested the effects of two narcotic antagonists, nalox and naltrexone, on a SIB's patient. The results were encour-

People with SIB may be addicted to their own endorphins—and hence the intractability of self-injuring behavior.

aging enough to make them want to test one of the drugs—naltrexone—on a much larger sample of subjects.

“There have been about a dozen or so studies prior to this one, but they were always on a small scale,” says Thompson. “This is the first nationally funded study.”

Last year, Thompson and the institute's research team completed the first half of the two-part study. Working with eight residents of a Minnesota state hospital—all of whom exhibited moderate to severe cases of SIB that had not responded to other forms of treatment—the researchers conducted a double-blind study using naltrexone and a placebo.

The results: a significant—but highly selective—reduction of SIB. Some individuals did less of only one form of self-injurious behavior; others only showed less “high-intensity” SIB—particularly violent and self-destructive head-banging, ear-ripping, eye-poking, and the like.

The selective response to naltrexone led Thompson to a number of tentative conclusions. Endorphin-based SIB may be augmented by environmental factors, so that SIB's people may need behavioral therapy in addition to naltrexone. Where and how often patients hurt themselves may offer clues to the cause of SIB in an individual. Therapists need a better diagnostic model to determine which SIB's patient is likely to respond to naltrexone, which to behavioral intervention, and which to a combination of the two approaches.

To test these possibilities, Thompson has embarked on a second SIB study—a much larger project involving up to 24 residents of group homes and adult day-care programs. In April he received a four-year, \$900,000 grant from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development to underwrite the project. Because of the expense and injuries SIB causes, finding a way to cure or control the problem is a high priority for the agency, Thompson says.

“One of the goals of the entire research project is to identify the different kinds of SIB's people and what kind of treatment they are most likely to respond to,” he says. “We will do a careful analysis of their medical condition to see if there are any indications of disease or injury that might be causing the self-injury. We will also look carefully at

how they respond to their environment and behavioral interventions.”

The research team involves participants from several disciplines: among Thompson's colleagues are Al Levine, co-director of the institute; Tim Hackenberg, formerly of the University, now with the University of Florida; and David Rotholz, a psychologist who recently left the New England Center for Autism to join the institute staff. The team also includes graduate students Sara Axtel and Dan Baker.

For the moment, the researchers are lining up subjects for the project and securing permission for their participation—itsself a daunting task. “That's the most complex deterrent to getting any research done,” says Thompson. “We had to get approval from the NIH [National Institutes of Health] on ethics, then approval from the University's institutional review board; for hospital patients, the state had to approve our research. Most residential facilities have an oversight committee of some kind who also have to approve it. Then, the staff and the facility have to go along with it because they are doing some of the observations. And then you have to go to the legal guardian, which is often a county caseworker. Finally, we will also seek permission from nearest relative.”

Eventually, the team hopes to enroll between 20 and 24 subjects—a large enough sample to yield significant results—drawn from facilities in the Twin Cities' seven-county metropolitan area. “Ultimately, we intend to go state-wide,” says Thompson.

After seven hours of observation by members of the research team, each subject will receive either behavioral treatment or naltrexone, the choice to be based on diagnostic assumptions about which therapy best suits the individual's pattern of self-injury.

In the second phase of the project, all subjects will receive both naltrexone and behavioral treatment. “What I like about the protocol is that, from the point of view of the client, it is optimal treatment,” Thompson says. “They're all going to get the whole treatment, everything we can offer.”

When the study is completed, researchers will be a giant step closer to effective treatment of SIB. And that, Thompson believes, will be a victory not just for the families like the Regniers, but for society as a whole.

“There are two ways to look at SIB,” he says. “There is the practical matter of cost, and there is the question of the human suffering caused by it. Not all SIB is severe, but the distress it causes families is one of the top reasons why developmentally disabled people are institutionalized. Studies have also shown that a very high percentage of SIB's people have serious illness and even death as a direct result of their self-injuries. This is not at all an inconsequential problem.”

LAKE Superior

continued from page 10

On our way back down we hear rustling in the brush above us. Probably a deer, Peterson says. Though our afternoon hike hasn't flushed much of it, wildlife abounds along the trail, he says. People report seeing more and more eagles, too—they follow a migration path along the lakeshore. I consider the prospect of seeing a deer at close range and wish we had.

At Peterson's DNR office we shake hands, and I get back in the car for the drive back to—what? The built environment. City. Other, not this woods.

I can't quite leave it behind yet. I pull over by the shore. Here, down low, the day's gentle breeze is a brisk wind. I watch the gulls. On the ground, they fluff their feathers and pull in their necks to help anchor against the wind. Suddenly their wings spread and they shoot straight up in front of me. They rise on a gust of air, hang briefly, then fly out over the lake.

It's unexpected, and beautiful, and leaves me feeling refreshed, peaceful—a reprise of my day walking and talking the Superior Hiking Trail.

The Superior Hiking Trail Association organizes day and long-distance pleasure hikes as well as maintenance hikes. Members put out a newsletter and trail maps; a complete trail guidebook, covering geology, botany, and cultural history of the trail, should be available next year. For information, write the Superior Hiking Trail Association, P.O. Box 4, Two Harbors, MN 55616. Or call 218/834-4436.



David C. Johnson

Our Man in Morris

David C. Johnson was installed May 10 as chancellor of the University of Minnesota, Morris (UMM). He is only the third chancellor in the school's 30-year history, succeeding John Q. Imholte, who has returned to teaching history at UMM, and founding dean and provost Rodney Briggs. A native of Grand Rapids, Minnesota, Johnson had been dean and professor of sociology at Gustavus Adolphus College in St. Peter, Minnesota. He holds a Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Iowa and has completed numerous postdoctoral fellowships and institutes. Echoing the origins of the campus as a mission school for Indians, the inauguration procession began with the native American Bear Claw Singers and Dancers from Hertel, Wisconsin. The recession featured a work by UMM music professor Clyde Johnson, “Hail to the Chancellor.” Afterward, the sunny afternoon was ideal for the outdoor reception, where Johnson and guests arrived via horse-drawn surney.

State Makes Deep Cuts

The University will feel the pain of the state's budget problems in several important ways this year. Programs will be closed and staff members laid off, faculty and staff will go without salary increases, and students will face double-digit tuition increases.

A budget plan that includes \$32 million in program cuts went to the regents in June. Specific cuts will be announced in September.

No salary increases are in the budget for next year, which means that faculty and staff will lose ground to inflation at the rate of 4 to 5 percent. The foregone increases amount to about \$2,350 per full-time faculty member and \$1,200 per full-time staff member.

Proposed tuition increases average 12 percent, or about \$300 a year for full-time undergraduate students. “We are placing a burden on students and their families with these tuition increases,” President Nils Hasselmo said, but drawing up the budget was a balancing act and the sacrifices had to be shared. The budget adds \$2 million in financial aid.

Quality improvement efforts will continue, Hasselmo said, even though the base budget has been reduced. The bud-

get also includes \$4.5 million for the first step in implementing a restructuring and reallocation plan, with increases going to the College of Liberal Arts and the Institute of Technology (IT) on the Twin Cities campus and to the Duluth and Morris campuses.

The higher education bill approved by the legislature includes a \$41 million biennial cut for the University, or about \$20 million each year. The budget picture is further complicated by Governor Arne Carlson's line-item vetoes of \$23.2 million in IT and system special appropriations for the second year of the biennium.

Carlson pledged to restore \$7.1 million for the IT specials and women's intercollegiate athletics but made no promises about the remaining \$16.1 million. Hasselmo called the governor's message "fundamentally unacceptable" and said the University will ask the 1992 legislature for full restoration of funds for the specials.

—Maureen Smith

Two U Profs Elected to the National Academy of Sciences

"The nicest thing about this appointment is that it's for life," says Daniel Joseph, professor of aerospace engineering and mechanics. "Even if they realize that they made a mistake, they can't take it back."

Joseph is talking about his election May 1 to the National Academy of Sciences (NAS)—an honor scientists consider second only to winning the Nobel Prize. His response to his election is typically droll and low-key. An avid runner, Joseph, 62, has participated in 22 marathons, including a 1983 running of the Marathon-to-Athens race in Greece. Of that experience, he says, "I finished. My time was four hours and twenty minutes. It was very hot. I didn't die."

"On the other hand, Phidippides didn't have a good pair of running shoes."

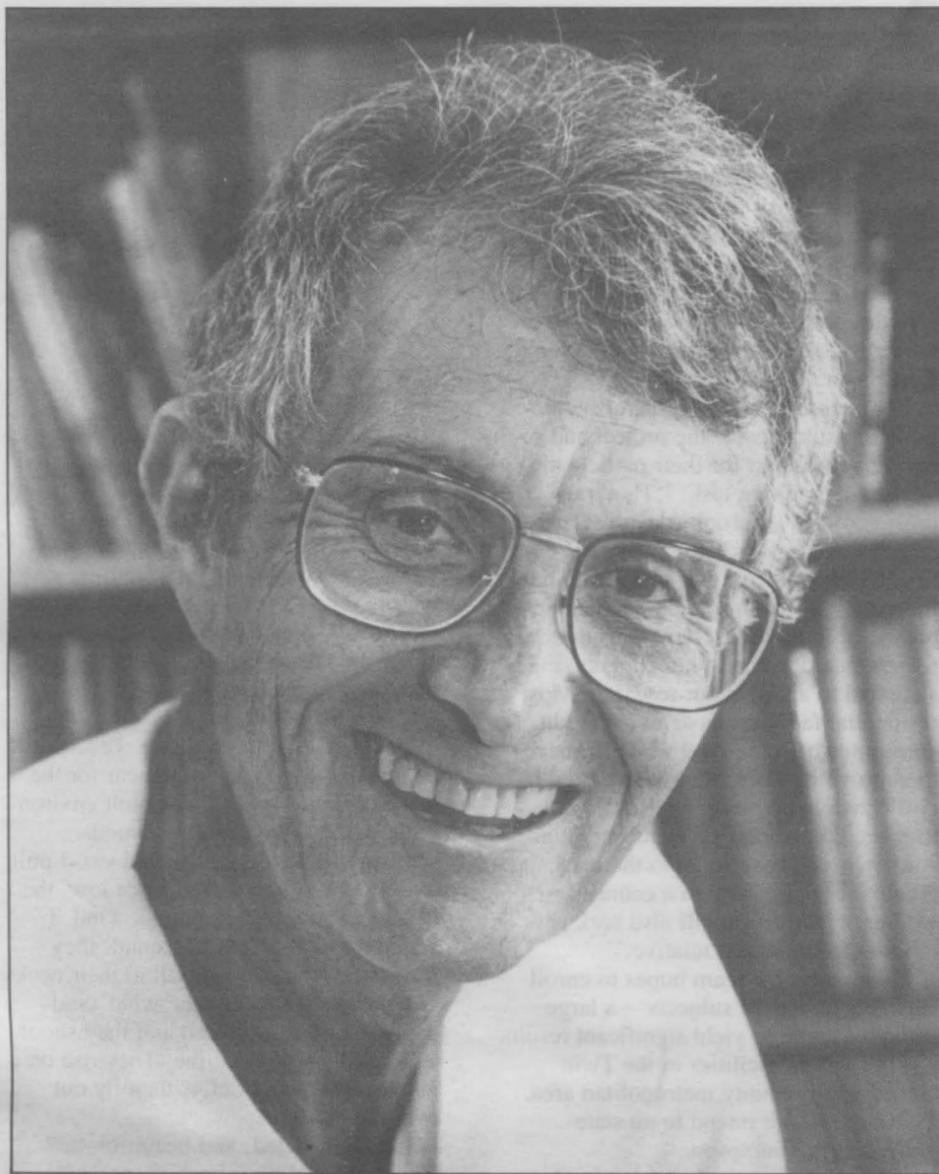
Joseph, who has taught on the Twin Cities campus since 1963, is one of the top experts in the highly complex field of fluid mechanics—a discipline that seeks to explain and predict the behavior of fluids under a range of conditions. He is one of 16 University professors who are current NAS members. Last year, he was elected to the National Academy of Engineering.

Among his accomplishments is a method for moving heavy crude oil through pipelines. Joseph's solution—which has found wide application in places like the Orinoco basin in South America—was to inject water into the pipeline. Since the water migrates to the inside wall of the pipeline, it acts as a superlubricant.

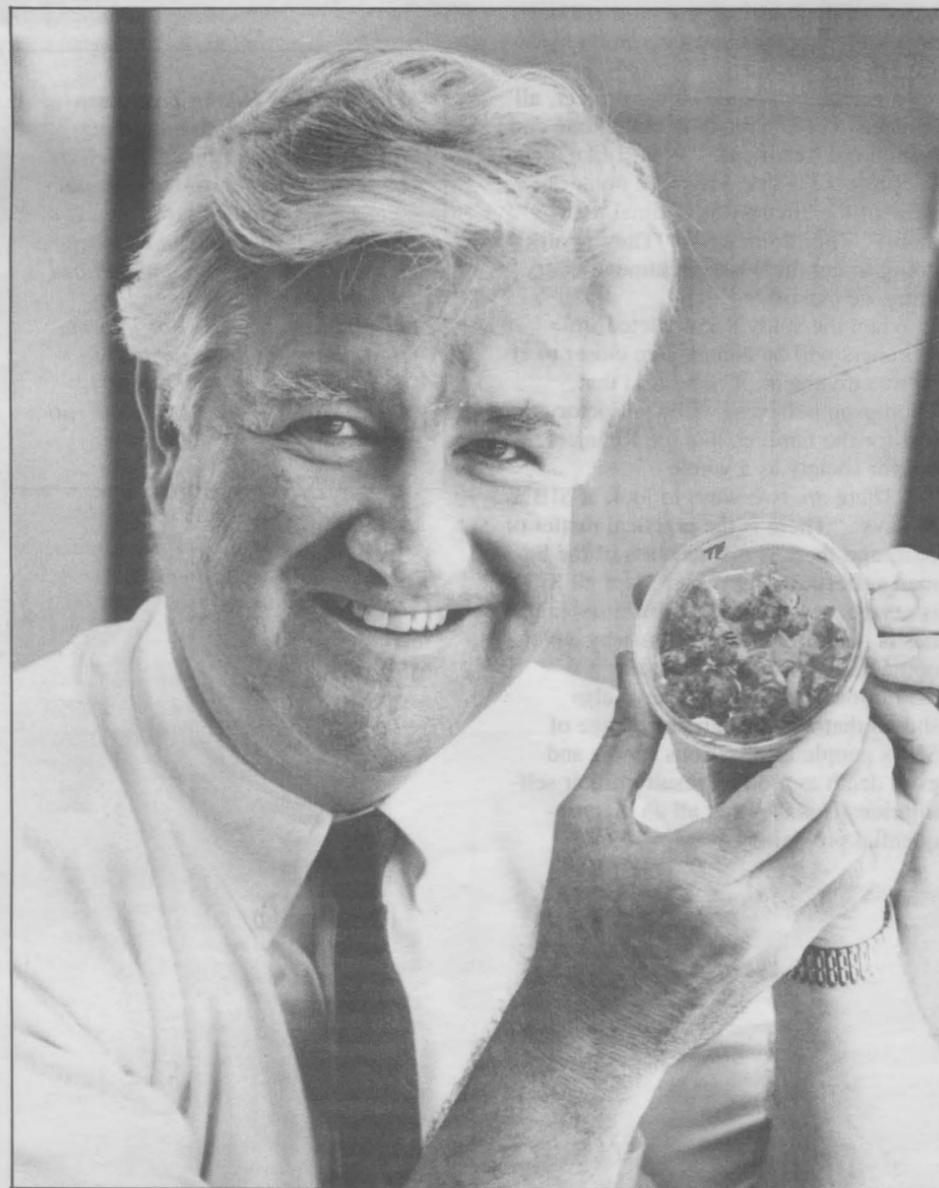
"The Orinoco belt has over half the world's supply of heavy crude," he says. "It's almost the weight of water and very, very viscous. They now use the water-lubricated pipelining method. I was there. I saw a line of 54 kilometers that's beautiful, with a drag reduction factor of 10,000."

Joseph is a frequent consultant to oil companies and other industries as well. The manufacturer of Mars candy bars, for example, recently contacted him in a search for better ways to extrude molten chocolate through a mold.

So far he reports that his election hasn't yielded much by way of fortune,



Daniel Joseph, aerospace engineering and mechanics



Ronald Phillips, agronomy and plant genetics

though it has produced a certain degree of fame. Shortly after his election, Joseph received a letter from another Daniel Joseph, an aerospace engineer at Boeing.

"This confirmation of the small world phenomenon," writes the Boeing Joseph, "is really not surprising as we see it validated time and again. However, I could not resist apprising you of its un-failing consistency. What are the odds of [there being] two Dr. Daniel Josephs in aerospace engineering?"

Probably about the same as having two faculty members from one university elected to the academy at the same time. That's precisely what happened at the University this spring. At 8:30 a.m. on April 30, Ronald Phillips, professor of agronomy and plant genetics, was working in his office when he received a phone call from Academy member and friend Luis Sequeira.

"I'm calling to tell you that you've just been elected to the National Academy of Sciences," Sequeira told Phillips. Then he handed the phone off to another Academy member; before Phillips hung up he'd talked to six people. "It was very exciting," he says. "It was a very unexpected event."

Phillips, 51, joined the University faculty on the Twin Cities campus in 1967. Among his chief accomplishments is helping develop methods for regenerating whole corn plants from individual corn cells. Since this breakthrough technique in the early 1970s, cell regeneration has been used to develop disease-resistant strains of corn, increase the protein content of corn kernels, and more.

"The advantage of this technique," he says, "is that you can manipulate many of our crop species at the cell level."

"Because you can grow millions of cells in a petrie dish, you have the power to select one unusual cell out a million cells rather than one unusual plant out in the field."

With cell regeneration, for example, it is possible to put a toxin, like herbicide or the antigen produced by corn blight, into the petrie dish medium. Most of the cells will die, but a few—the resistant cells—will survive. New corn plants possessing the resistance of those individual cells can then be generated from the cell culture.

"This technology is literally all over the world now," Phillips says. "It is clearly an efficient way to select new types [of corn]."

The last time two University faculty members were simultaneously elected to the NAS was in 1970.

"Academy election, as I view it," says Phillips, "reflects your accomplishments, but those accomplishments reflect a lot of other inputs and opportunities the U offers. I have been here my whole faculty career, so it is clearly an honor for the school as it is for my colleagues and student assistants." One of the first things he did after hearing about his election, Phillips says, was to write each of his former graduate assistants "to make clear that this is a joint honor."

Apparently, others feel just as inclined to celebrate his achievement. Since April 30, Phillips reports, there have been only three days when he has not received a phone call or letter congratulating him.

Before this spring, Joseph and Phillips had never met. Joseph rectified that situation by attending a reception his department held to honor Phillips. "I thought it was a very gracious thing to do," Phillips says.

—Richard Broderick



Bram Stoker's

Dracula

Adapted for the stage by Charles Nolte

Dracula, Bram Stoker's bloodthirsty charmer, stalks the Minnesota Centennial Showboat between now and September 1 on the Twin Cities campus. This stage adaptation is written and directed by Charles Nolte. For reservations call 612/625-4001.

Patently Good

The results are in, and the University has moved up from seventh to fourth among U.S. universities in patents received from the Patent Office. In 1990, the U obtained 41 patents; MIT, with 112, ranked number one.

The Book of Kells Illuminates the U

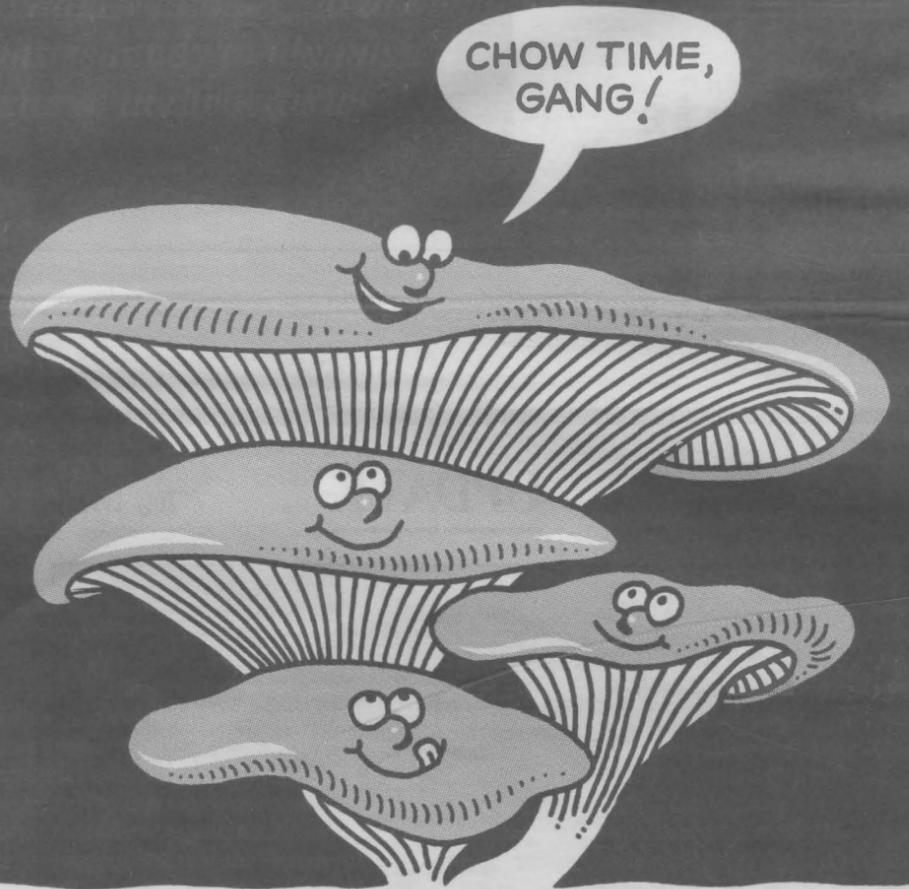
Nearly 1,200 years ago, while the rest of Europe was mired in the Dark Ages, Ireland was a beacon of advanced civilization. Little remains of that period of Celtic high culture, but a glimpse at its brilliance can be seen in the limited-edition facsimile Book of Kells recently acquired by Wilson Library on the Twin Cities campus.

Created around 800 A.D., stolen by Vikings, then rediscovered near Kells, Ireland, in the early 11th century, the original book contains 678 illuminated pages characterized by a distinctive calligraphy and sinuous intertwining figures. Scholars consider it the finest extant example of illumination and Celtic art.

Almost as great an achievement is the facsimile edition, created by Fine-Art Facsimile of Switzerland. It took 10 years to produce and is the only facsimile to reproduce the color of every page. Only 500 of the 1,480 copies were reserved for North American distribution. Wilson purchased its copy with \$13,250 from a private donor, Francis V. Gorman, a 1933 graduate of the School of Architecture.

The Book of Kells is owned by Trinity College in Dublin. Because of its antiquity and inestimable value, access to the original is severely limited. Distributing accurate facsimiles, therefore, is vital to scholarly research.

"The fact that this facsimile is here in the Midwest and here in Minnesota makes it very valuable indeed to scholars in this region," says Wilson's art librarian Herbert Scherer.



All the Newsprint That's Fit To Eat

Each year, the United States has 13 million tons of newsprint available for recycling. A portion is recycled, but the bulk of it represents a disposal problem of monumental proportions.

Now Elmer Schmidt, associate professor of forest products on the Twin Cities campus, has found an unlikely use for old newsprint—as food for gourmet oyster mushrooms. "It struck me that these mushrooms grow naturally on the interior of trees and stumps, and newsprint is just ground-up wood with the water removed," says Schmidt.

The mushroom spawns can be or-

dered from several sources in the United States; commercial operations now grow the delicacy—which costs about \$12 a pound at the grocery store—on wheat straw and sawdust. The advantage of the newsprint method is the availability of the "soil" and the fact that newsprint, unlike, say, wheat straw, does not need to be sterilized before use.

Schmidt says work still needs to be done to optimize the yield from his invention. He is currently exploring a joint project with a commercial grower in northern Minnesota.



He rose from mayor of Minneapolis to leave his stamp on national politics. Now you can put his stamp on your personal correspondence. A 52-cent postage stamp honoring the late Hubert Horatio Humphrey was unveiled this June at an appropriate spot—the atrium of the University's Humphrey Center. The ceremony featured friends and family of the late senator, including former Vice President Walter Mondale and Minnesota Attorney General Hubert H. "Skip" Humphrey III.



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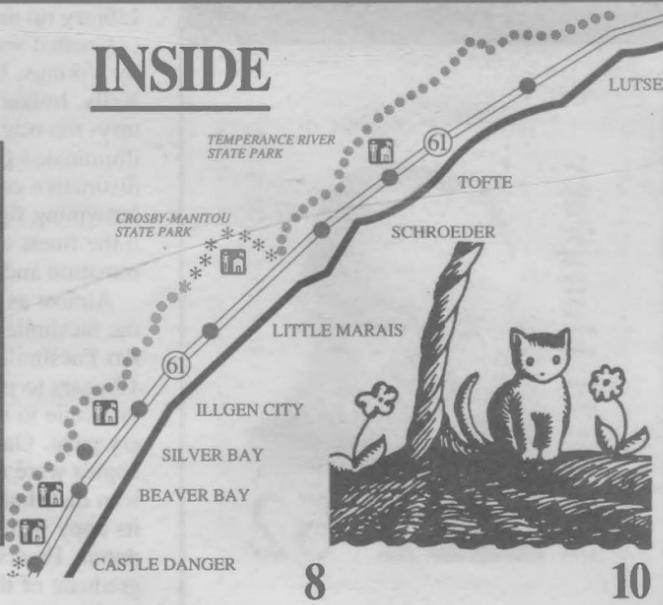
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WE TAKE OUR D E D U

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Cutting Response

For Faculty
and Staff

VOL 18 NO 6
SEPT 1991

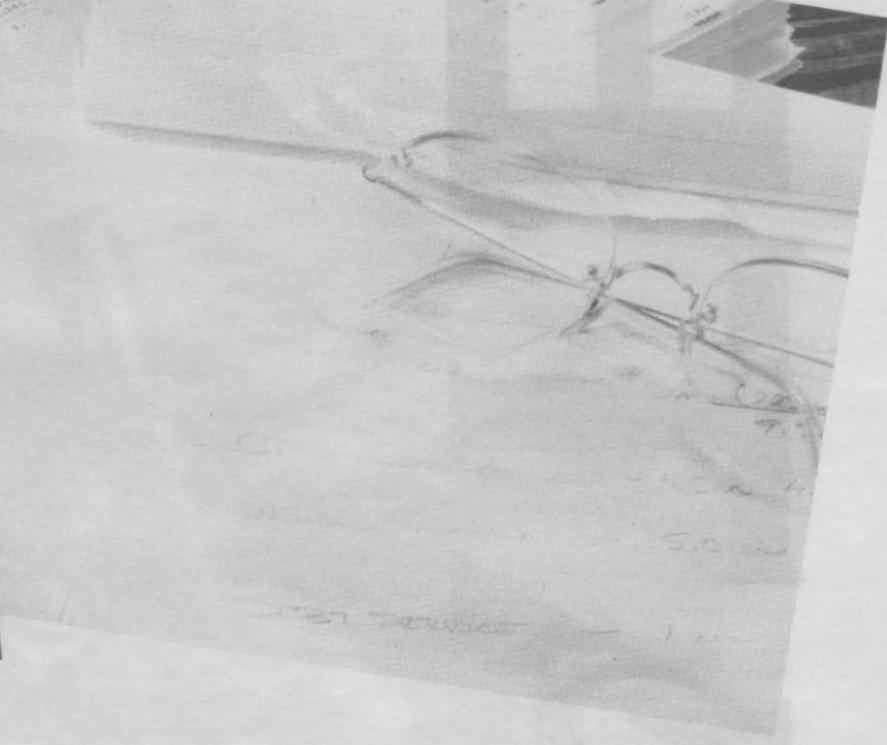
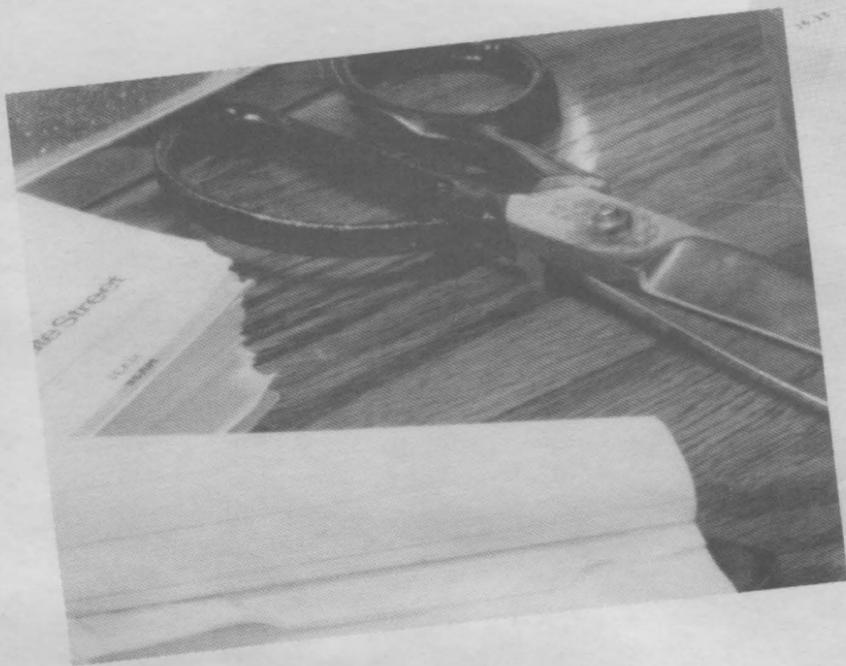
***The University
prepares a
strategy to deal
with budget cuts
and line-item
vetoes***

By Maureen Smith

No sooner did the 1991 legislative session end than University leaders began looking to 1992.

With the state facing a budget crisis, all the University asked for from the 1991 legislature was to maintain its base. Instead, the base was cut by \$41 million for the biennium.

"Clearly, we did not fare well," says President Nils Hasselmo. "I don't think we fared as well as the welfare of the state requires." Making that case to legislators and citizens will be a high priority between now and the next legislative session.



The \$41 million cut isn't the whole story. Governor Arne Carlson's line-item vetoes cut \$23 million more in state "specials" for the second year of the biennium. Vetoes on top of budget cuts add up to "a totally unacceptable scenario for the University," Hasselmo says.

"Faculty and staff cannot be penalized with a second year of purchasing-power reductions."

The vetoes are a done deal, signed into law. But Carlson himself has said he wants to save

direction, Heydinger says, but even that \$7 million isn't guaranteed. The governor can recommend restoring the money, but any action to restore will have to be taken by the legislature, either by overriding the vetoes or passing a supplemental appropriation bill.

some of the specials by restoring funding before the cuts go into effect.

If any silver lining can be found in this gloomy picture, it may be that the vetoes offer an opening to go back to the legislature next year and a rallying point for University supporters. "Maybe this will be the thing that galvanizes the support," says Robert Erickson, vice president for finance and operations. "I want to serve notice that this administration intends to be very active in presenting our case," Hasselmo says.

Because the vetoes are for second-year funding, they won't affect the 1991-92 budget. But that budget will be tough enough, including \$32 million in program cuts, frozen salaries, and tuition increases that average 9.3 percent.

"We're going to approach the next session like an appropriation session and try to get back as much of our appropriation as we can," says Rick Heydinger, vice president for external relations. "We won't just focus on the vetoes."

Plans for the program cuts may be made public this month or next. Hasselmo says the goal is to protect quality in core programs and "cut out some useful but less central programs." Clearly \$32 million in cuts will be hard to find. The painful decision to close the Waseca campus was to save \$6 million, and \$32 million equals five Wasecas.

Already people are asking what they can do to help, says Donna Peterson, director of state relations. "It was a lot more quiet last year. In some ways it's easier to organize and unite people when there's something real specific to talk about."

Program cuts will be announced in one big package, then phased in. The budget plan calls for \$10 million in cash savings the first year. The administration won't be coming back next year with more cuts, unless the governor's vetoes stand.

"We are front-ending our program cuts," Erickson says. "If we had done it over a two-year period, the

"The people who work here have got to begin raising their voices and letting their legislators know what these cuts are doing."

Speaking to the regents in June, state finance commissioner John Gunyou said that the governor was looking for a dollar amount to cut, and the specials represented chunks of money that could be vetoed as line items. The cuts are not what the governor would have chosen "had he had access to the entire budget." The next day Hasselmo said that explanation was "fundamentally unacceptable" because it publicly confirmed that the vetoes were not based on program merit, return on investment, or the public interest.

perception would be, When is this going to stop?"

Once the cuts are known, lobbyist Peterson says, she will have some new talking points with legislators. "We can talk about the loss of departments, the loss of external dollars, the loss of research that could have been done to serve the people of the state."

Carlson pledges to restore \$7 million for all of the Institute of Technology specials and for women's intercollegiate athletics, Gunyou said. "That is money you can count on," he said. About the remaining \$16 million, he made no promises. Carlson's \$7 million promise is a step in the right

Some of the \$32 million the University saves by cutting programs may be set aside to pay for a second-year salary increase for faculty and staff, or the legislature may be asked for a salary appropriation. One way or another, administrators say, they won't ask the people who do the work of the University to go two years without a salary increase.

"Faculty and staff cannot be penalized with a second year of purchasing-power reductions," Hasselmo says. "We have to find a means of dealing with that issue." For this year, the foregone



photo : TOM FOLEY

19 State Specials Take a Hit

salary increases—or involuntary contributions to the budget solution—amount to about \$2,350 per full-time faculty member and \$1,200 per full-time staff.

Students will also pay, in tuition increases that average about \$230 a year for full-time students in the College of Liberal Arts. An earlier proposal calling for an average increase of 12 percent was modified by dropping \$1.5 million in financial aid. President Hasselmo assured the regents in July that private fund-raising for scholarships will fill the gap.

One reason tuition is going up is that enrollment is going down. In these hard times, Regent Darren Rosha suggested in June, the move to lower enrollment might be slowed so that the tuition burden can be lightened.

Regent Wendell Anderson has always expressed uneasiness about the enrollment decreases, and he made the point again in June. The University is putting its money where the students are, he said, and so will the legislature.

In one sense, Heydinger says, the other systems did receive extra dollars this year because of their enrollment increases. "But their dollars per student went down. It's easy to say the University is losing, but the way to deliver education is to invest in each student." On a dollar-per-student basis, the University did slightly better than the State University System and considerably better than the two-year systems.

More than in any legislative session in recent history, Heydinger says, legislators were dealing with fundamental issues about the financing and governance of higher education.

A proposal to double the proportion of costs paid by students was hotly contested this year before it was voted down. You might think a proposal like that would come from legislators hostile to the University, Heydinger says, but the opposite is the case. Senator Gene Waldorf, who put forward the proposal, and others who favored it are "some of our most supportive legislators" who were looking for a way to give higher education the money it needs.

"They were tired of beating their heads against the caucus wall, trying to get higher education higher on the priority list," he says. If you tell them doubling tuition is a bad idea, their response would be that it wasn't their first choice either, but their first choice—investing more state dollars in higher education—wasn't getting anywhere.

The legislature made a big change in financial aid requirements, raising the definition of a full-time student from 12 to 15 credits. "That's going to have an impact," Heydinger says. Although it will create a hardship for some students, it will also be a powerful incentive for students to take more courses and finish sooner.

To the extent that they could when they had no new money to allocate, legislators showed support for the University's reallocation efforts. One way this support was reflected was in positive adjustments to the University's budget base. Governor Carlson, too, praised the University for making painful choices and said the other systems should follow the University's example.

Even with all the budget cuts, the University is moving forward with restructuring and reallocation. The 1991-92 budget plan includes \$4.5 million for the first step in reallocation. "We are not scrapping our improvement plans," Hasselmo says. "We are moving aggressively ahead with those plans."

The legislature passed a merger bill for the other three systems of higher education. Heydinger says there was "virtually no debate" on including the

The University will ask the 1992 legislature to restore funding for the 19 state "specials" that Governor Arne Carlson vetoed as line items in the higher education bill. Below is an annotated list of the 19 vetoed programs.

Institute of Technology (IT) specials (\$3.6 million)

1. The University of Minnesota Talented Youth Mathematics Program (UMTYMP) provides college-level mathematics instruction to 300 talented high school students at several locations around the state. This is a program of national visibility, because of its excellent outcomes.

2. The Minnesota Geological Survey, the oldest extant unit in IT, also functions as the state's geology agency. Its mission is to conduct and promote scientific study of Minnesota's geology, groundwater, and mineral resources, and to make the results readily accessible to the public. If it were closed, Minnesota would be one of the few states in the union without a geological survey.

3. The Microelectronics and Information Sciences Center is the focus for microelectronics education and research at the University. It recently occupied the new microelectronics laboratory in the Electrical Engineering and Computer Science Building.

4. The Productivity Center, in cooperation with industry, works to enhance design and manufacturing productivity—key areas for national competitiveness.

5. The Underground Space Center conducts research and provides information to the public on underground development and construction.

All of these programs are key components of IT's service activities.

6. The veto of state funds for the Mineral Resources Research Center (MRRC) is a special problem. MRRC had already been eliminated in the University's own restructuring and reallocation plan. The veto has the effect of undercutting that reallocation of about \$800,000 a year to higher priority University programs.

System specials (\$19.6 million)

7. The Biological Process Technology Institute conducts research in biotechnology, cooperates with industry in developing new technology, and produces graduates with a unique combination of training in chemical engineering and biology. Biotechnology is a new industry that will play an increasingly important role in the nation's and the state's economy.

8. The Center for Urban and Regional Affairs (CURA) focuses University resources on a wide range of urban and regional problems facing Minnesota communities. Issues have included community economic development, housing, education, minority populations, environment, transportation, neighborhoods and communities, land use, and social and human services. In almost all cases CURA projects are carried out with agencies or community groups outside the University, often with their matching funds.

9. Disadvantaged student fellowships offer access to graduate education each year for about 10 talented students without funding, mostly minorities.

10. The general research fund provides the venture capital that is essential for the preliminary work needed to persuade national funding sources that an idea has merit and is worth development. Faculty members credit the fund with helping them initiate research that has resulted in successful programs valued many times the initial investment. The fund has been a key ingredient in the remarkable growth of research funding at the University over the past several years.

11. The Humphrey Forum describes the accomplishments and promotes the ideals of Hubert Humphrey through a commemorative exhibit, and offers a teaching program to elementary and secondary students that emphasizes the values of personal responsibility, citizen participation, and reflective leadership.

12. The industrial relations education fund is dedicated to preserving harmony in labor-management relations, to working with employer and worker groups to identify changing issues of public policy and their impact on the workplace, and to providing training programs on such issues as holding down health-care cost, arbitration, and labor-management cooperation.

13. Intercollegiate athletics provides opportunities for women that are equal to those for men and provides financing needed to meet the mandates of federal Title IX regulations. The program offers opportunities to almost 200 athletes each year, half of whom have grade averages of B or better, and has achieved national ranking. All five campuses would be affected.

14. The Supercomputer Institute is the world's most outstanding academic supercomputing program. It provides advanced computational support for faculty from throughout the University, from other Minnesota colleges and universities, and from elsewhere. Its existence was a critical factor in enabling IT to attract the \$66 million contract establishing the Army High-Performance Computing Research Center and, more recently, a \$10.5 million science and technology center funded by the National Science Foundation to study geometric structures. The Supercomputer Institute attracts other external funding totalling almost \$10 million a year.

15. The Natural Resources Research Institute (NRRI) applies the University's knowledge to solving pressing problems in natural resource-dependent areas of the state, and to environmental problems in general. The NRRI was created specifically in response to the decline of the taconite industry, the resulting loss of jobs in northeastern Minnesota, and the consequent need for environmentally sound economic diversification.

16. The Sea Grant Program is the only organization devoted to education and research to preserve and enhance the resources of Lake Superior. Its projects include expansion of the aquaculture industry, prevention of spread of zebra mussels and other exotic species, new techniques for pollution cleanup, and improved genetic engineering of fish.

17. Student loan-matching permits Minnesota to participate in federal student loan programs that require a match from the state of 11 percent or 15 percent, depending on the program. Eliminating the program would deny students access to these federally subsidized loans.

18. The Bureau of Business and Economic Research at UMD collects and publishes information regarding Duluth, northeast Minnesota, and the state economy, helping to identify and address important business and economic development issues.

19. The James Ford Bell Museum of Natural History serves nearly 50,000 children and adults each year through its natural history research collections, exhibits, and public education programs including the JASON Project. JASON is a national educational activity that brings some 8,500 K-12 students into contact with ongoing scientific research, a clear national priority.

Cutting Response *continued from p.3*

University in the merger—recognition that “we have set upon a course of reallocation” and “we are charting our destiny and moving toward it.”

Reallocation is the University’s way of making the most of the money it has. But the health of the University also depends on mobilizing support for adequate funding from the state.

In looking at prospects for the future, it would be comforting to think that the state budget crisis was caused by recession and a return to a robust economy will bring better times for the University. It isn’t that simple.

Most of the state spending problems are structural and have no easy solution, Heydinger says. The part of the state budget that is out of control is human services, especially the spending on long-term care for people in nursing homes. “With an increasingly older population, even if you spend the same amount on everybody your total bill goes up,” he says.

A big issue for the University is “how to raise the level of concern about higher education among the citizenry and therefore the legislature,” he says. “We have to move higher education up on the state’s priority list. That’s a very difficult thing to do. The things that are ahead of it strike a larger percentage of the people.”

Property tax relief, for example, “strikes a greater fraction, and strikes them immediately.” Money for other needs, from health care to fighting crime, may seem more urgent. “Higher education is a long-term investment,” Heydinger says. With governments as with individuals, “the short-term drives out the long-term.”

“We’ve got to start screaming from the tops of the flagpoles about what the University does,” Erickson says. “Jobs are something that people in the state understand, and this place has been a job machine.”

One theme that’s being sounded—by Hasselmo, by Erickson, by Representative Lyndon Carlson—is that the University is the engine driving the state economy. “We talk a lot about it, but we don’t talk about it enough,” Erickson says.

Competition for state dollars isn’t going to get any easier. “But that doesn’t mean we have to throw in the towel and say we can’t compete now,” Peterson says. “We’re trying to formulate the strongest arguments and build support.”

Faculty and staff can make a difference, Heydinger says. “The people who work here have got to begin raising their voices and letting their legislators know what these cuts are doing.” ■

THREE THAT FELT THE BLOW

Minnesota Geological Survey

By Richard Broderick



Under a threatening summer sky, geologist Bruce Bloomgren eases the Suburban into the turnoff by the squat concrete pump house of well #3.

Its roof peeled back, the pump house is overshadowed by a hoist from which dangles a rusty dredge. To one side, a stack of 12-inch pipe sits waist-deep in clover and turkey-claw grass. Bloomgren gets out, wipes his brow, then dons a hard hat. “That’s a dome of silt and sand left behind by the glaciers,” he explains, pointing toward a tree-covered slope rising a half-mile to the north. “It’s the highest point in Ramsey County.”

Bloomgren heads the well-water division of the Minnesota Geological Survey. A 16-year veteran of the survey, he helped initiate a massive project to log all 900,000 of the state’s water wells. So far, he and his colleagues have logged the location, depth, and likely geological composition of 100,000 wells—information he says the public uses “daily” and the state’s Department of Natural Resources (DNR) relies on in deciding whether to grant permits to dig or reopen wells.

Today, he is overseeing an electronic scan of well #3, one of 10 production wells sunk in the 1940s at the army munitions site in New Brighton, Minnesota. The scan—called a gamma reading—will yield a precise reading of the stratification underlying the well. Federal Cartridge, which operates the munitions plant, needs the information to seal the inoperative well; a degreasing agent once widely used at the plant is seeping through the topsoil and threatens to contaminate the Twin Cities’ principal aquifers.

As black clouds blow up from the southwest, Dave Varberg, a specialist with a local contractor, drops a sensing device into the well-head, then signals to his colleague inside he company van to play out cable until the sensor hits bottom, some 420 feet below the prairie.

Inside the van Bloomgren watches graph paper scroll off a computer. “What the hey?” he exclaims when the results differ markedly from what they should be, at least according to regional geological maps. “You’re going to make me redo my geology for Ramsey County!”

Regional geology is not the only unsettled thing at the Minnesota Geological Survey these days. Because of Governor Arne Carlson’s veto of the survey’s funding the organization’s very existence is now in doubt. “It’s that usual sequence—shock, disbelief, then

everybody feeling numb, and then anger,” says Priscilla Grew, director of the Geological Survey.

After the “initial scramble” precipitated by the governor’s decision, Grew distributed a staff memo offering her assessment—generally positive—of the survey’s chances of having the legislature restore its funding. Even so, she admits that no one can predict what will happen come next January.

The uncertainty has had a disquieting effect on an organization that has been around since 1872 but will cease to exist if its funding is not restored—an outcome that would make Minnesota one of the few states in the nation without a geological survey.

In fiscal year 1990-91, the survey’s state special funding through the Institute of Technology totaled \$4.4 million. With that money the organization supports activities in service, research, and teaching. All its staff members teach in the Department of Geology and Geophysics and give talks to nature clubs and schools. In the past three years, survey employees also published more than 50 works on basic and applied research.

Bruce Bloomgren’s work at well #3 is an example of the survey’s service projects. Among other things, the survey provides individual assistance to state and local agencies as well as to the general public, compiles geologic maps both for counties and for developers of mineral resources, and publishes maps and handbooks for state agencies and schools. One staff member is completing an aeromagnetic mapping of Minnesota, a nine-year project using digitalized data gathered from the air by magnetometers. The data reflect subtle changes in the magnetic field at the earth’s surface—changes that in turn reflect the composition of bedrock beneath the topsoil.

Unlike other state agencies with overlapping interests, like the DNR or the Pollution Control Agency, the geological survey has no regulatory or resource-development responsibilities. That makes it an invaluable bridge between the private and public sectors, offering unbiased, objective information to both. “That’s one of the advantages to having the survey in a University setting,” Grew says. “It’s perceived as objective.”

Now that the initial shock has worn off, Grew says employee concern about the survey’s future is expressed mostly in “little half-hour counseling sessions with people.” Paradoxically, one of the things that makes the veto difficult to deal with is that no one—including the governor—has questioned the organization’s effectiveness or its indispensability.

“We had absolutely no questions about the program. We had good support from the legislature this session. It was our understanding that the governor was very pleased with IT in general,” Grew says. “After the veto, people kept saying, ‘It’s not about what you’re doing.’

“That’s why it was such a shock.”

So far, she reports, her staff has kept its cool and gone about its work. Still, she says, “I have a real concern about people leaving. People like working here, but with this degree of uncertainty it’s going to be hard to keep everybody on board.”

If the worst occurs, and funding is not restored, she has a prediction and a warning for the state’s citizenry. “If this thing closes, you are not going to be able to jump-start it. Our staff has over 300 years of experience working on geology, groundwater, and water wells that represents an investment the people of Minnesota have made in this organization.

“If you disperse this group, that experience cannot be replaced.” ■

General Research Fund

By Pamela LaVigne



Two important things about the University may not be obvious to outsiders. One concerns research. No matter what form it takes—experiments, scholarship in libraries, artistic creation—faculty members all do the same thing when they do research. They're being students again, teaching themselves.

The second "secret" is that every faculty member has a behind-the-scenes job as entrepreneur, raising money for research.

These two realities aren't optional, because research is one of the University's founding purposes. That's why Governor Arne Carlson's veto of the Graduate School's general research fund hits hard.

How hard? Graduate School dean Robert Holt is ready with an answer, and a little story. Last January he sent out a memo to everybody who'd gotten a grant from the fund over the past four years, asking what outcomes resulted.

"The letter went out on Tuesday. By Friday we already had a stack of responses—now how often does that happen?" Holt asks. "There were phone calls, the fax was running, people hand-carried their responses. . . It just swamped us." He's compiled the faculty letters into a 30-page summary, a patchwork of typefaces praising a program that makes a little go a long way.

The general research fund makes small grants to University faculty. It's "seed money"—nothing like the megabucks foundations and the federal government award. The maximum award is \$50,000, the average \$11,000.

The grants help faculty get set up so they can compete for major awards; they cover emergencies when funding is discontinued or delayed; and they support worthy ventures for which no external funding is available.

In round numbers, the state special appropriation provides about \$1 million of the University's roughly \$2 million pot for these grants. (What hasn't been cut isn't secure either, Holt says: the University's own reallocation plans eat into it, and the end is in sight for some federal sources that contribute.) The fund came into being in 1941, so Holt notes, "Arne celebrated our 50th anniversary by canceling the program."

Emil Pfender of mechanical engineering has been a University faculty member for 27 years. "The first part of the '60s were the golden years" for research funding, he says, but competition is stiffer now. Even though National Science Foundation funding has increased, so have applicants. "It's especi-

ally tough for young faculty in all fields of engineering." Yet established researchers feel the pinch as well. "That pie is divided in different ways." Money for new programs came off the top, so less was available for established programs.

"If you write a proposal and have no inkling of what you are going to do, you are in a poor position. But if you even have some results, you are in a much better position to get funding." Several small grants from the University have helped Pfender set up pilot projects, collect preliminary data, and write successful proposals.

"The main thing was I could buy equipment or materials," he says. "Usually when you start something you need to remodel, or sometimes you have to modify a piece of equipment. The seed money goes to the shop, or to technicians."

The \$5,000 to \$10,000 grants Pfender has received from the Graduate School have bloomed in high levels of federal funding, including the NSF grant he currently has: three years, \$100,000 per year. "Personally I feel very strongly about the support which in the past has been through the Graduate School. I feel the leveraging which could be done with this money has tremendous impact."

Research assistance doesn't always mean grad students, nor does equipment have to be a Dr. Science gizmo.

Van Gooch from Morris worked with three undergraduates on a molecular biology project. Although the team didn't achieve its intended goal (neither did a Harvard-Dartmouth team that took on the same project), the grant brought in new equipment, which enabled people to acquire new techniques, which led to development of a required new course in molecular biology. As for the students, two are pursuing graduate work, and the third may enter next year.

For Susan McClary of the School of Music on the Twin Cities campus, a University grant bought a synthesizer that reproduces the sounds of harpsichord, lute, and organ. She used it while composing, rehearsing, and performing her critically successful music-theater piece *Susanna Does the Elders*. It's since become an "indispensable tool" in her teaching.

Holt's homemade summary sheets are crammed with other examples, from robotics patents to photographic exhibits, from licensing agreements for software to "ecstatic" reviews of new books. There's probably not a part of the University that hasn't been supported by these funds.

"It's the venture capital that helps new faculty get started on their careers, it provides emergency funds, it gets experienced faculty going in new directions." Holt says.

"This is our seed corn, and the governor is eating it." ■

Minority, Disadvantaged Fellowships

By Mary Lopez



The Minority and Disadvantaged Students Fellowship (MDSF), one of the state specials threatened by Governor Carlson's line-item vetoes, is playing an important part in the University's efforts to create a unified while diverse community.

The program, begun in 1978 with a Bush Foundation grant and funded since 1981 by the legislature, aims to bring people from minority and disadvantaged groups into underrepresented fields of graduate study. The fellowship includes a stipend of \$9,800 for the first year of graduate study, plus health insurance and tuition. The Graduate School nearly matches the state funding of \$61,000, so the program is able to fund about 10 students each year.

Dennis Clayton, assistant to the dean of the Graduate School, administers the program. It's a partnership, he stresses. Departmental graduate programs nominate students for the fellowship, which the Graduate School awards. Then it's up to the departments to guarantee the support of their successful nominees beyond the first year.

Valerie Dean Johnson, a fellowship recipient, is pursuing her master's degree in counseling and student personnel psychology. She was an undergraduate at Washington University in St. Louis, but came home to Minnesota for graduate school, and to get married.

The fellowship was a real boon financially, Johnson says, since her husband was attending Macalester College in St. Paul last year, and their combined tuition bills were huge. She's thankful, "for being able to focus all my energies on my studies. I saw how many people struggled trying to work and do their internships and study as well."

Julianne Palacio knows exactly what she means. Getting the fellowship was instrumental in her decision to stay at the University and do doctoral work in family social science.

"The money was a big help to me. I'm the primary wage earner for a family of four [she has two children, ages four and six], and I still had to work 10 hours per week to make ends meet. But it was nice not having to work more hours that first year, so I had some time to get acclimated into the department and become familiar with the curricula, my peers, and the faculty."

For Carl Chung, the fellowship was a bridge back into academic life from the workforce, which he joined after completing his B.A. in philosophy at a small private college in Los Angeles. "I knew I'd go to grad school eventually," he says, "but I didn't want to go by

default, just because I didn't know what else to do." After working at a publishing house for four years, he applied to Minnesota because of its strong program in philosophy of science. Not having to work during his first year helped get his graduate career off to a good start.

"There's a quote I'm reminded of: 'Beginnings are delicate times.' It was definitely that way for me. I'd been away from school for awhile, I was in a new environment, I knew that competition was going to be tough, and, having received a fellowship for minorities, I had a sense of needing to prove myself as a scholar."

Enrollment data from the Graduate School show a slow but steady increase in the number of minority graduate students over the last several years. During 1990-91, 335 minority students made up about 4 percent of the Graduate School's enrollment of 8,300. Numbers of minority applicants have increased more substantially: from 360 for the 1987-88 academic year to 750 so far for 1991-92.

(Comparable data on the numbers of disabled graduate students are not available, but Susan Kroeger, director of the Office for Students with Disabilities, says that their records show a marked increase in the number of graduate students using the office over the last few years.)

Clayton says he is satisfied with the progress on graduate minority enrollment, and points out that recruitment efforts have resulted in a higher quality applicant pool. "The students nominated for the fellowship are exceptional scholars, who are sought after by other universities." Clayton says he needs to extend 30 offers to get 10 acceptances for the fellowship.

"This is no longer an ethical question, but an economic one: Minorities are going to be a major source of brainpower in the future. If we don't start attracting them to the University, our loss will be great."

One department that has had many MDSF fellows over the years is the Industrial Relations Center (IRC). "The U of M Industrial Relations Center is the largest and one of the best of its kind in the country," says Jim Scoville, director of graduate studies for the center. "Our program turns out 50-60 master's degrees per year. Most [of these graduates] work in personnel or labor relations departments in large companies—among the most important places to get people on staff who look like those they serve, for two reasons.

"First, it's good for minority, women, and handicapped workers to be able to see and relate to people like themselves in those positions. Plus, it's good to have a racial and gender mix in large organizations to bring the message [of diversity] to people who haven't gotten it yet."

Valerie Dean Johnson sees similar benefits for the University itself. "I think this fellowship and the University's commitment to diversity go hand-in-hand," she says. "My experience is that there are not too many minority faculty members in graduate studies, and I hope that programs like this one are beginning to change that." ■



| photos by Tom Foley |

NORTHERN EXPOSURE

by Geoff Gorvin

Archeology

students discover

the past in dirt,

and in people's

stories

County road 37, a gravel swath through the wooded rolling hills of Clearwater County, stretches past old farmsteads and over the narrow beginnings of the Mississippi River. For locals, it serves as an east-west connection between the town of Zerkel and highway 2, seven miles away. But for some University students, it's one of the few remains of a logging town that quickly went from boom to bust some 80 years ago.

Today, the small town-site resembles the surrounding landscape; it's overgrown with weeds and brush and is surrounded by young trees. From the gravel road, the only evidence that a town once existed there is a small sign that peeks out from between two trees. The narrow board bolted to a metal post reads "Mallard Town Site."

In 1901, as the logging industry swept west, loggers moved into the Mallard area. A railroad spur to transport the timber soon followed. Within two years Mallard was established, and boomtowners

started settling in the area as they saw an opportunity to benefit from the business generated by the logging industry.

Mallard's growth was explosive. One of the main streets in the commercial district was Sibley Avenue—now part of county road 37.

The town flourished for the next eight years as loggers literally stripped the land of trees, leaving nothing but stumps for miles in every direction. Some say back then you could see four lakes from Mallard. Today, a thick wall of trees and brush limits visibility to about 100 yards.

But just as fast as Mallard was built up, it was torn down. By 1910, the loggers had moved on, and the railroad spur was ripped up not long after. Little was left of one of the most notorious logging towns in northern Minnesota.



Mallard is a prime example of a boom town: it relied solely on an industry—lumber—that relied on a natural resource—trees. When the industry prospered, so did the town. But when the resource was gone, so were the townsfolk and the town.

Guy Gibbon, associate anthropology professor on the Twin Cities campus, has been studying Mallard and the boom town phenomenon. This summer was the third and final year he has had an archaeology class on site. He and 14 students have learned a lot about Mallard—the people, their ethnic origins, the social structure, and the technology of that time.

Mallard, located about five miles north of what is now Itasca State Park, was built on a hill surrounded by towering white pines, a coveted resource to the logging companies. The town was bordered on the north by Robinson Lake and on the south by Mallard Lake. The railroad spur ran along the east side of town. Businesses were clustered in the south, while the north end was primarily residential and included the school.

During Mallard's heyday, the population numbered about 150 to 200. But on weekends, Mallard would be overrun with anywhere from 1,000 to 5,000 loggers who were attracted to the town's five saloons, two hotels, dance hall, and general store, not to mention the two brothels, which contributed most of Mallard's notoriety. Mallard had no church.

The loggers' antics generated many stories. One night, it seems, a couple of drunk loggers decided to pay the schoolteacher a visit. They found her house and started banging on the door, yelling at her to let them in. Inside, the schoolteacher and the old widow she was living with piled up furniture behind the door to keep them out. But when the men persisted, the widow grabbed a gun and shot through the door. The women heard a thud, then quiet. When they finally went outside, the only

evidence of the incident was a hole in the door and a blood stain on the doorstep.

Despite the need for a jail, law enforcement didn't seem to be vital to the town, especially since records show that Sheriff Bakke's main function was to drag drunks from the saloons to the hotels.

Fire protection, on the other hand, was important even though firefighting techniques left a lot to be desired. One common story was that the town's fire engine was kept outside of town at the bottom of the hill. By the time volunteers were found and the fire engine was filled with water and pushed up the hill, the flaming structure had usually burned down. Rumor has it that the Mallard fire department never saved a building.

Outside of town, apparently, there were four or five logging camps around Mallard Lake, but they were difficult to find because they had few permanent structures and the sites are now heavily overgrown. In many cases, the camps were built on frozen marshes during the winter. When spring rolled around, any trace of the camps was lost.

When Mallard Lake wasn't frozen, loggers floated their trees to the north end of the lake, where a hoist placed them on railroad cars. The area had no major waterways for transporting lumber, which is why northern Minnesota was such a late arrival to the logging industry.

When it was apparent that logging would move into the Mallard area, a man named Thomas Walker saw a chance to capitalize on the industry.

Walker, who started out selling grinding stones in Michigan, was the largest white pine landowner in the Mallard area and stood to profit most when it was logged. He also owned a piece of the railroad that built the Mallard spur, and he owned sawmills: in Crookston, Minneapolis, and Walker (named after himself), as well as in North Dakota, and later California.

Though he contributed to the demise of Mallard, Thomas Walker gave back to Minnesota. He established the Walker Arts Center in Minneapolis in 1894 and gave the state most of the land that is now Itasca State Park.

After the railroad spur was built, F.O. Sibley, from Solway, Minnesota, bought Mallard Hill, divided it into about 200 plots, then began selling them.

Sales were brisk for Sibley as others who recognized business opportunities arrived in the area. Harry Sinker was one of the first citizens of Mallard. Not only did Sinker start the first general store, he was also the town's first mayor, first postmaster, and, in 1909, first car owner. When he died, long after boom times in Mallard, his death certificate listed him as a caretaker.

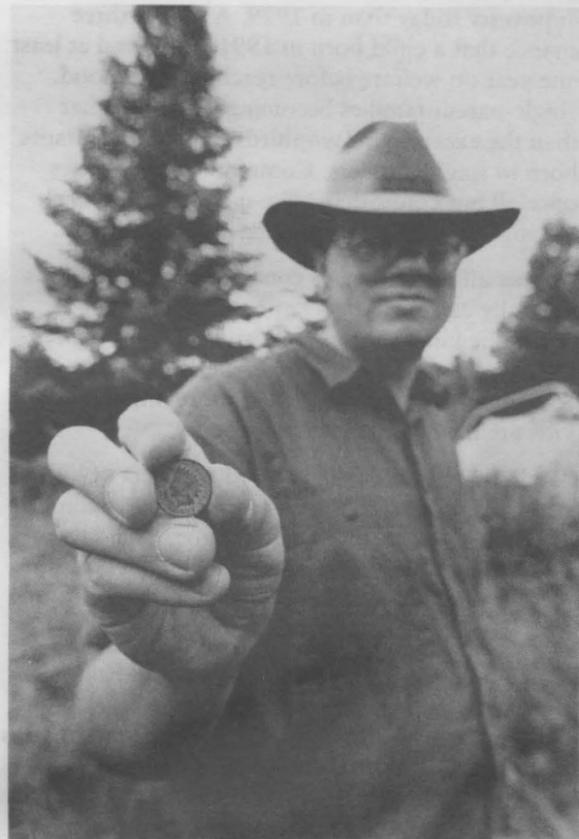
Professor Gibbon, though, has his suspicions about Sinker. He believes Sinker may have hidden the fact that he had a railroad company as a backer for his store, which would explain Sinker's ability to stock the store with \$40,000 worth of merchandise.

In the early 1900s, towns typically had a store that was affiliated with the local railroad company. Boom towns would start with a company-affiliated saloon and general store, then add other businesses as needed. But in Mallard, no company affiliation was apparent.

As was often the case with boom towns, Mallard attracted many immigrants trying to start a new life in America. A diverse immigrant population can provide a good basis for studying how towns deal with ethnic diversity. But it also can cause research problems.

Many immigrants to Mallard—most of whom were Norwegian Lutherans—were so determined to become Americans that they left behind their entire culture. "It was very important for people to be part of the community," Gibbon says.

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Slowing Down the Hurried Child

By Richard Broderick

These are tough times to be a kid.

Numerous studies, including the recent report from the National Commission on Children, paint a gloomy picture. Two million more children living in poverty today than in 1979. A one-in-three chance that a child born in 1991 will spend at least one year on welfare before reaching adulthood. Single-parent families becoming the rule rather than the exception. Two thirds of all black infants born to single mothers. Communicable diseases once all but eradicated—like measles and tuberculosis—suddenly reappearing among children.

Almost all the bad news concerns the lives of kids officially categorized as "at risk." But Anne McLoone knows that, while attention has concentrated on children from the low end of the socioeconomic spectrum, more and more middle-class kids are having trouble coping too.

"Pediatricians are seeing record numbers of kids with psychosomatic illnesses—headaches, stomachaches, nervous twitches, and fatigue," she says. "In other words, all the symptoms of stressed-out people, only we're talking about children, in some cases very young children—under five years old."

Childhood, she points out, is no longer the idyllic time adults imagine it to be. The stress level is so high that the Institute of Medicine estimates that as many as 7.5 million American kids suffer some form of psychological illness. The causes among middle-class children: parental pressure to achieve, peer pressure to grow up, and almost constant bombardment of images of violence and sexuality.

McLoone, an early childhood specialist at the Institute of Child Development on the Twin Cities campus, knows a lot about what has become known as the "hurried child" syndrome. Although her main role at the institute is teaching, for the past 10 years she has also gone out into the community to talk about child development to parents and teachers at churches, schools, and preschools.

She hears the same concerns and worries raised time and time again. Parents voice fears that they are losing control over their children and—paradoxically—that they want their kids to be independent. In recent years, McLoone says, the parents she talks to seem much more serious about parenting, filled with loving concern about how to prepare their children for what is seen as an increasingly competitive and sophisticated world. Yet ironically, that very loving concern is what's causing middle-class kids problems.

"The belief that we have to prepare our kids in advance more than we did in the past doesn't fly, for a couple of reasons," she argues. "First, simply because the world is changing so rapidly, we don't know what we're preparing kids for. And because the world is increasingly complex, what we do know kids need is more nurturing and greater social skills and flexibility."

These are just what's likely to be absent in families that emphasize certain kinds of technical achievements—like reading or computer-literacy—at the expense of imagination, creativity, and people skills. These are more likely to develop in an environment where children are allowed to be children, to daydream, play, and—yes—even be bored. And, of course, in a home where children feel loved for who they are, not for what they can do.

Unfortunately, emphasis on achievement, on getting ahead, learning to read and do math in preschool is the trend in childrearing, inspired by parental anxiety about the future—and fueled by self-described experts who peddle methods that supposedly produce "super babies."

"Childhood is not a race," McLoone tells everyone who will listen. "It's a journey."



photo: TOM FOLEY

That's a message some parents, unfortunately, have a hard time hearing. "It's no longer possible for very young children to rest on their Pampers. Cute doesn't cut it," McLoone says regretfully. "Anxiety, Betterment, and Competition—those are the new ABCs of parenthood. The bottom line is that we're seeing too many stressed-out kids."

McLoone's antidotes to the hurried child sound deceptively simple. "On-line time rather than quality time is an important thing," she says. "With both parents working and coming home with only 10 minutes for 'quality time,' what's happening is that kids are growing up without limits or boundaries."

"Let kids have friends over and just hang out; we don't let kids have enough time with other kids as well as with us. With preschoolers, don't think that because they act grown up that you should treat them like grown-ups. They still need to be

"Anxiety, Betterment, and Competition—those are the new ABCs of parenthood."

sheltered from some concerns, like financial worries. However well-meaning, the net result of a lot of safety programs is just to scare kids and make them think that adults won't protect them.

"And remember, hanging out and belly laughing with your kid is just as important as anything else you can do."

McLoone's own experience as a parent—she has two daughters, Mollie, 12, and Maura, 10—has provided her with personal insight to back up her book learning. Understanding just how difficult the job of parenting is, she refuses to indulge in what she calls "parent bashing."

"I don't want to make parents feel more guilty than they already do," she says. "Our family- and social-support network is in the Middle Ages compared with other industrial societies. People are

doing the best they can with the best of intentions."

McLoone's oldest daughter developed asthma when she was six months old—the result of living in an "energy-efficient" house that, unbeknownst to McLoone and her husband, had high levels of atmospheric formaldehyde. She is certain that dealing with Mollie's illness made her a better parent than she might have been.

"On some levels I was real lucky," McLoone says. "I came from a poor family in the Bronx but it was a real 'perform or perish' kind of family."

"What [Mollie] did was immediately change my expectations to 'She's breathing today. She's a great kid.' That was her greatest gift to me, because I was at high risk of O.D.-ing on parenting."

If McLoone is unwilling to judge parents too harshly, she is more than willing to indulge in what she calls "government bashing."

Indeed, when the subject of federal policy comes up, McLoone displays rare flashes of anger. She believes, for example, that George Bush's veto of the parental leave bill—which would have required employers to provide six weeks of unpaid leave to new parents—indicates an attitude worse than benign neglect. Bush rejected the bill on the grounds that it would cost too much; the United States is the only country in the industrial world other than South Africa that does not guarantee parental leave.

"Look how long it took to pass the ABC bill [an omnibus bill funding numerous children's programs]," McLoone says. "Twelve years! Meanwhile the defense budget gets passed in three days. The argument was, 'ABC is too expensive.' We have a hard time finding \$8 billion for kids but no trouble finding \$8 billion to fight a war."

"If we really cared about the future of our society, we'd find the money to pay for parental leave and raise the salaries of day-care teachers and do all the things we should be doing. The reason these things are neglected is because parents do not see themselves as having any power. The truth is, if they all banded together they'd be the most powerful lobby in the country." ■

Make a Joyful Noise

Four years after being diagnosed with a fatal tongue cancer, a University music teacher is singing the praises of an experimental treatment

By Marcia Kelly

For Richard Byrne, the sore throats weren't bad, but they were chronic enough to interfere with his jobs as music appreciation teacher in the University's General College and choral director at the Cathedral of St. Paul. Every couple of weeks he would go to the doctor, and each time the strep culture would come back negative. As time passed, however, Byrne's annoyance grew into deeper concern.

Weary of the recurring pain and needing a clear voice for teaching and singing, he sought a second opinion. At his first appointment, the new internist checked his throat, felt his neck—and immediately ordered a biopsy of a suspicious mass. It wasn't easy to find the lump, Byrne says. "I weighed 240 pounds, and I had a round face and neck, and was kind of jowly." After the biopsy, "they gave me the news—and it was really bad news," he says. "I had a massive tumor under my tongue, and one tumor on each side of my neck. They said the large tumor was inoperable, and that I had three months to a year to live."

The news came as a shock. Byrne doesn't smoke or drink so he was not at high risk for the disease that affects some 5,000 to 10,000 Americans each year. At age 59, he wasn't ready to retire from music, let alone die. But faced with what seemed an inevitable fate, Byrne made his peace with the situation. "I had the right attitude," he says. "I accepted the possibility that this was it. But I also had this feeling that I would get better."

That was in 1987.

In the intervening years, Byrne has overcome astounding odds and surprised even his doctors. His success, he says, is due largely to the University's Ear, Head, and Neck Clinic, where he came right after receiving his grim prognosis. Assigned to Dr. George Adams, an associate professor of otolaryngology, he began an aggressive experimental treatment designed to reduce the primary tumor enough to make it operable.

The surgery for such cancer—whether done at an earlier stage or after shrinking a tumor—is severe and debilitating, requiring removal of the tongue, larynx, and portions of the neck. The survival rate, Adams says, is only 20 percent.

Fortunately, Byrne came to Adams just in time to be part of a new study using large amounts of radiation and chemotherapy to reduce such tumors. At the time, 48 patients in three medical centers across the country were participating; now, more than 100 have been treated. "The protocol is being considered for a national prospective study," Adams says. "There's a lot of toxicity and an increased cost to the patient to combine chemotherapy and radiation therapy, but it can result in less extensive surgery and improved survival rates." University doctors treat many people with head and neck cancers, Adams says, and 40 percent of those patients are free of cancer after two years.

Those were the odds Byrne was banking on when he joined the study. "I had massive chemo—one kind in each arm for three weeks," he says. The tumor began to shrink. "Then my liver and kidneys began to act up, and we switched to four radiation exposures a day for 49 days."

After three months of treatment, then surgery to remove the lymph nodes in his neck, Byrne was reexamined to see whether the tumor had shrunk enough to be removed surgically. To everyone's surprise, it had not only shrunk but seemed to have disappeared entirely. Now, nearly four years after the initial diagnosis, "there's no sign of tumors," Adams says. Surgery will not be necessary.

"It would have been devastating to take his voice," Adams says of his musician patient.

Byrne is deeply grateful. "I have great trust in Dr. Adams, and the doctors and nurses in the oncology department and the ENT clinic were just marvelous," Byrne says. "There are even some benefits to having cancer. You find all kinds of people who open up to you and say how much you mean to them."

But there are clearly down sides too. Even though Byrne has survived much longer than his first doctor expected and he was spared disabling surgery, the 63-year-old has just taken early retirement because of complications from the chemotherapy and radiation treatments. "I used to be able to sing and demonstrate a phrase," he says. "Now I can't; my voice is scratchy, and I can sing just a few notes."

He also suffers from a dry mouth—a typical side effect of the radiation-chemotherapy combination. "It will improve with time but never get back to normal," Adams says. And the treatment affected his hearing and sense of balance as well.

Byrne tells of the time he took a swig of water in class to moisten his mouth—and tipped into some chairs because his equilibrium was off. "My students said, 'Sure, there's just water in that cup!'"

"I know I'll miss my students and the classroom experience," he says, adding that he had hoped to teach until he was 70. Still, he's making good use of the free time he now has. No longer able to sing, he continues to conduct. And he's discovering other musical gifts. "I'm taking piano lessons for the first time—and I love it," he says. ■

Marcia Kelly is editor of *Health Sciences* magazine.

BOOM TOWN continued from p. 7

Signs of original culture were absent from old photos and artifacts. Many immigrants Americanized their names, making it difficult to trace individuals: the original name would be on the tombstone but the American name was on the death certificate.

Several avenues existed for newcomers to fit into the community. Some joined local organizations while others played baseball, a popular activity in Mallard. "America was transforming from a frontier to a more modern culture," Gibbon says. "There were no more Indians to fight, so people were farming and participating in leisure sports. Mallard's town baseball team played a tremendous role in bringing the town together."

But the town didn't stay together long. When the loggers left, Thomas Walker wanted \$1,300 a year to maintain the railroad spur. The town told him that the spur wasn't needed because supplies could



be transported using ox carts, which were slower but cheaper. So Walker pulled up his tracks. Shortly after the spur was gone, the ox-cart owners priced themselves out of business. Then the mass exodus of Mallardians began, and the boom went bust.

Gibbon heard about Mallard four years ago when he was in the area working on a different project. The following summer, in 1989, he started offering the project as a summer class at the University's biological station in Itasca State Park.

"I'm interested in boom towns because they're like a movie that's been speeded up—everything moves really quick. In this case, it lasted six to eight years," Gibbon says. "It's a good social science project. Boom towns are such an unused resource to study rapid social change."

The Mallard study involves two segments: the group excavates the town site in the morning, then breaks into six groups during the afternoon to research the physical layout and development of the town, ethnic origins and family histories, local cemeteries, newspapers and general history, and logging, and to map the town site.

The morning excavations helped the group determine where some of the town's main buildings were located. Although few of the buildings had foundations, their outlines are still evident from the contour of the soil. Large holes, for the most part, mean cellars, and slightly elevated areas usually indicate outside walls. Part of the dance hall's foundation—consisting of stacked flat rocks without any mortar—is still intact. In the center of the downtown area, a birch tree sticks out of a six-foot-deep hole where the town well was located.

The excavation has unearthed little in terms of artifacts. The group found a pocket watch, a jack-knife, small medicine bottles, pieces of glass and china, an Indian-head penny, part of a gaming chip, hair brushes and combs, and a doll's head, dug up where a saloon was located.

What may be more interesting, Gibbon says, is what the excavation *didn't* uncover. There's an unexplainable lack of outhouses, for instance. "Outhouses are a good resource because they're deep and stratified," Gibbon says. "And if bottles or other artifacts are dropped in them, they won't

continued on next page



photo: TOM FOLEY

Free of cancer, Richard Byrne conducts song—and life—with pleasure.

continued from p. 9

break." The group found a couple of sites that may have been outhouses, but there should be many more, especially with five saloons in town. Gibbon is also puzzled by the absence of garbage dumps and by the small number of bottles found. "With all the saloons that they had, what did they do with all the bottles?" he asks. The group found one dump near Mallard Lake and several smaller dumps scattered around. Gibbon believes more existed, but a significant amount of scavenging took place after the town went bust.

To round out the picture of Mallard, the group depends heavily on what Gibbon calls "archival research," which involves interviewing locals and searching through town records: census reports, county court documents, death certificates, cemeteries, historical society material. For some students, that means frequent trips to the nearby towns of Bagley, Bemidji, and Park Rapids.

Gibbon's students didn't have to look far to find people to interview. Many Mallardians stayed in the area when the town went bust. The area is still populated with their descendants. Interviews with descendants, for example, helped Gibbon find out about the two brothels and some of the logging camp sites.

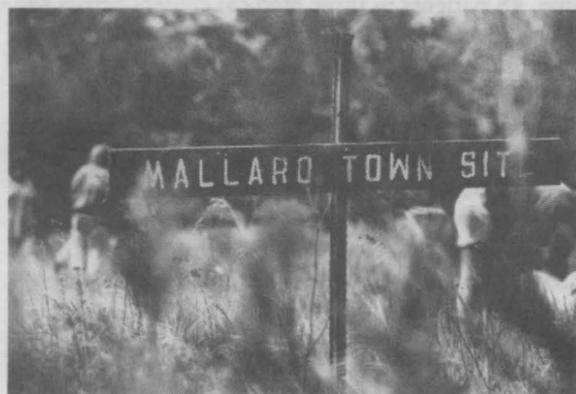
Although interviews usually produce entertaining stories, memories are fading, chronology gets confused, and stories must be approached with a certain amount of skepticism. Still, there's some pattern to the distortions, Gibbon says. For example, time gets compressed—what may have happened last year in reality, happened last week in the stories. Also, the individuals in the stories tend to change from little-known to well-known people in order to make the stories more interesting. Many stories were simply passed along from town to town with the names and places changed to fit the situation.

"We know more than most people because of our research. But we look at everything as potential data and we try to determine how to verify it," Gibbon says.

The combination of excavation, oral interviews, and archival research makes the Mallard dig different from most archaeology projects, Gibbon says. The project combines archaeology and cultural anthropology to form a unique research experience for students.

"Minnesota boom towns are really worth getting into more," he says. "In historical anthropology, everyone wants to go to England to study the medieval times. But there's a lot of history right here in Minnesota." ■

READ ALL ABOUT IT



One of the best sources of information when researching an old town is the local newspaper. *The Mallard Call*, says anthropology professor Guy Gibbon, is typical of boom town newspapers in that it paints a rosy picture of the town's future by promising residents such things as a hospital. But in reality, "it's like in Florida, where they say 'It's a swamp now, but just wait.'"

The only issue of *The Mallard Call* that has been found is the first issue printed, dated February 14, 1903. It is just two pages, front and back. In a front-page apology, the publisher said, "The regular patents did not arrive in time for this publication so we have two blank pages but will after this have a four page paper."

The rest of the front page is lined with ads including one from the Mallard Saloon, which promises, "Drop in and we will give you the best square meal for two bits to be had in the city. Meals at all hours."

Doc Prettyman was editor of *The Mallard Call*. He arrived on a freight train one day, claiming to be a doctor. Everyone believed him and he soon had his own practice.

Judging from the length of the paper it's clear where Doc Prettyman put his priorities. The front-page news is in a column called News Notes. These are one-sentence tidbits such as: "Mallard and Robinson lakes abound in excellent fish this winter." "A.T. Swanson is reported on the sick list this week." "A.L. Kidder left for his home in North Dakota last Thursday." Small-town news at the turn of the century apparently didn't differ much from small-town news today.

In other news from the first issue, Mallard's jail was introduced.

"The calaboose has been completed and Mallard will now take care of the law breakers as they should be taken care of. The building is situated on the back of the city hall lot and contains three lots. The cell room will be sufficient for this town as the people of this town are not of the kind that makes jail birds." ■

NEW LOOK

As you have probably already noticed, *Update* has a new look.

It's the work of our new design team from Yanovick & Associates. Over the next few issues we expect to be developing a final redesign for the magazine. We'd like to hear your comments on what you like and don't like, what helps—or hinders—you as a reader.

In the meantime, what will not change is our commitment to in-depth reporting on the people and issues of the University community.

LETTERS

distinguishing politics from theory

Your article on the PC debate (June issue) discusses a wide range of political and intellectual issues: "race, gender, cultural diversity, and literary relativism," all of which are associated by you with "left-wing faculty" (p. 1). It would help people to see the issues more clearly if both sides of the PC debate could separate (as Fruman does on p. 4) leftist political views from intellectual positions that are not political in themselves.

The political left has traditionally supported civil rights and equal treatment for all people, including minorities, women, and gays, but not excluding white heterosexual males. Many PC advocates are anti-left in that they believe, like Orwell's pigs, that some of these groups are more equal than others.

"Literary relativism" and deconstruction, on the other hand, are not leftist political theories, but self-contradictory literary theories. Deconstructionists believe that there is no objective truth and that any interpretation is as good as any other. Consistency would require them to cease speaking at all. Many nevertheless state and teach their beliefs with great assurance and with little tolerance for dissent. This inconsistency is less obvious to the uninitiated because it is enveloped in jargon and obfuscation.

Teachers of these theories are more like self-serving fascists than civil rights leftists. It is a great disservice to minority and "majority" students, who may already have difficulty reading and writing, to teach them this kind of intellectual charlatanry. It is an equally great disservice to leftist civil rights causes to associate them with worthless literary theories, and to confuse "literary relativism" with careful study of and genuine respect for different cultures.

If the political left is ever to succeed in combatting Bush's right-wing brand of fascism it must begin by rejecting the equally fascistic sect to which many PC advocates in fact belong.

Elizabeth Belfiore
Classical and Near Eastern Studies
Twin Cities campus

PEOPLE

twin cities

The Natural Resources Society of the Minnesota Alumni Association presented its first Award for Outstanding Contributions to Undergraduate Education to **John Bell**, assistant dean of student affairs in the College of Natural Resources, at the society's spring banquet May 9. Bell was named for his contributions to undergraduate teaching, course development, student advising, and extracurricular student activities.

Pediatrics professor **Robert Blum** has been elected president of the Society for Adolescent Medicine for 1991-92. He directs the Adolescent Health Training Program, one of six federally funded training programs in the United States.

Psychology professor **Thomas Bouchard** has received an Award of Excellence from the Mensa Education and Research Foundation. Eight awards of \$500 each were given for research relating to intelligence or intellectual giftedness.

Dianne Danov, assistant director of the Office of Student Financial Aid, received three awards at the annual conference of the Minnesota Association of Financial Aid Administrators (MAFAA) in May. She was recognized for her work as chair of MAFAA's Student Loan Counseling Task Force, received the Distinguished Service Award for her years of service to MAFAA, and was cited for her role in bringing national recognition to MAFAA.

Margaret Hostetter, associate professor of pediatrics and microbiology, has been elected president of the Society of Pediatric Research, which has more than 2,000 elected members throughout the United States, Canada, and Europe. She will take office in 1993.

Mechanical engineering professor **Benjamin Liu** received an honorary doctorate from the Kuopion University in Finland for his outstanding contributions in the field of particle technology and aerosol research.

June Louin-Tapp, professor of child development, was keynote speaker at the Society for Cross-Cultural Research annual meeting in San Juan, Puerto Rico, in February, and at an international conference on legal socialization research in Paris in March.

Donald Peters, director of Boynton Health Service, was elected vice president of the American College Health Association at its annual meeting in Boston in May. Peters, who was nominated from the floor, will serve a two-year term.

Patrick Redig, associate professor of veterinary biology and director of the Raptor Center, received the Distinguished Alumni Award from St. Cloud State University in May.

Vernon Ruttan, Regents' Professor of Economics and Agricultural Economics, received an honorary doctor of agriculture degree from Purdue University in May.

Journalism professor **Lawrence Soley** has received this year's Society of Professional Journalists' national Sigma Delta Chi Award for reporting on journalism. Soley's entry was titled "All the Right Sources," a study of television news "expert" commentators published in the March 1990 issue of *Mother Jones* magazine.

Physics professor **Walter Weyhmann** received a Research Opportunity Award from the Research Corporation, a foundation for the advancement of science, for research on resistivity anomalies in metals at very low temperatures.

duluth

Distinguished Service Awards were presented at spring commencement ceremonies to former governor **Rudy Perpich** and School of Medicine professor **Arthur Aufderheide**. Retiring physics professor **J. Gordon Likely** was also recognized.

The Professional Staff Council presented Distinguished Professional Staff Awards to **Diane Ebro**, **Judy Hinnenkamp**, **Joann Hanowski**, and **Kay Slack** in a recognition ceremony May 16.

Sandra Featherman was named vice chancellor for academic administration effective August 1. She is former assistant to the president and director of the Center for Public Policy at Temple University in Philadelphia.

Two faculty members in biology, **Conrad Firling** and **Anne Hershey**, won Bush Sabbatical Program Awards for the 1991-92 academic year. Firling is studying the effects of aluminum and weight-bearing on bone tissue at the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine in Rochester, and Hershey is researching the effects of migrating salmon on ecosystem properties of streams along Lake Superior's North Shore.

Jane Maddy, assistant professor of psychology and mental health, won the Jean G. Blehard Distinguished Teaching Award, presented at spring commencement. **James Boulger**, associate professor of behavioral sciences, received special commendation.

morris

Biology professor **Robinson Abbott** retired at the end of the 1990-91 academic year. Abbott and his wife, **Rose Marie**, were honored May 17 at a reception and dinner. The Abbotts also established the Abbott Award in Physics, which was presented to **Todd Young**, a spring UMM graduate from Chaska.

Katherine Benson, assistant professor of psychology, and former student **Connie Kieso** jointly presented their paper titled "Prince Charming Seeks Cinderella: Personal Ads of Heterosexual Women and Men," at the Midwest Women's Studies Association Conference March 28-30 in Kearney, Nebraska.

Thomas Johnson, associate professor of psychology, received the Outstanding Undergraduate Teaching Award from the Minnesota Psychological Association (MPA). This is the second year that MPA has given the award, and the second year it has gone to a UMM faculty member.

Michael Korth, associate professor of physics, has been named chair of the Division of Science and Mathematics, effective July 1. He replaces **James Olson**, who is returning to teaching.

UMM senior **Brian Lopez** won the prestigious University of Minnesota foreign study scholarship—the Cambridge Exchange Scholarship. Lopez, an honors student and double major in computer science and speech communication, is the first UMM student to win the scholarship.

Diana Pogatchnik, who will be a senior majoring in chemistry, received a Travel Award for Outstanding Undergraduate Students in Organic Chemistry as a result of her research last summer with **Nancy Carpenter**, assistant professor of chemistry.

Sharon Widmer, a spring graduate of UMM, won the American Institute of Chemists Foundation's outstanding senior chemistry student award. She was most recently noted for her research with atrazine, a commonly used farm pesticide.

crookston

Sharon Neet, associate professor of history in the arts and sciences division, will serve as UMC Plan II coordinator for the next academic year.

Harvey Peterson, associate professor of animal science in the agriculture division, received a 1991 Honorary State FFA Degree.

Bernard Selzler, professor of communication in the arts and sciences division, received the Distinguished Teaching Award in recognition of teaching effectiveness, student development, and educational leadership. **JoAnn Westburg**, secretary in residential life and food service, received the Distinguished Service Award for civil service and bargaining unit employees. Both awards carry a stipend.

waseca

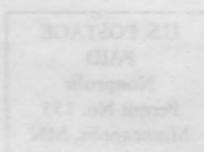
Myron Eighmy, assistant professor of agricultural business, was named Outstanding Faculty Member of the Year at the annual Blue Ribbon Awards Fair. **Russ Vogt**, coordinator, student development, was named Outstanding Civil Service Employee of the Year. Both were selected by the UMW student body.

Former acting chancellor **Thomas Lindahl** was elected vice president and president-elect of the National Association of Colleges and Teachers of Agriculture. Lindahl left UMW July 31 to become dean of the College of Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin, Platteville.

Faculty members **David McCarthy** of agricultural industries and services and **David Harmon** of agricultural business recently had their insights on successful teaching published in the book, *Teaching as Leading: Profiles of Excellence in the Open-Door College*. They were among 869 award-winning professors and instructors from the United States and Canada interviewed for the book.

Howard Ollen, associate professor of agricultural business, will be on sabbatical leave in 1991-92 to complete a master's degree in adult and employment counseling. He already has a master's degree in business administration.

PEOPLE



UPDATE

For Faculty
and Staff

VOL 18 NO 6
SEPT 1991

Where once timber cracked and lumberjacks argued in nordic accents, now only wind sounds, rustling the brush and weeds.

Until the summer, that is, when University anthropology students turn the earth and talk to descendants, exploring the boomtown secrets of Mallard, Minnesota, 1903-1910.

Volume 18 September 1991 Number 6

UPDATE

Update is published eight times a year. Four issues a year are directed to faculty and staff of the five-campus University system. Four issues a year address subjects of broader interest and are also sent to alumni and friends of the University.

Update welcomes ideas and letters from all readers. Write to Update, 6 Morrill Hall, 100 Church Street S.E., Minneapolis, Minnesota, 55455-0110, or call 612/624-6868.

The opinions expressed in Update do not necessarily reflect the official policies of the Board of Regents or the University administration.

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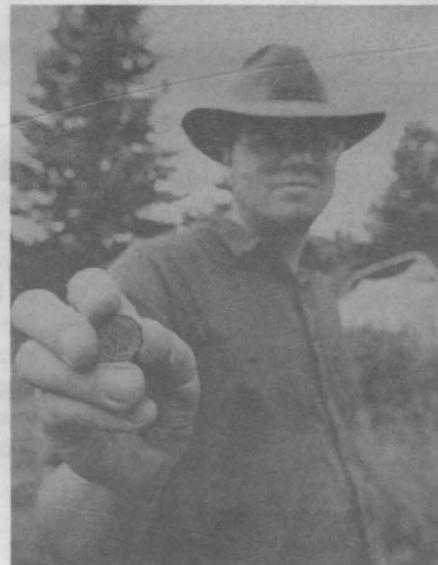
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THE
STATE
DAILY
NEWS
PAPER

For Alumni,
Faculty,
and Staff

VOL 18 NO 7
OCT 1991



PERK

3 DAYS

THAT SHOOK

THE WORLD



For 72 hours the world watched—and held its collective breath.

It took three days for the counterrevolutionary coup that began early on a Monday to break upon the shoals of the Soviet peoples' heroic resistance. Having tasted freedom for the past six years, they were not going to allow Kremlin hardliners to lead the country back into the endless night of Stalinism.

Rarely has a distant event so captured the attention of the American people. Everywhere, it seemed, people were glued to the nearest television or radio, waiting for any word, any shred of hope that the coup was failing, its leaders on the run. On the following pages are the stories of two University graduates—one a State Department employee, the other a broadcaster to the Baltics—with special perspectives on the August Revolution, three days that shook the world.

"We must be the best country we can be, because other people measure themselves by us. To the degree that we fail, we lower the standards for others."

photos: TOM FOLEY



BY
MAUREEN
SMITH

WITNESS TO A REVOLUTION



Most Americans watched with intense interest as a coup failed in the Soviet Union when Boris Yeltsin and tens of thousands of Russian people stood up for freedom in three days that changed the world.

For one University graduate, the emotional power of those events was multiplied. Bernadine Joselyn had just left her post as political officer at the American embassy in Moscow, and her heart was with the Soviet people.

Joselyn, who graduated from the University with a humanities degree in 1978, left Moscow at the end of July after two years at the embassy. She was with her family in Minneapolis that Sunday night in August when the first word came that something big was happening.

"They just said Gorbachev resigned," a family friend told her. "Resigned as what?" she wanted to know. Party secretary or president? President, her friend was pretty sure.

The news hit Joselyn hard. She rushed to a television set and stayed up all night, glued to the TV. That morning at six she saw the first film clips of tanks rolling into Moscow, right past the street where she had lived.

"I was panic-stricken. I was devastated and horrified," she says. "In the long run I knew it was a bankrupt coup. They had no answers to the problems of the country. But in the short and medium run I didn't know the degree to which the people and the army would stand up to the coup."

The people and the army did stand up, and Joselyn allowed herself a day or two of euphoria. "The day they took down the statue of Dzerzhinsky [founder of the KGB], when people were in the street dancing and singing, I would have given a year of my life to be there," she says.

It wasn't long before Joselyn, the political analyst, was focusing again on the complexity of the situation and the dangers ahead. "We have this

Hollywood idea of history," she says about Americans. "They won, the curtain came down, and everybody goes home." In reality, she knows, the events of August were only the beginning of a long struggle.

"It was a sea change in world history," she says. "It's already anachronistic to talk about the Soviet Union. There is no Soviet Union. There is no Communist Party. It was a real victory for the Soviet people and the Russian people, but it's the beginning, not the end, of the revolution."

In her job as political officer, Joselyn was responsible for following and reporting on Moscow city government, the democratic movement, and public opinion polls. Channels of communication were open to her that had been closed to diplomats a few years earlier.

"In the old days in the embassy, people used to report on what the taxi driver told them on the way to the airport," she says. Sociology as a subject and public opinion polling were banned in the Soviet Union until recently. "Now for the first time you can get a sense of what people think."

Not long ago, Soviet people were fearful of any contact with Americans, especially diplomats, and the people in the Kremlin were inaccessible. "By the time I left, we could just call and talk to anyone we wanted to, like the head of the KGB," Joselyn says. "The bastions of the forces of repression were opened. I saw tremendous change while I was there, but less so than my predecessor. He was still calling people from phone booths.

"The American embassy used to be the most frightening place in town. People never went near it. That fear had very much evaporated. Now people line up there for visas." In the early 1980s, the embassy was issuing 30 visas a week. By 1991, it was more than 300 a day.



More than anything, Joselyn treasures her friendships with Soviet people. "It was invaluable for me to be able to sit in Soviet homes and talk to Soviets around the kitchen table," she says. "It's unimaginable to an American the conditions in which Soviets live."

One of Joselyn's friends, an art collector, lived in a communal apartment—an apartment that was divided up, one room to a family, with the kitchen and bathroom shared. This woman lived in a tiny room with a single bed that she slept in with her 16-year-old daughter, a table in the middle of the room, and her 1,000-piece art collection in stacks. "There was almost no room to do anything except lie on the bed or sit at the table," Joselyn says.

Grim as the living conditions were, Joselyn found the quality of emotional and spiritual life in the Soviet Union tremendously appealing. Soviet people have a different understanding of friendship than Americans do, she says.

"We don't need each other. We can live isolated with our VCRs. In the Soviet Union people need each other to live. They have an expression that means, 'I'll take care of you and you'll take care of me.' That gives an intensity and passion to friendships that we don't have here. It's very attractive to me.

"They don't have the drug of the TV and radio. Reading, poetry, and conversation are real arts there that we've sort of lost."

Soviet people have a lot of stereotypes about Americans, just as Americans do about them. "They think Americans are very materialistic, that money is the most important thing. Those are the negatives. At the same time, America is an inspiration to them in a lot of ways, and they think Americans are friendly and open."

Joselyn used to resist the whole idea of a national culture, but she is starting to reexamine that question. "Behind every stereotype there's some element of truth," she says. "A lot of our ideas about the Russians I think are true—that they are long-suffering, patient, and passive. That's all true, but it's the result of the system. We think Russians don't know how to work. They don't. It's true." But given the opportunity—if they can own property and have the right incentives—they will work hard, she is convinced.

At the end of July, when Joselyn left Moscow, she was hopeful for the Soviet Union. The union treaty was about to be signed, Yeltsin had been elected president of the Russian Federation, Gorbachev and Bush had signed the START treaty. But her optimism was tempered by an awareness that most of her Soviet acquaintances did not share it.

Joselyn wouldn't have predicted the coup—in fact, when asked that question at a family gathering in northern Minnesota, she said a coup was an unlikely scenario—but she says that "in perfect hindsight it appears that such a coming to head of opposing forces was necessary." What happened in a few days in August would have taken months or years to accomplish without the failed coup.

The extent to which a government is legitimized by the population is always crucial, she says. "What happened in the streets was that very thing. For the first time, the people assumed responsibility for defending their government." Only a minority of people stood up to the coup, but they were enough.

Gorbachev didn't return from the coup as a hero—the people were defending the institution of the president, not Gorbachev himself—but the failed coup was a tribute to the success of his reforms, Joselyn says. "We were asking, Will Gorbachev succeed? The answer of the coup is, Gorbachev did succeed, perestroika did succeed. He was trying to help people become not subjects but citizens. This was a real test."

One reason for Yeltsin's popularity is that he "has become an embodiment of the people's anger against the Communist Party," Joselyn says. Hatred of the party was widespread, she says, because the party represented a system of privilege, because thanks to glasnost its legacy of terror was well known, and because the economy was in tatters. Now the democrats will have to prove that they can govern and turn the economy around.

Before the coup, Yeltsin was calling for a free market with no increase in prices and no unemployment. "That's irresponsible," Joselyn says. Now that he is the most powerful leader in the country, he isn't talking that way any more. Joselyn sees signs that he has the capacity to grow in the job.

In the Soviet Union today, she says, people are grappling with fundamental issues of democracy and freedom. The democratic opposition came together in the moment of crisis, but now debates are raging on how to put a nation together and make a democracy work.

By contrast, she says, American politics seem petty, self-serving, and shallow. "Americans are so spoiled," she says. "We don't appreciate our democracy. We don't appreciate the degree to which America is a symbol of democracy to the world, to the emerging democracies.

"We must be the best country we can be, because other people measure themselves by us. To the degree that we fail, we lower the standards for others."



Because she loves both Russia and Minnesota, Joselyn is especially happy about the links between them. Sister-city relationships are a lifeline for Soviet cities, she says, and she is glad that St. Paul has as its sister city Novosibirsk, the largest city in Siberia. She also remembers the emotional impact for her when she sat in her living room in Moscow in June 1990, watching Gorbachev in Minneapolis. "That was broadcast coast to coast. Soviets have seen Minneapolis on TV," she says.

During her two years in Moscow, Joselyn wrote letters to her family and friends that were widely circulated. Her dad, Gary Joselyn, is a faculty member in University Counseling Service on the Twin Cities campus, and a number of University people were eager readers of the letters. "At first I didn't know my mom was showing the letters to people, but then we put together a more formal mailing list," she says. The list had 120 names, and she estimates that each letter was read by 10 people. "When I was in Moscow I got letters from people I had never met."

After her vacation in Minnesota, Joselyn left in early September for Washington, D.C., where she will do research and analysis on Soviet domestic politics for the State Department Bureau of Intelligence and Research. "I will be receiving and reading the reports I used to write," she says. "It's going to be a real change for me, but it will be an opportunity to integrate and pull together the pieces."

continued on page 15

"I've always called myself a Latvian who carries an American passport," says Ingrida Cazars. A native of south Minneapolis, she is a broadcaster in the Latvian service of Radio Free Europe.

The job is a childhood dream come true, says Cazars, 31, and it reflects both her professional preparation—she's a 1983 University graduate in journalism and German—and her bilingual family background.

"My parents would not allow us to speak English at home," she says. They emigrated from Latvia before World War II and steeped their children in the culture they loved but chose to leave. There was folk dancing starting at age four, church-sponsored Latvian school on weekends, summer camp at a Latvian center in Michigan. And there were the song festivals, immense concerts with massed international choirs performing some of the one million folk songs that exist in Latvia.

"You go to all of these things, and it's great that you are part of this gigantic family," she says. "Sometimes I wonder, what is it like to be an American? You have to join a bowling league or something" to feel such a sense of belonging.

She first visited Latvia when she was in her early 20s. Her relatives said all was good under communism, until they brought out the cognac. Then the story changed. "They said, We want to come to America." Later, walking on the seashore, they whispered that they listened to Voice of America and Radio Free Europe. "I think that gave me a spark of inspiration," says Cazars.



A LATVIAN VOICE FOR RADIO FREE EUROPE

[BY PAMELA LAVIGNE]

Her first job in journalism was with the Latvian newspaper *Laiks*, or Time, in New York City. She moved to Germany to write for a Latvian newspaper being started there, then, about three years ago, joined the radio service in Munich.

Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty are private corporations funded by Congress, she explains, and as such typically enjoy greater editorial freedom than Voice of America, which is based in Washington, D.C., and more directly represents U. S. government views.

"Radio Free Europe is more like a supplemental radio station for Latvia," she says, "more of an independent voice."

Cazars is one of nine staff members (and the only trained journalist) in the Latvian service, which broadcasts three hours a day, including live news at 6 and 10 p.m. "We do world news that would be of most interest to Latvians—they probably heard less about Mt. Pinatubo and more about economic programs in Poland, for example." Pre-recorded programs, such as American and British "hit parade" music, and round-table discussions, play throughout the day.

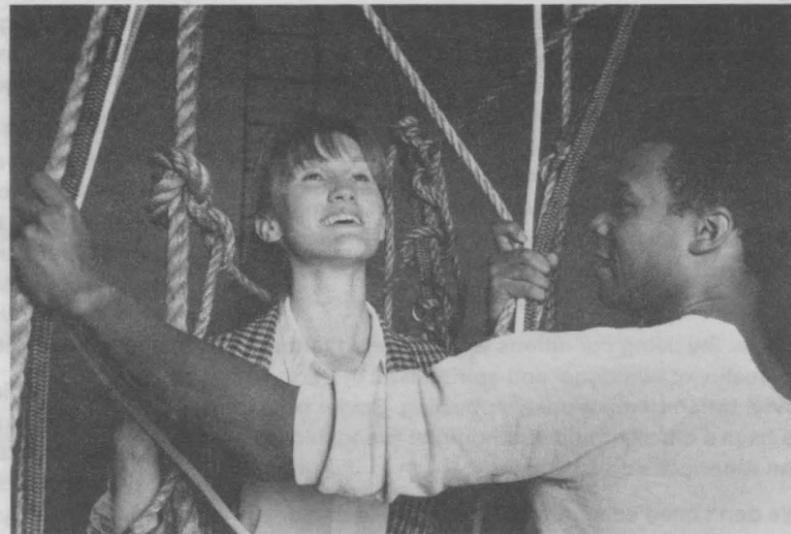
"We get information from all over the place," she says. Besides staffers' nearly daily phone interviews with people in Latvia, the service has a full-time researcher and a full-time U.S. correspondent, plus correspondents in Israel, Sweden, and Australia, and "wonderful news gatherers" and interviewers inside Latvia.

Cazars says that the nature of broadcasts to Latvia is changing ("They have CNN now"), though she

continued on page 6

The Actors Are Come Hither

By Richard Broderick



Jennifer Campbell



Garland Wright

photo: GUTHRIE THEATER

Tuesday night down in rehearsal room #1 at the Guthrie Theater. Upstairs on the main stage, the theater company performs Corneille's *Illusion*, but here a small group rehearses act I, scene 2 from *The Tempest*, scheduled to open about two months from tonight.

In this scene, Prospero finally reveals to his daughter Miranda that he is, in reality, the Duke of Milan, exiled by his evil brother. Over the past several weeks, the actors have done "text work"—reading, memorizing, and discussing the text, feeling their way toward vocal interpretations and an understanding of the underlying meanings of Shakespeare's poetry. Tonight, for the first time, director Jennifer Tipton will begin staging the scene—adding movement and physical action to the words.

Richard Iglewski, a longtime veteran with the Guthrie, is playing Prospero. Sitting beside him now at a folding table is Jennifer Campbell, the young actor playing Miranda. Together, the pair read through the scene, Tipton stopping them now and then to offer advice.

"To me," she says at the end of the reading, "this is the most naturalistic scene in the play. So, if we can try to go as far as possible to make it sound natural despite the elevated language—even forgetting about meter—that would be good."

"Okay," Campbell laughs. "I'll try."

She does more than try. As she and Iglewski walk through the scene on an improvised set, her reading of Miranda is dramatically quieter than only minutes before. Already you can feel her plumbing different levels, new interpretations of her character.

For all her professional polish and obvious expertise, Campbell is not an old pro—not by any means. But as a recent graduate in the first class of the University's newly revamped master of fine arts (MFA) in acting, she *has* had the sort of rigorous stage training that the Guthrie is looking for. In fact, Guthrie staff played an important role in selecting and training Campbell, as well as the other members of the University program.

The collaboration is just one of several key changes in the MFA program on the Twin Cities campus. Beginning three years ago, the number of candidates accepted into the program was cut to just six students (in its first year, the new program accepted only three students), course work was expanded from two years to three, and the whole process by which students are accepted was drastically altered.

Equally important, the MFA program has revived the historic collaboration between the theatre arts department and the Guthrie, widely regarded as the country's leading regional repertory theater. Guthrie artistic director Garland Wright and Guthrie director Sarie Ketter work with department chair Barbara Reid and other University staff during auditions for the program. Guthrie actors and staff members conduct classes and workshops in acting,

MFA candidate is assigned a mentor from the theater's acting company. Last but hardly least, the Guthrie has agreed to employ at least half of each graduating class for a minimum of 26 weeks as professional theater interns, a position offering full Equity membership and three quarters of Equity's base pay. Hence, Campbell's role in *The Tempest*.

As her experience makes clear, the Guthrie does not intend to cast its interns as spear carriers and extras, but in important and challenging roles. Besides Miranda, Campbell has also performed

"It is one of the most amazing things I have ever heard of to have your first professional job at the Guthrie—and to be used well. We have been cast as *actors!*"

the role of June Stanley in *The Man Who Came to Dinner*. One of her MFA colleagues, William Huling, played Stanley in this summer's Guthrie production of *Death of a Salesman*. The third MFA graduate, Brent Adams, has performed in *Dinner*, and *The Illusion*, and has been cast in the upcoming production of *Fantasio*.

"I think it is one of the most amazing things I have ever heard of to have your first professional job at the Guthrie—and to be used well," Campbell says. "We have been cast as *actors!*"



The University of Minnesota and the Guthrie have a long history of working together. In 1963, the Guthrie offered internships to theater students with funds provided by the McKnight Foundation. After 10 years, the Bush Foundation agreed to underwrite the program for five more years.

But the collaboration languished as the Guthrie underwent a period of groping to redefine its identity and mission. That period ended with the 1986 appointment of Garland Wright, who returned to the theater (he had served as associate artistic director earlier in his career) intent on reviving the Guthrie envisioned by its founder, Tyrone Guthrie: the country's premier repertory theater, one with a permanent acting company and a commitment to producing the classics. Included in that vision was the need for an association with a first-rate training program for young actors.

"Historically," Wright says, "I don't think there has been any great acting company that didn't have a relationship with a conservatory or training program of some kind. Many had their own conservatory, as with Brecht's and Stanislavsky's companies. It still holds true in Eastern Europe—at least for now."

It helped that Barbara Reid, herself a distinguished actress who has performed at the Guthrie, and Garland Wright knew each other well from his earlier stay in the Twin Cities. Soon after his return, they began discussing how to rekindle the old Guthrie-Rarig Center (home to University Theatre) connection. In March 1991, after a six-month trial period, the University and the theater signed an agreement establishing a collaboration that is much more extensive than the old McKnight intern program. The five-year program is being funded by CLA, a private grant from the Mahadh Foundation, and central administration.

"We're trying to make this money last," says Reid. "What I'm really trying to do is endow the program because I would like it to last forever."

Both changing the program and collaborating once again with the Guthrie were necessary if the theatre arts department was to keep abreast of changing times, according to Reid.

"When the old McKnight program started, there were really no MFA programs to speak of in this country," she says. "There was Yale and that was it. Our old program was essentially a two-year program." Virtually any undergraduate studying acting could get accepted into the first year of the program, she explains. Those who would continue into the second year were chosen by audition at the end of the first year.

"At that point, the faculty would have a hard time saying no to anyone," she says. As a result, as many as 15 students would be accepted into the second year of the program.

"Since those days," she says, "a tremendous number of MFA programs have been established throughout the U.S. The department had to face the fact that the old program has served its purpose, but we had to rethink what we needed now."

And that meant asking whether, with all the new MFA programs available at other schools, the University wanted to offer an MFA in acting at all. And here again, the Guthrie played a critical role in determining that there would, in fact, be an MFA program in Minnesota.

"We decided that with the University being in the Twin Cities, in the center of this vital theater region, home of the premier regional theater in the country, we could not afford to *not* have an MFA program," Reid says.

While the boost to the training and careers of the MFA students is obvious, the Guthrie connection provides a number of benefits to the theatre arts department—particularly in its ability to attract MFA candidates of the caliber of Jennifer Campbell, Brent Adams, and William Huling.

Conventional wisdom would seem to hold that, with so many people aspiring to a life in the theater, programs like the University's ought to be able to pick and choose from a wide range of qualified candidates. Ironically, that is not the case. Yes, there are many would-be actors to choose from—but only a few have the combination of talent, temperament, and work ethic to gain acceptance into the program.

Like other MFA programs, the University attends the joint auditions conducted by the University Resident Theater Association (URTA) in New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles. In addition, the school

conducts its own auditions in the Twin Cities. Together, these auditions constitute the first hurdle before personal interviews and—for a couple of dozen students—callback auditions at Rarig. Altogether, during this grueling process, Reid, Wright, and Ketter collectively audition 400 or 500 student-actors. And yet, according to Reid, "when you come down to make final selections, the ones you want are the ones everyone wants—students receiving offers from NYU, Yale, University of Washington, and elsewhere. It comes down to whether these students want the program you offer—whether the financial aid, the location, the program, and the opportunities are right.

"For most kids, it's a buyers' market."

Brent Adams, for example, was also accepted by the MFA program at the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana. His trip to the Twin Cities for the local auditions was the first time he'd visited the area and he liked what he saw. When Garland Wright came to his callback audition, Adams—who like most actors was well aware of the theater's reputation—was even more impressed. Rarig's connections with the Guthrie helped clinch his decision on what program to join.

"The program at Illinois supposedly had connections with Chicago theaters, but I didn't see any solid professional connections. I figured that the ones here were quite substantial," he says.



On balance, according to Garland Wright, the Guthrie's interest in reviving the collaboration was "mostly philanthropic"—at least, at first. Now, with the first crop of actors from the revamped MFA program taking the stage of the Guthrie, he has begun to perceive concrete benefits for the theater as well.

"We have actually become the benefactors of the collaboration," he observes. For one thing, he says, with the decline of repertory theaters around the country, fewer young actors are going on from college to continue their training in stage acting—meaning that there is a shrinking pool of actors with the necessary skills and experience for companies like the Guthrie to draw upon.

"Even opportunities on the off-Broadway stage have been truncated," he says. "It seems to me that if we genuinely want young actors who would be theater actors we have to make places for them."

Reid shares his concern.

"How do the legitimate theater and the regional theater movement in this country stay vital?" she asks. "Our program and our linkage to a major repertory theater is one thing that's helping to make that happen."

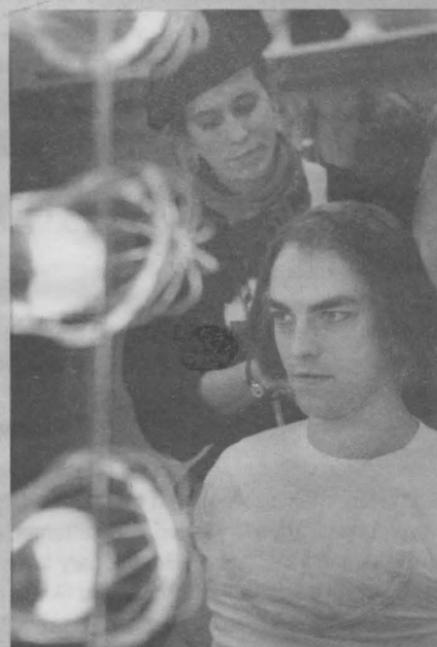
Wright stresses that the three graduates chosen each year for professional internships will be selected on the same stringent criteria used for accepting any actor into the company. "We will be looking at the talent of the person—whether it is in a potential or highly polished form," he says. "But more to the point, when you are building an ongoing ensemble, you look for people who have a genuine passion to make a commitment like this.

"We're not actually in the business of building productions, you see. We're building an artistic life that has stage productions as its manifestation. It's fair to say that not everybody is cut out for that kind of life."

Wright has been impressed by the spirit of enthusiasm—and the personal commitment—among this year's trio of MFA graduates. "The gift for us is that now we have an infusion of young, very passionate actors who—quite surprisingly to me—have a way of keeping the old pros honest by reminding them of what it was that made them want to act.

"Instead of coming in as apprentices to the company, they are more like teachers," he says. ■

"Now we have an infusion of young, very passionate actors who—quite surprisingly—have a way of keeping the old pros honest by reminding them of what it was that made them want to act."



Brent Adams

photo: TOM FOLEY



Last spring, Governor Arne Carlson vetoed state special funding that underwrites 19 programs at the University. As a public service, we are profiling three of the threatened programs in every Update for the next several issues. The University is asking the 1992 legislature to restore the funding.

A LATVIAN VOICE FOR RADIO FREE EUROPE continued from page 3

considers radio "freer" than television. Paper shortages constrain how much can be printed. The Latvian government started a newspaper, called *Diena*, "but you have to ask, would you subscribe to a newspaper published by the Bush administration?" When a new Latvian constitution was written and approved last year by the ruling Communist Party, it was not published in the press. "The people didn't know and had never seen what it said." She read from it and discussed it on her broadcasts.

Cazers does a half hour weekly program focusing on political parties. "I try to broadcast a variety of views," she says—a controversial idea in many quarters. If she airs criticism of an official, or simply asks a tough question, the person being put on the spot often then won't talk with her. She frequently needs to explain that her program offers equal time to rebut and advance an alternative view, but some sources would rather be angry than heard. "There's a totally different approach to the truth in Soviet countries," she says.

Her approach did, however, lead to an exceptional invitation. A Latvian parliament member wrote to criticize Cazers' broadcasts and suggested she visit Latvia to see for herself. For years, though, Radio Free Europe staff have not been allowed to travel in Latvia. Cazers called the official to say she'd be glad to come, if he would send an official invitation. When he realized she was taping their interview, he reluctantly agreed.

That visit, Cazers' second, was in November 1990. She finally met in person people she'd previously known only by phone. She attended a session of parliament and a meeting of the national independence movement, and interviewed the leader of the popular front.

Compared to her visit 11 years earlier, "now the situation is much, much different," she says. What was once whispered and underground, now is freer.

Greater freedom of expression, however, was offset by other experiences. The first thing she noticed, arriving in the airport at Riga, was that all the signs were in Russian. She couldn't find her luggage, or a worker who understood her. "You arrive in your homeland, and nobody speaks the language anymore," she says with

**"You arrive in your homeland,
and nobody speaks the language
anymore."**

pain. Only when her friend began shouting, "Doesn't anyone in Latvia speak Latvian anymore?" did someone emerge, knowing exactly who she was and where her luggage was—already opened and searched.

Cazers was visiting the Twin Cities in late August during the history-making week that transformed the Soviet Communist Party. The failed coup attempt, in her opinion, was good for Latvia. "Reactionary forces experienced such a failure in Moscow that like-minded forces in Latvia also seem to have grown weaker," she says. During the few days of the junta, Latvia armed and placed its own police battalions around its government buildings. "This is a step in the right direction, it is thought," she says.

Still, she says, real change is halting. Although independent farms are now allowed, it has been recommended that the collectives continue to hold 70 percent of their land. Colleagues who have traveled in the countryside have described the difficulty such a ruling creates for those trying to be independent farmers. "You see entire families in the field, not a tractor in sight. The collectives could help them, sell them seed, rent tractors, but they don't."

Cazers believes the question of Latvian independence should be resolved in an international forum. "In my personal opinion, the Latvians will always be losers [in any negotiations with the Soviets]."

THREE THAT FELT THE BLOW

Women's Intercollegiate Athletics

By Richard Broderick



In January, Marie Roethlisberger received the highest honor that can be awarded to an NCAA athlete.

After sifting through the athletic and academic qualifications of some 200,000 college athletes, officials determined that the University gymnast deserved the Top Six Award, meaning that she is one of the half-dozen best college athletes of the year.

The award capped a college career already crowned with more achievements than most of us produce in the course of a lifetime. An All-American winner of seven Big Ten titles and the NCAA uneven bars national championship, Roethlisberger received the 1990 American Award, given to the nation's top senior collegiate gymnast, and the 1989 national Honda Inspiration Award, for overcoming hearing impairment and numerous injuries. In the meantime, she also managed to maintain a 3.7 grade point average in premedicine and biochemistry.

Roethlisberger's achievements, like those of some 200 other female athletes on the Twin Cities campus, were made possible in part because she participated in the Women's Intercollegiate Athletics (ICA) program, the only Division I women's athletic program in Minnesota. Since its founding in 1975, the ICA has produced 100 All-American titles and offers nine sports—basketball, softball, cross country, golf, volleyball, swimming, tennis, track and field, and, of course, gymnastics. More than half the women in the University program carry a 3.0 or better grade average, and the graduation rate for participants is higher than for the University as a whole.

"The state really looks to the University and the Twin Cities campus to be a leader for women's athletics," says Karen Smith, ICA's assistant athletic director for external operations.

This year, the ICA has earned another, more dubious distinction: it is one of the state specials for which funding was vetoed by Governor Carlson. But unlike other University specials, ICA's survival is ensured. Under Title IX of federal law the University must offer to women athletic opportunities equal to those offered men. So, if the legis-

lature does not restore the vetoed \$3.4 million, the University will have come up with the money from some where else—a difficult assignment given reallocation and systemwide budget cuts.

At a time when society is just beginning to value women's athletics, state funding has been essential to the program's growth and vitality, says Smith. Attendance for events is growing steadily—more than 17,000 fans showed up at Williams Arena for the two-night NCAA midwest regional volleyball matches in 1988, and nearly 8,000 paid to see the 1990 NCAA central region women's gymnastics championships, also held at William Still, the program is far from paying its own way.

"We are trying to raise our own revenues through fund-raising and gate receipts," Smith explains, "but it is not entirely possible to fund ourselves that way. Eighty-nine percent of our total budget comes from state funding. About 90 percent of the budget in fixed costs—salaries, travel costs, mandatory fees for officials as set by the Big Ten, and conference dues."

Those fixed costs mean the program staff has little discretion over most of the ICA budget. And under Title IX, the University cannot eliminate any of its programs without comparable cuts in the men's intercollegiate program.

"With our funding we have tried to provide public service back to the state with clinics in the cities and in outstate areas, by providing speakers free of charge, and by putting on sports camps," she says. "We have tried to be mindful that we have state funding and that, as part of the U, one of our missions is public service."

"We promote the idea that our athletes are role models for boys and girls who may aspire to become athletes themselves." ■

that's our follow-through. Starting this year we can't guarantee that. We've got to preserve the core of the program—that's the Twin Cities and the Rochester and St. Cloud centers."

According to professor Harvey Keynes, who directs all special programs in the math department, more is at stake than the state monies. Funding programs isn't like turning on a faucet, he says. Hasty decisions damage a program's carefully built relationships, causing other funding sources to question the program's future. When an image of success changes to one of instability, "how are you going to convince them?" he asks.

"It's easy to restore money. It's hard to restore people's confidence."

Tony Jenkins' daughter, Kate, was enrolled in UMTYMP for six years. "She really discovered math in this program, not just math in the classroom, but the possibilities math opens up in the world. She reads books on fractals, and chaos. It really opens their minds, which just doesn't happen in high school math."

Although Kate called UMTYMP the hardest classes she took, she gained a lot of self-confidence, "and the satisfaction of doing something really challenging and mastering it." This fall Kate is a freshman at Stanford, "very probably a math major," her dad says.

The list of colleges and majors of UMTYMP alums reads like a Who's Who of science: MIT, Harvard, Cal Tech, Madison, and the University itself. Roughly 20 percent major in math and physics. A summer jobs program for UMTYMP alums in college helps make sure these students stay in touch with Minnesota firms who could benefit from their expertise.

With Bush Foundation funding, UMTYMP stepped up its efforts to attract more girls and help them achieve, with clear results. Nearly twice as many girls qualify and enter as did before; more girls than boys stay with the program, up to the calculus component; and their grades are as good as the boys'.

New initiatives funded by the Cray Foundation and the National Science Foundation target underrepresented groups—females, minorities, students whose families can't afford the tuition. A slower-paced alternative program enables students to take the high school component in three years, not two.

Three of Joan Molenaar's four children have taken UMTYMP classes. "I'm still pained we can't find money for education," she says. Minnesota couldn't find money to supplement HeadStart programs, "but we did create 37 jobs in gambling control.

"We're cutting off our nose to spite our face. These kids are our future." ■

Natural Resources Research Institute

By Lisa Hawkinson



As part of Governor Carlson's cost-cutting agenda, funding was vetoed for the University's Natural Resources Research Institute (NRRI) in Duluth. State special appropriations have provided the institute with about \$2.6 million on a biennial basis for the past six years.

NRRI's mission is to foster economic development of natural resources in an environmentally sound manner so as to create jobs for Minnesotans.

Environmental studies done by the institute provide information about ecosystems, forests, wetlands, land, and water. Data is used within academic circles and by government and industry to ensure sustainable use of Minnesota's resources. NRRI's applied research programs help manufacturers of taconite, peat, wood products, and other commodities develop new products and technologies. NRRI's Business Group helps start up and grow small businesses in the northern part of the state, which struggles to diversify its economic base after losing thousands of jobs during the 1980s when taconite declined.

"Considering the stabilized employment levels in Minnesota's taconite industry and the 750-plus private-sector jobs created as a part of NRRI's effort—as well as over \$10 million NRRI draws into the state through grants and contracts—only one conclusion can be reached," says NRRI director Michael Lalich. "NRRI is a net income generator for Minnesota." Results emerging from the institute's applied research program and the institute's effectiveness in helping the state manage natural resources are additional successes that make NRRI's programs valuable to Minnesotans, Lalich says.

Could NRRI rely solely on its grants and contracts, without the state special appropriation? In a word, no.

According to state and University regulations, NRRI cannot extract management and operating monies from contracts. All project monies awarded on a state contract must be spent only on the project. Although the University recovers indirect costs on some federal projects and programs, return to

NRRI from this source was only \$100,000 last year. "This amount is far short of what is needed to run an institute with over 200 employees and \$10 million in grants and contracts," Lalich says.

NRRI uses its state funding in three areas: administration and administrative services, flexible funding to meet client needs, and programs and project development.

NRRI's entrepreneurial and small-business clients can't afford to contract directly for services, Lalich says. "When a new business is faced with a problem or opportunity, we have to act quickly. There is no time to initiate a grant when solutions are needed in weeks and when a grant application would take months or years, even if funding were available."

Developing new programs and projects requires funding as well, for early-stage research to attract a corporate partner or to provide information required in a federal proposal. NRRI employees rely on state funding to research and write new proposals and to interact professionally with state agencies, University personnel, and industry and environmental groups. Occasionally, a new piece of lab equipment is needed to qualify for a grant, or to provide a state match toward a federal grant.

Because the governor's veto was delayed until July 1992, the University has the opportunity to promote individual programs such as NRRI, and the legislature can make adjustments to the veto during the session beginning January 1992. Nevertheless, the veto puts crucial funding in jeopardy.

"The state special is the operating base without which NRRI would find it difficult if not impossible to function," says Lalich. "It's our backbone." ■

Talented Youth Mathematics Project

By Pamela LaVigne



The day they passed out the math skill most of us were absent. But even those who got some can easily lose it, hiding their math ability because it's too nerdy, or seeing it die due to lack of encouragement or use. When that happens we all lose, because math is an essential tool for framing questions, analyzing answers, generally breaking ground in science and technology.

In 1976 the University started a comprehensive program for math-talented youth, as a way to help Minnesota protect one of its most important resources. Known by its acronym, UMTYMP (UM-tee-ump), the Talented Youth Mathematics Project has become a national model, but in June it was one of the 19 line-item vetoes cut from the University budget.

UMTYMP is a greatly accelerated math program for gifted kids in grades 5-12. It has two components: the high school segment covers four years of math in two years (algebra 1 and 2, geometry, and math analysis); the college part covers honors-level calculus in three years, after which additional independent study is possible.

"The program is unique. I use the term advisedly," says math professor and UMTYMP coordinator Phil Carlson. "This is the only program with all these features—school component, college component with an open-ended top level, together with state funding."

Nearly 450 students took part last year, roughly 350 in the Twin Cities and the rest in outreach projects throughout Minnesota. "They're not just math nerds," Carlson notes. "In their schools they're leaders in student government and plays and athletics."

If the governor's action stands, though, these talented kids won't be getting turned on to math anymore. "As of December 1991, there's about \$300,000 we can't count on [from the state]," Carlson says. "That's about 50 percent of our operating costs." State support translates into about 5 percent of tuition costs per student, he says.

"With the governor's veto, we have had to cancel our qualification testing in Moorhead and Duluth," he says. "We guarantee two full years at least.

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Minnesota Chairs: The Best Seats in the House

By Karen Roach

When energy researcher Bonnie Maas Morrison came to the University of Minnesota in 1987, she left behind an associate dean's position at Michigan State University, and a husband, an environmental sociologist turned antiques dealer.

What lured Morrison to Minnesota—and what keeps her here despite the demands of a commuter marriage—is the Mertie W. Buckman Professorship in Design Education. “The offer turned my head,” she says.

As head of the Department of Design, Housing, and Apparel on the St. Paul campus, Morrison has overseen the department's major curriculum revamping and integration. She is also co-editing a book, *Environment, Energy, and Everyday Living*, slated for publication in 1992.

Sending an outline of the book gave Morrison a chance to contact the benefactor of her named professorship. Mertie Willigar taught design education at the University from 1931 to 1935, but resigned her position due to nepotism policies when she married forestry professor Stanley Buckman. He later founded Buckman Laboratories in Memphis, Tennessee.

Mertie Buckman endowed the design education professorship, and a forest products equipment fund in her husband's name, during the Minnesota Campaign, a three-year drive to raise \$300 million in private gifts for the University. Instead of raising money for buildings, the Minnesota Campaign chose to invest in people, with a drive to boost the number of endowed faculty positions from 17 to 100. When the campaign ended in 1988, the count was 127 positions and \$365 million.

Two factors account for much of the campaign's success: a powerful core of volunteer leaders, and the Minnesota legislature's release of funds to match contributions for endowed positions.

“The volunteer leaders and deans played a big role in promoting the chairs to the public and to the administration, because they recognized the state matching funds as a great opportunity,” says Robert Odegard, senior vice president of the Minnesota Foundation.

Curt Carlson opened the campaign in 1985 with a gift of \$25 million, and a commitment to recruit and work with other key volunteers (including Russ Bennett, Elmer Andersen, Thomas Keller,

Dale Olseth, Emily Anne Staples, and Jerry Shepherd) and with University administration, led by Kenneth Keller.

The state also helped launch the campaign by releasing the \$65 million Permanent University Fund (PUF), so the University could match, dollar for dollar, private gifts of \$250,000 or more for endowed chairs and professorships. Through wise investing, PUF has grown to about \$112 million and has matched contributions to 187 positions. The matching dollars are a key reason the University has been able to raise the number of chairs and professorships to 223 as of August 1991, far exceeding the original goal.

A note about terms: Endowed faculty positions fall into three groups based on the size of their endowment: chairs require a \$2 million endowment, land-grant chairs \$1 million, and professorships \$500,000, funded half from private gifts and half from the state.

The effect of endowed positions is far reaching. Endowed chair holders attract top graduate students, inspire undergraduates, and enliven the academic environment for colleagues. They expand the frontiers of knowledge with their research and

“Attracting superstars to the University is the notable effect of the Minnesota Campaign.”

scholarship and make discoveries with great potential for improving people's lives. They bring in coveted awards and grant dollars, adding to the University's prestige and the state's economy.

Leading tallies of 46 endowed positions in the Medical School, 33 in the Institute of Technology, 25 in the Law School, and 24 in the Carlson School of Management have helped position these among the best in the country.

“Attracting superstars to the University—Bob Miller in the Medical School, Barry Carter in the Institute of Technology, Larry Cummings in the Carlson School of Management, to name just a few—is the notable effect of the Minnesota Campaign,” says former Graduate School dean Robert Holt.

Because of the academic reputation of these candidates and the intense competition for them, extensive nationwide searches of a year or more are not uncommon. “In some cases, there are only a few people in the world who fit the slot, and those people are usually very well situated where they are,” says Holt.

The search for the 3M-Harry Heltzer Multidisciplinary Chair in Chemical Engineering illustrates the challenge. It was aimed at a select pool of external candidates, three of whom turned down Minnesota's offer. Barry Carter, an expert in advanced materials science from Cornell, will fill the chair this fall, four years after the search began.

Attracting faculty stars is one thing. Just as important is retaining talent already at the University. One answer: the McKnight Land Grant Professorships, designed to help the careers of rising faculty members. The three-year appointments, which provide an annual research grant of \$16,500 plus one summer's salary and a leave in the second year, have been extended to 50 scholars so far. “We're telling them the University is a good place to be and we're concerned about their future,” says Holt.

McKnight professors Gloria Goodwin-Tomar in anthropology, Ann Masten in child development, and Kathryn Sikkink in political science, join a small but growing number of women faculty who hold endowed positions. The list also includes Mary Louise Fellows in law, child development's Geraldine Brookins, and Bonnie Maas Morrison.

Meanwhile, several new appointments to chairs are about to make the University a stronger, intellectually richer place. David Wallace, a specialist in English language and literature of the 13th to 15th centuries, comes from the University of Texas at Austin to fill the Paul W. Frenzel Chair in Medieval Studies. Nationally recognized academic Stephen Schondelmeyer has arrived from Purdue University as the first Century Mortar Club Chair in Pharmaceutical Economics and Management.

For others, the geographic move is simpler. Arthur Leon, a physician and University professor since 1973, is moving across the Minneapolis campus to accept a new professorship in exercise and health and wellness promotion. For the past 25 years, he has studied the relationship of physical activity to the risk of coronary heart disease. “He is one of the top exercise scientists in the country,” and is



Energy researcher Bonnie Maas Morrison

expected to have a major impact on the national visibility of the School of Kinesiology and Leisure Studies, says Michael Wade, school director.

Leon's position, the Henry L. Taylor Professorship in Exercise Science and Health Enhancement, was established in memory of his former colleague, a University professor of physiological hygiene. Illustrating once again the cumulative effects of numerous donors and matching dollars, the professorship was funded by an initial gift of \$125,000 from Ruth Stricker and pledges from 10 other donors to total \$250,000, matched by the Permanent University Fund.

“I'm a well person in a diseased body,” says Stricker, who has lupus erythematosis, a progressive disease in which the immune system attacks the body. Out of her intense interest in the psychological aspects of exercise, she founded The Marsh: A Center for Balance and Fitness in Minnetonka, Minnesota. Her philosophy is that real fitness involves the mental, spiritual, and emotional—as well as the physical—aspects of an individual's life. “I hope the human spirit element can be introduced at some point,” she says of the professorship.

Through the professorship, Leon will conduct research in a new physiological laboratory and hopes to launch several new ventures including an annual Stricker lecture on the mind/body connection and a University-wide program to promote health and physical fitness among the faculty and staff. ■

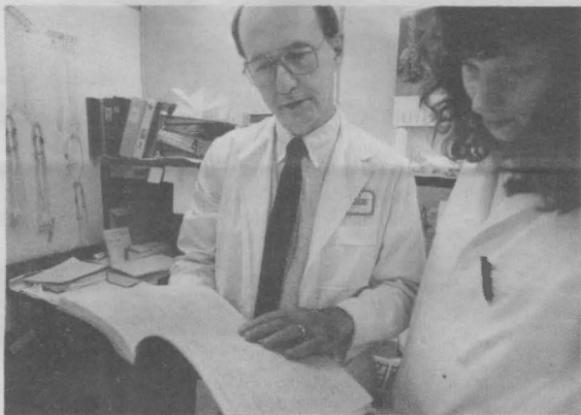
Karen Roach is a development editor for the University of Minnesota Foundation.

Paul Robertson

Diabetes is a disease without a cure, a disease that can never be kept in perfect control. Complications are often severe, including kidney failure and blindness.

A pancreas transplant, when it works, is 100 percent effective. People need to be on drugs that suppress their immune systems for the rest of their lives, but they don't have diabetes anymore. Yet the surgery is so expensive, and carries such high risk, that people don't choose it unless they're in pretty bad shape.

Studying the effects of pancreas transplants is the research area of Paul Robertson, who came to the University in 1986 to take the Pennock Family Land Grant Chair in Diabetes Research. The money was given by George and Jevne Pennock, whose daughter died of diabetes. One question that interests Robertson is whether it would ever make sense to give transplants to people before their diabetes takes too heavy a toll.



The Pennock Chair was part of the recruitment package when Robertson came to Minnesota from the University of Colorado. He remembers a phone call from Dean David Brown of the Medical School just before Christmas in 1986 to say it was all arranged. "That was a good Christmas present," he says.

The University already had the world's leading program in pancreas transplant surgery, led by David Sutherland. "What I bring is a more sophisticated way of looking at metabolic change before and after the surgery," Robertson says. In addition to clinical research with patients, he conducts laboratory research with tissue cells.

When an academic physician of Robertson's stature is attracted to an endowed chair, he enriches the University in several ways. Robertson brought with him the editorship of *Diabetes*, the leading journal in diabetes research. "That has brought a certain amount of prestige to the school," he says. "It may be an attraction for people to come here."

Robertson also brings in money, two National Institutes of Health grants for his research and federal funding for the clinical research center. The grants add up to about \$2.5 million a year, more each year than the amount of the endowment that supports his chair.

But for Robertson the greatest reward of all is training young people who get excited not only about patient care but about trying to find answers to the perplexing puzzle of diabetes. "That's where the new young researchers come from," he says. ■

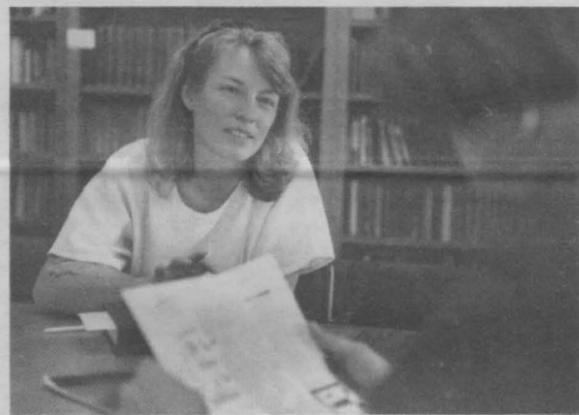
Kathryn Sikkink

The role of U.S. foreign policy in changing the human rights practices of repressive governments has often been debated. With her McKnight Land Grant Professorship, Kathryn Sikkink now has a chance to study the question.

For case studies, she will look at the experience in four Latin American countries from 1976 to 1986. She began her research with trips to Argentina and Guatemala in August 1991.

"I'm interested in looking at the degree to which U.S. policy was successful in saving lives, limiting torture, and getting political prisoners released," she says.

One of her initial hypotheses is that an important factor is "the existence of a faction within the military government in the target country that, for reasons of its own, is interested in negotiating with the U.S. on human rights," she says. "I will be learning about the internal dynamics of military regimes."



Because her study is about U.S. foreign policy, she also plans trips to Washington, D.C., to conduct interviews and look at archival materials.

The McKnight money gives Sikkink the chance to pursue an entirely new research project. "My research requires that I travel to Latin America," she says, and finding the money and the year off to travel and write might have been impossible any other way.

Teaching is equally important to Sikkink. Before her research year begins, she will teach a fall quarter course on Latin American topics. The course, offered in the political science department, will be taught entirely in Spanish. "All the reading, writing, and discussion will be in Spanish," Sikkink says. The course is part of a new program, Foreign Language Across the Curriculum.

The goals of the McKnight Land Grant Professorships are to give a boost to the careers of newer faculty members with strong potential and to build loyalty to the University. Sikkink is a good example of how much the support means. "It's simply a wonderful opportunity that the University offers junior professors," she says. "It comes at a very crucial point in our careers. I can't tell you the sense I have of being given this tremendous opportunity." ■

Matthew Tirrell

With or without the Minnesota Campaign, Matthew Tirrell would have been named to the Shell Distinguished Chair in Chemical Engineering in 1986 and would be leaving the chair in 1991.

What the campaign made possible, by matching Shell Foundation dollars with PUF money, was to establish a permanent endowment. Over the years the chair, now named the Shell Land-Grant Chair in Chemical Engineering, will be given for five years to other chemical engineering faculty who are "really hitting their stride in terms of research productivity and creativity," Tirrell says.

The first year he held the Shell chair, Tirrell was on sabbatical and spent fall quarter in France. "That gave me a lot of time to think about what I was going to do." He set a new research direction and developed a course on adhesion that has been popular with students.

Tirrell's work is in polymers—chains of identical chemical groups strung together into long



molecules—and the interaction of polymers and solids. His research has led to important discoveries and international recognition.

With polymers, molecules can be tailor-made for different purposes. Tirrell is best known for his work with block copolymers, in which two polymers are linked in such a way that each retains its own properties. One block might stick to one surface and the other block to another. The research includes both fundamental discoveries in chemistry and clear applications for industry.

In the research, Tirrell found molecules behaving in ways nobody would have expected. At first the discovery was puzzling and confusing, he says. "The importance doesn't dawn on you until afterward. The exhilaration comes when you hit on the explanation."

Now that he is leaving the Shell chair and an IBM grant is ending, Tirrell needs new funds to keep his research going and support 10 or 12 graduate students a year. He just received a National Science Foundation grant to continue the work.

Funding agencies are like banks, he says. "They don't give you money because you need it, but because they're sure you can pay it back. Being able to tell somebody you already have some money is in fact quite useful." He is convinced that the Shell chair helped him attract other grant money.

When Tirrell received the chair, he had been at the University nine years. The next holder will probably be at a similar stage in a scientific career. "It comes at a point where it can really make a difference," Tirrell says. ■

Articles by Maureen Smith

Photos by Tom Foley



When the American flag was raised on Mount Suribachi on the island of Iwo Jima late in World War II, shouts and cheers rose from Marines on the beaches below. Ships whistled and horns blew. A photographer was with the flag-raising patrol to document the historic moment.

Nobody knew then who had raised the flag, and nobody cared. "But every American with an eye turned toward the mountain, with an ear glued to a radio, thrilled at the red, white, and blue declaration that the United States Marines had taken the enemy's strongest stronghold." So writes art history professor Karal Ann Marling who, with John Wetenhall, tells the story in a new book, *Iwo Jima: Monuments, Memories, and the American Hero*.

But that wasn't the flag-raising, and the photograph taken then wasn't the photograph, that soon stirred the hearts of Americans back home. A few hours after the first flag went up, a second group of Marines replaced it with a larger, more visible one, and Associated Press photographer Joe Rosenthal snapped the picture that has lived in memory and monument. That picture turned six ordinary Marines into heroes. Three of them died before the bloody battle of Iwo was over, and the other three toured the United States as uneasy celebrities.

Two flag-raising, two photographs, and a battle that claimed the lives of 6,621 Americans are all part of the story told by Marling and Wetenhall. "It's about multiple Iwo Jimas, the Iwo Jimas of human experience," Marling says. It's the Iwo Jima of the Marines who fought and those who died, the Iwo Jima of the first flag-raisers who were forgotten and the later flag-raisers who became legends, the Iwo Jima of two photographers and a sculptor, the Iwo Jima of movies and stamps and bond drive posters, the Iwo Jima of true valor and the Iwo Jima of media-made heroes.

Marling and Wetenhall, both art historians, set out to do a study of the Iwo Jima monument, the Marine Corps War Memorial in Washington. "We hadn't been at this 10 minutes before it became apparent that the other stories were more interesting," Marling says.

What it means to be a hero in America is a central part of the story Marling and Wetenhall tell. Every Marine on Iwo risked death, and in that sense every one could be called a hero. But the flag-raising that made three of them famous wasn't an especially brave act in itself, and they paid a high price for their fame.

In the Rosenthal photograph, all the faces were averted, and nobody was sure at first who the individual Marines were or even how many were shown. Some editors counted four, others five or six. But President Franklin Roosevelt wanted heroes, so a massive identification effort was ordered. The three men in the photograph who had survived the battle were called home to sell war bonds. "None of them had ever talked in public, and all of a sudden they were the idols of millions," Marling says. In the end, fame was not a happy experience for any of the three.

Ira Hayes, a soft-spoken Pima Indian from Arizona, hated the attention from the start. In his own eyes, Marling says, "he wasn't a hero and his heroes were dead." The dedication of the Marine Corps

War Memorial in November 1954 was hard on him, and he died on a cold January night a few weeks later, drowned in a pool of his own vomit. He was 32. Tony Curtis played Hayes in the 1961 movie *The Outsider*.

Rene Gagnon, a handsome French Canadian from New Hampshire, enjoyed the limelight at first, but he never made a satisfactory adjustment to civilian life. A newspaper story in 1978 portrayed him as a problem drinker who couldn't hold a job, and he railed against the injustice of hero-making in America. He died in 1979 in the boiler room of an apartment complex where he was the maintenance man.

The third hero of the photograph was John Bradley, an apprentice mortician from Wisconsin. Unlike the other two, Marling says, he achieved a satisfactory life through work and family, but "after the late 1940s he will not speak again about Iwo Jima." For the book, Marling and Wetenhall decided not to try to interview Bradley, but they were able to watch him interviewed on film by TV producer Arnold Shapiro.

Among the many Iwo Jima veterans Marling and Wetenhall did interview was a Minnesotan, Chuck Lindberg of Richfield, the last survivor of the group that raised the first flag over Mount Suribachi. "Ours was the flag-raising they all cheered," he says. "A shiver ran through me. It was a very proud patriotic feeling. It was unforgettable for any Marine who was there."

The book opens with the 1954 dedication of the Iwo Jima monument in Washington. Bradley, Hayes, Gagnon, and the mothers of the three Marines who died in battle were seated in the VIP section. Lindberg and other survivors of the first

"People laid out the most intimate details of their lives for our inspection. We hope this book does justice to the depth and urgency of their emotions."

patrol that raised the flag over Iwo were invited, but the seating arrangements "reflected acute Marine distress over their role in the ceremonies." Because they were "living contradictions to the official Marine story of a singular moment of heroism on Iwo Jima," they were kept in the background, and it hurt. Lindberg still wonders why they were invited at all.

The book's last chapter tells of a very different kind of event, a reunion on Iwo Jima in 1985, 40 years after the battle. It was a gathering of heroes, American and Japanese, and a time for remembering and reconciliation. Marling says she learned about bravery from men who "walked into machine gun fire off Mount Suribachi and lived to embrace their enemy 40 years later."

Talking with the men who lived through Iwo Jima was a powerful experience, Marling and Wetenhall say at the end of the book. "People laid out the most intimate details of their lives for our inspec-

tion. People cried—and we cried with them, more often than not. We hope this book does justice to the depth and urgency of their emotions."

★★

Marling, who turns out books at the rate of one every 18 months, has high hopes for this one. "It's probably the best written. I get better. I learn," she says. Two of her earlier books that sold well nationally were *Wall-to-Wall America*, about post office murals in the 1930s, and *George Washington Slept Here*, about colonial revivals in American culture (houses that look like George Washington slept in them, and Martha Washington teas).

Her next-to-last book, popular in Minnesota, is *Blue Ribbon: A Social and Pictorial History of the Minnesota State Fair*. "These excursions into localism are personal, not lauded by my publisher," she says. But Marling loves the fair. An Easterner by birth, she moved to Minnesota in 1977 at the start of fair week. "Of course, I was hooked. I went every day that summer, and every day of every summer since. I learned most of what I know about Minnesota at the fair. And it was there, among the grain-auger demonstrations and the sellers of plastic dust mops and the jars of jelly the color of an angel's hair that I learned to love Minnesota."

Marling's interest in popular culture is also reflected in her favorite of the courses she teaches, *The Art of Disney in American Culture*. "I teach the usual stuff, too—American art, graduate students, the whole business," she says, but "I'm extremely keen on this Walt Disney course. I put a lot of energy into it."

As a little girl Marling colored a picture on the back of a cereal box and won a two-week, all-expenses-paid trip to Disneyland, but her reasons for teaching the class go beyond childhood memories. "Disney is part of the life of my students in a way that I don't think anything else is," she says. "A hundred years ago you could count on everyone knowing the Bible or Shakespeare. You can't do that now, but I can count on students knowing a lot about Walt Disney, a lot of correct impressions and devastatingly wrong ones."

In the class Marling talks with the students about aesthetics and "how art interacts with their own hearts and pierces them." Students tend to be intimidated when they know what they're looking at is Great Art, but they can consider some of the same questions by looking at Disney. Weekly, Marling says, she runs into former students who tell her the class is "the best thing they ever took."

Although the topics she writes and teaches about are diverse, Marling sees links between them. "I'm an unreformed populist. I call myself a cultural historian," she says.

"Part of my charm is that I'm not a person who makes real strong value judgments. I tend to take most experiences on their own terms. Ninety percent of life is shades of wondrous gray. I'd be a terrible movie critic, because I find something interesting about every movie I see. I'm an explorer, not a lawgiver." ■

LETTERS

mankato it is

Imagine my astonishment to discover, at the age of 60, that I had spent my childhood living near Winona, rather than Mankato, as I'd thought all along! The most beloved books of that childhood were Maud Hart Lovelace's Betsy-Tacy series. I've read them all several times (even once as an adult), and one of the many reasons they were so special was the personal identification. Our home was on the shore of Madison Lake which is Murmuring Lake in the stories; my mother's closest friend was a lifelong friend of Maud Lovelace; I knew the locales in Mankato; my brother attended the high school in the story until it burned; one of the minor characters in one of the later books was his employer in a dance band...The Kerlan is very respected in library circles, as you know. So thank you for a delightful read...but *please*, Mankato for Betsy, Tacy, and Tib!

Carolyn Reichelt
Wadena, Minnesota

Betsy, Tacy, and Tib grew up in Deep Valley, a fictitious name for a very real Mankato. Mankato is built on the hillsides on either side of the Minnesota River, just like Deep Valley. Winona is built on a flat spit of land between Lake Winona and the Mississippi River with Wisconsin on the other side of the river. Perhaps you or your source was misled because Winona is a character in the series.

In case you are interested, Ms. Lovelace's *Early Candlelight* is an excellent novel on even earlier Minnesota history along the Mississippi River at old Fort Snelling.

Merrie Jean Harrison
St. Anthony, Minnesota

children's literature it is

I wanted to let you know how much I enjoy reading *Update*. I always look forward with eager anticipation regarding the topics you will be covering. I especially enjoyed the last issue. I appreciated the article on Lake Superior and on the Crown Jewel of Kid Lit. When I was a student I studied in Walter Library, but was not aware of the Kerlan collection—very informative article.

Virginia Karloff
Mesa, Arizona

As an alumna of the University, a former Kerlan fellow, and a frequent researcher in the collection, I was delighted to see the article on the Kerlan collection. However, as a scholar and professor of children's literature, and as vice president/president-elect of the international Children's Literature Association, I was disappointed by your use of the diminutive and diminishing title "kid lit," which offsets by its condescension and cuteness the very respect for a solid academic field which your article indeed promotes. I would like to post the article for my students but am reluctant to do so because I enjoin them never to refer to our study as "kiddie" or "kid lit." Please join professionals in our attempt always to foster the use of the discipline's proper name, "children's literature."

M. Sarah Smedman
Moorhead State University
Moorhead, Minnesota

rocky reaction to ROTC

Your article about ROTC was possibly the most biased piece of trash I have ever seen. It is depressing to see proof four times a year of the stranglehold that left-wing oddballs have on higher education. I believe fags like to be martyrs because that's the only way to explain the activists' obscene behavior. Unfortunately in today's society no one seems to have the guts to stand up to them.

James Hicks, Jr.
W. Helena, Arkansas

Since when have you become heterophobic?

Gays cannot be trusted in ROTC or any military because of their history of petty disloyalties to anyone or any country.

That you chose to make it a cover story, instead of a nonpartisan inside article, shows where your stand is.

We used to be proud of our alma mater. That's where we met. Now we feel as if we have to apologize for it.

Mr. & Mrs. John Lundin
Birmingham, Michigan

I got through several paragraphs of the Mark Renslow-ROTC article before I came to my senses. This is a hot topic? *Update* should devote four prime pages to Mr. Renslow's soap-operatic error in judgment? Should the Army Officer Corps really welcome bisexuals? In my opinion, the article was shortsighted, misguided, and prejudicial. Not all alumni are political refugees from the 1960s, you know.

What's next in *Update*—the convicted rapist who can't be director of the local YWCA?

Bill May, MPH, 1976
Highland Park, Illinois

My army tour, 37 years as an engineer and engineering manager, and 25 years of volunteer youth work make me think practicing homosexuals should not be allowed in the military. I also do not think this violates their "rights" any more than separate restrooms for the public.

I would hope the U would restore real "academic freedom" and not "politically correct" solutions, so as to fulfill its prime purpose of educating people and teaching them to think for themselves.

E. H. Dewes, BME, 1954
Indianapolis

I wish to express my strong disagreement with the tone of the article "ROTC's Rocky Road." I am, furthermore, ashamed to be connected with an institution whose president has taken the attitude on homosexual discrimination reported in the subject article.

The ills besetting our society today are largely the result of the disintegration of the traditional family life and values. Acceptance of homosexuality as "normal" and condoning of homosexual relationships is one cause of this disintegration. Thus, whether or not ROTC can make a good case for barring homosexuals from its program, the University is doing a grave disservice to American society by opposing the policy. If President Hasselmo cannot perceive this self-evident truth, he should be promptly cashiered by the regents.

Now that I realize that the University has stated in writing that it opposes discrimination due to sexual orientation, I am resigning from the alumni association.

Harry Connors
Aurora, Ohio

I am of the opinion that the gay or "queer" student and faculty population is not really concerned over a few students getting to be military officers through the ROTC program. They just don't like any aspect of the U.S. military and they see a slick way of getting those awful uniforms off the campus.

And as a 100% Swede I am ashamed of the lack of backbone exhibited by President Nils Hasselmo in handling these anti-ROTC, anti-American, anti-military brats.

John Hed, BAeroS, 1948
Duluth

I am in favor of present practices by the military regarding homosexuals. I do not favor the University of Minnesota's "liberal" view of homosexuality. It is and will be a deviant lifestyle with physical, emotional, and spiritual consequences.

Mr. Gorvin's article states that Renslow "had the kind of leadership and enthusiasm that made him a role model." This is the very reason why the military does not want homosexuals involved with leadership and role models.

It sounded like he was working on improving his grades until he had a "homosexual encounter." You make this sound like it just happened out of the clear blue, without any choice on his part. This is pure crap (to use a word you used in your article). People make choices all through their life. God has made us male and female and to desire and have a sexual relationship with our mate of the opposite sex. That relationship is one of the beauties of creation and the method of procreation. It is totally unbiblical and unnatural to desire or have sexual relationships with the same sex!

As a University graduate, a University supporter, and a commissioned officer of the U. S. Navy Reserve, I do not favor the change of the ROTC's policy regarding homosexuals as it is not in the best interest of all concerned.

B. Michael Manthei, DDS
Manlewood, Minnesota

Thank you very much. Your amazing piece of propoganda on the issue of ROTC and homosexuals was a fine piece of one-sided journalism. The obviously fallacious portrayal of everyone with any connection to the University, students, faculty, cadets, etc., as being in favor of the unit becoming "free of discrimination" is clever, indeed, inspiring! By the way congratulations on that particularly gracefully loaded phrase, one of many in this piece of hetero-phobic propoganda. Continue the march of political correctness and please continue to undermine opposition of homosexuality by either ignoring it or by labeling it "homophobic" or some other derogatory term. We need all the help that we can get to avoid being seen as the subversives that we really are. Onward lovers!

Kenneth Harris
Bayport, Minnesota

As an alumnus of the University of Minnesota, 1951, and as a newspaper publisher with over 50 years in the business, I find that I must write to you about "ROTC's Rocky Road."

While the article is a fairly good piece of writing, it is not journalism. The article is completely one-sided with no attempt evident for any effort to cover both sides of the issue. Why didn't the reporter search out the other points of view?

Regardless of the 1988 Department of Defense study on the effect of homosexuals on military performance, I can speak from personal experience as a counterintelligence operative during the Korean War that it can have a devastating effect. The entire WAC detachment stationed in the Canal Zone was sent back to the States and broken up because it was infested with lesbian-types from the top down. The effect was that newly assigned young women soon found that they could not receive proper treatment, assignments, or even promotions unless they succumbed to the desires of the lesbians. I read the file, knew some of the investigators, and know what I am talking about. Similar influence of gays was found in our own counterintelligence detachment on one of the highest levels as well as on the lowest level. That, too, was devastating to morale, efficiency, and overall performance of the unit.

The military has the obligation to provide the best organization that it can for the defense of our nation. That same position must follow down to its ROTC programs. The University will find itself in dereliction of its total responsibilities to the state of Minnesota if it continues in the direction it is apparently taking.

Duane Rasmussen
President, Sell Publishing Company
Forest Lake, Minnesota

I have chanced to read a few of your papers and I have learned that your University maintains a very good and clean policy of equal access to the University facilities to all regardless of race, religion, sex, colour, nationality, etc. etc. This is very good and it has impressed me very much.

Colman Titus
Dar-es-Lam, Tanzania

SHORT TAKES

flying machines

A team of University students holds a new world's speed record—13 mph. The category? Human-powered hydrofoils.

Mechanical engineering students built the "Soggy Gopher" for a required design class. The hydrofoil, says professor and team adviser Art Erdman, has been one of the project options in the class for the past three years, ever since the International Human-Powered Speed Championships created the category.

foil design—stabilizer, floats, seat, transmission. Plans are worked out on paper, prototypes built, then the hydrofoil was tried out once a week in Prior Lake. (Winter classes rent swimming pool lanes for their trials.)

"I never had a class at all like this one during my undergraduate days," says Leonard. "You actually see what you analyze. You finally get to see the relationship between what you do on paper and what happens in real life."

photo: TOM FOLEY



Winning this year went "beyond my wildest expectations," he says. "The students were ecstatic." Along with the only trophy given out, the team won \$1,200 in cash for having the best university and best overall entry.

Competition was tough, Erdman says. The Florida Institute of Technology entered five designs, "and I'm told they spent \$40,000 [with industry sponsorship] on their top vehicle."

A hydrofoil can move through air and water. The University's model looks like a pair of pontoons with a seat. Since the rider leans against the seat back while pedaling, this is called a recumbent design. The craft slowly lifts off like a plane, pushing against water instead of air, until it's flying about a foot above the water. Then only three metal blades, called foils, touch the water.

Seniors Dan Meus and Ben Leonard were part of the 17-person University contingent that went to the races, held near the Summerfest grounds in Milwaukee in mid-August. The contest included 100- and 400-meter sprints, a slalom event, and a final flat-out race. Although the day started out sunny and calm, by noon whitecaps were throwing many of the craft. But not the University's low-riding recumbent.

"We were effective and stable throughout the entire day," says project leader Leonard. "During the actual race, we didn't have one failure over a six-hour period of almost continual flying. That's something we couldn't even believe would happen at the beginning of the quarter, because we tested till something broke."

There was a lot to test. The class is organized into subgroups that concentrate on specific aspects of the hydro-

Real deadlines also make a difference. When the specifications changed from solid to inflatable floats the week before the race, someone drove to the manufacturer to pick them up—in South Dakota. "It was stress, stress, stress," says Leonard, "but it was great to see the thing perform well."

"We really appreciate all the help we received from shop personnel and being able to use the facilities," Meus says. "We wouldn't have gotten anywhere without that." Or, they add, the work done by earlier classes, and the hardworking riders.

The hydrofoil weighs about 48 pounds (the goal is 45 pounds; trimming the extra weight remains for another team to accomplish) and is designed for a rider weighing about 150 pounds and in good shape. It's got to be going 7 mph to become airborne, so the power source of choice is typically a bicycle racer. (This also explains the two University sponsors: the Bike Shop, and Energy Bar, a high-energy snack.) Pedaling the University to glory in Milwaukee were Phil Tetzlaff, a mechanical engineering senior, and Eli Anthony, an incoming freshman. "He wasn't interested in engineering," Meus says of Anthony, "but that may have changed after this experience."

Winning wasn't everything: getting new ideas counted too. "We made sure somebody went through with a video camera, to get the high and low [of other designs]," Leonard says. Competitors, however, are interested in advancing the technology, he says, and more than willing to share ideas.

In the van on the way back, Meus adds, "the entire group started discussing ways to improve our design. You'd think we'd be sick of it, but we weren't." — Pamela LaVigne

A LATVIAN VOICE FOR RADIO FREE EUROPE
continued from page 6

Even when political revolutions aren't occurring in her backyard, Cazars acknowledges that her job has a certain cachet. She enjoys living in Germany, mentioning the six-week vacations, the health care, and the high standard of living. "Each time I come back to the Twin Cities, it seems a little shabbier and a little poorer," she says.

Yet the accidents of birth and of geography permanently mark every person, and daily she is reminded of where she has been and where she has come.

In the Radio Free Europe offices, she says, "you walk down the hall and hear all these different languages." From her Estonian and Lithuanian colleagues she always feels a certain seriousness, which comes, she believes, from the oppression they grew up with. "Then you go to talk to the managers, what I call the 'true Americans'—they're always happy and smiling."

Although she missed some excitement during her state-side visit, Cazars says listening to news reports rather than making them was good for a change. "I know I'll be right back in the lobster pot as soon as I get back," she says. ■

WITNESS TO A REVOLUTION
continued from page 3

She knows she will return again and again to the Soviet Union, or whatever emerges from what was the Soviet Union. "I can't help but go back," she says. "Once Russia is under your skin, you have to live with it for the rest of your life." ■

LETTERS FROM BERNADINE JOSELYN

Unfortunately, my overall assessment that the Soviet Union has turned away from the dangerous path of confrontation is not widely shared by my Soviet friends. Their perspective is more closely tied to the day-to-day realities, which remain grim. A friend relayed the other day that Soviets are reminiscing more and more nostalgically about the Brezhnev years, which by comparison seem "like heaven." — May 31, 1991

I dread this countdown more than I can say. The "last time" down this street, in this store, the last stroll in Donskoy Monastery, at the market. Every time I turn my little Ford onto Bolshaya Ordynka from the embankment road and I see again my dear street with its familiar buildings of soft yellow and green, I feel my heart contract. I tend to be nostalgic anyway by nature, and this heightened sense of time passing and impending loss is therefore all the more painful. — May 31, 1991

If you don't look too closely at the store windows, old Tallinn still looks much as it must have centuries ago. Cobblestone streets and squares, a great stone wall ringing the old center, turreted towers and gates. A grand old city hall built long before America was a country. Flower vendors. Horse and buggy carriages for the tourists. Spring was late in Estonia this year, and so all over town the lilacs were in bloom. Outside the old town, though, the city has suffered from "sovietization," much as every other city in the Soviet Union. Ugly, shoddy buildings with gray, crumbling stucco facades. One towering Intourist hotel that violates the otherwise low skyline, complete with "valuta" (hard currency) prostitutes and a hard currency casino. A predominance of Soviet place names—"Lenin Street," "October District"—although as in Moscow the city council wants to return the prewar designations. — July 4, 1991

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

UPDATE

For Alumni,
Faculty,
and Staff

VOL 18 NO 7
OCT 1991

Brent Adams, bewigged. Adams, one of three graduates from the University's MFA acting program, now works as a professional intern under a new collaboration with the Guthrie. The curtain rises on our story on page 4.

FILLING THE CHAIRS | PAGE 10

Volume 18 October 1991 Number 7

UPDATE

Update is published eight times a year. Four issues a year are directed to faculty and staff of the five-campus University system. Four issues a year address subjects of broader interest and are also sent to alumni and friends of the University.

Update welcomes ideas and letters from all readers. Write to *Update*, 6 Morrill Hall, 100 Church Street S.E., Minneapolis, Minnesota, 55455-0110, or call 612/624-6868.

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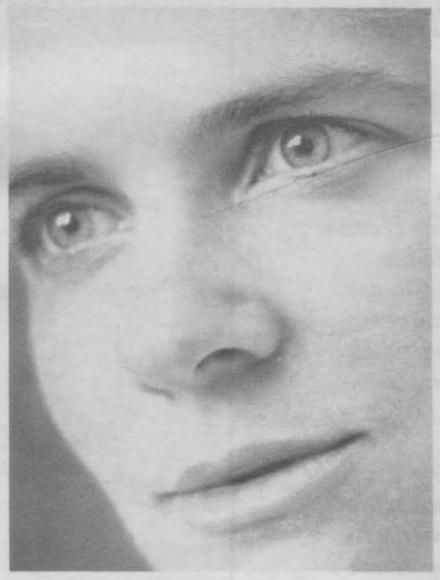
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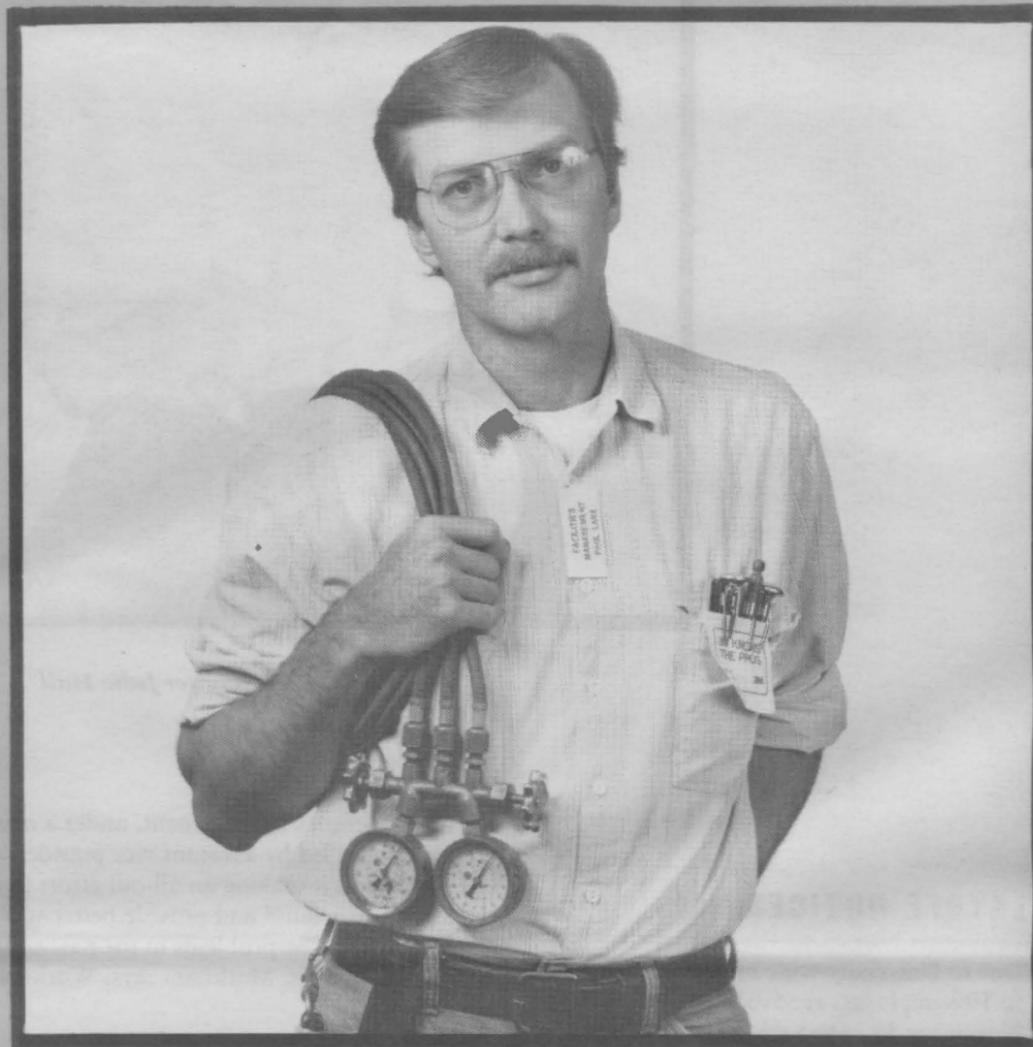
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WE ATT D UP

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA



Mechanic Paul Lake

UNDER THE GUN

by Maureen Smith

photos by Tom Foley

No unit of the University has come in for more criticism in the past few years than Physical Plant, now reorganized as Facilities Management. Furor over the high costs of renovating Eastcliff brought down a president. The legislative auditor's report and a KARE TV news segment tarnished the unit's image still more.

Workers couldn't help feeling personally and unfairly attacked. "Hey, I do my job and I work hard," says sign painter Julie Hall. "You take pride in what you do," she says, and it hurts when people react negatively as soon as they hear where you work. "Somehow we were associated with this collective guilt," says carpenter Fred Clayton. "That sort of lingers on even to this day. There's this collective guilt that we have to work out. We have to atone."

For Faculty
and Staff

VOL 18 NO 8
DEC 1991



Sign painter Julie Hall

LAYOFF NOTICES

Due to University-wide budget cuts, close to 100 employees received layoff notices November 15, when this issue of *Update* was in production.

Laid off effective immediately were 59 of the 284 trade workers in Facilities Management: 6 carpenters, 13 electricians, 11 painters, 5 plumbers, 9 pipe fitters, 3 roofers, 7 sheet metal workers, 4 asbestos workers, and 1 laborer.

Ten-day notices were given to 28 of the 48 professional and support workers in the Architecture and Engineering unit of the Physical Planning office, and an additional 10 from the same unit will be laid off by the end of the year.

The layoffs are the result of sharply reduced workloads due to a campuswide lack of funds, according to assistant vice president Sue Markham. As departments are forced to cut expenses, building improvements and construction projects are postponed or delayed and fewer architects and engineers are needed.

"The reality of the University's budget constraints has hit the University community, and that has caused a dramatic drop in design and construction work," Markham said. "While these were painful decisions to make, we are committed to making fiscally responsible management decisions."

President Nils Hasselmo said, "These decisions are difficult, but financial realities and our management responsibilities make them necessary. I and the entire University community are deeply concerned about the people affected by these actions."

Now Facilities Management, under a new management team led by assistant vice president Sue Markham, is making an all-out effort to turn performance around and provide better service at lower cost. The problems in the past were management problems, Markham says. Workers weren't to blame.

"One thing I'd like to achieve is for the community to gain a greater appreciation and respect for the job these people perform day in and day out," she says. "Go to the steam plant at 3 o'clock in the morning on a Sunday night, and watch three employees all by themselves who have the health of the University in their hands. If they fail, on Monday morning we don't have an operating university."

"What we're trying to do here is build an understanding of partnership," Markham says. A partnership between workers and management, a partnership with organized labor, and—the whole reason for being in business—a partnership between support staff and the academic mission. The goal, says the mission statement, is to support the University's academic and research mission "through the efficient and cost-effective management of facilities and grounds on the Twin Cities campus."

To improve efficiency and give work teams a sense of ownership for their part of campus, the campus has been organized into zones. All managers and supervisors are either new in their jobs, some of them promoted from the ranks, or they have taken on new responsibilities. Workers have been sent to new locations and new assignments.

"Things are changing real fast. It's all good stuff that we've all known needed to be done for a long time," says Barry Davidson, operations supervisor in the health sciences zone. "I just can't say enough positive about it."

But change is hard, and moves that are exciting for some employees and supervisors are painful for others. The up side is that some people have been given new opportunities. The down side is that others, including many supervisors, are out of work. When long-term employees lose their jobs, it's painful both for them and for those who remain.

Compounding the pain that was inevitable with a major reorganization are budget cuts requiring more layoffs. "The timing of the budget cuts was not real good," says Peter Levy, director of operations and construction. The University's budget

problems caused a recent round of layoffs, including a seven-person window-washing crew, and will mean reduced service.

Workers, supervisors, managers, and customers, about 20 people in all, were interviewed for this story. Most of them are supporters of the reorganization. A few employees who aren't so happy decided they didn't want to be quoted, even anonymously. The folding of Physical Planning into Facilities Management, another change that will involve layoffs, is not addressed in this article.

The name change to Facilities Management reflects a change in philosophy, Markham says. "We're managing buildings, not just maintaining building systems or building parts." She draws an analogy with general practitioners who manage your health care. "They bring in experts, but somebody has to see the big picture. And these buildings are not healthy, we know that."

Zones are key to the new system. "We have to manage 18 million square feet in two different cities," Markham says. "We wanted to establish smaller identifiable units, more manageable units. Just because it's large doesn't mean it can't be managed."

The seven zones and their supervisors are St. Paul (Jerry Brenden), West Bank (Cliff Buhman), Health Sciences (Sam Talbert), Athletics (Eric Kruse), College of Liberal Arts (Jeff Bartlett), Institute of Technology (Bill Chose), and Off-Campus (Al Imhoff).

"I thought for years that this was the way it should be," says John Michels, a welder and mechanic who was promoted to operations supervisor of the St. Paul zone. "We used to lose an hour a day just in people traveling."

Other advantages of organizing by zone are "getting as close as possible to the customer" and building "pride of ownership with the workers," says manager Peter Levy.

"We're trying to contain costs and provide a better level of service. That's our major concern, our clients," says Katherine Lamkin, operations supervisor in health sciences.

"We really try to develop a team spirit. This is our little bit of the world. It's our responsibility to take care of it," says Pamela Beader, a plumber who is now operations supervisor of the West Bank zone.



Carpenter Fred Clayton

In each zone, members of the work team meet monthly with a customers committee representing the main occupants in the buildings. "We've really had good feedback from the West Bank committee," Pam Beader says. "We've been working with them trying to solve their problems. At the first meeting, we met them and they said, 'Show us.' At the last meeting we went around the table and they had some nice things to say. Things are shaking out."

"We're all standing in this train station right now. We've all been given a ticket," Markham sometimes says in talks to workers. "Are you going to get on? The train is leaving. Employees have to make a choice. Some are still sitting in the station lobby. A lot of people have said they're already on the train."

"I wanted to be part of the change. I'm convinced it will succeed," says Barry Davidson, who was a shop steward in the plumbing shop before he took a supervisory job. "I have no doubts that the critics will be silenced once we're all in place and get a track record."

"I'm optimistic. I'm one of the younger guys around here, only in my 40s," says carpenter Fred Clayton from health sciences. "I think we're going in the right direction. You can find lots of people who are not optimistic. They're distrustful. There have been a number of changes, and they think nothing's really going to happen. People may say one thing, but deep down they'll do whatever is asked of them to make it work."

"I think the majority of people are willing to try. They may not believe in it, but they're at least willing to try. That's all a person can ask," supervisor John Michels says.

Budgeting will be more manageable with zones, and with the new College and University Financial System (CUFS), Markham says. "I will guarantee you that we will have comprehensive building budgets, developed from the bottom up." The people who are closest to the buildings, the employee work teams and operations supervisors, will put together budget requests and send them to the management team for department-wide decisions.

"People are asking, 'Are costs going to be lower?' We've never looked at what appropriate costs for a well-managed physical asset should be," Markham

"We're trying to contain costs and provide a better level of service. That's our major concern, our clients."

says. "What should it cost? That's the question. Historically we haven't even taken into account depreciation of our asset.

"I remember in the legislative audit we were criticized for custodial costs of \$1.03 a square foot, compared to a Big Ten average of 74 cents. All I have known is the Minneapolis-St. Paul market. Costs of 74 cents a square foot I haven't heard of since the late 1970s, early 1980s. It can run anywhere from a dollar and a quarter to a dollar fifty."

Still, the management team is committed to cost savings. One good place to save is energy. "We have a huge budget in energy, \$30 million a year," says Mike Nagel, director of energy management. "That provides a large opportunity for conservation and cost reduction." The University Building Energy-Efficiency Project (UBEEP) has already brought payoffs, he says.

A great example of energy saving, and employee initiative, is the experience of Paul Lake, a Teamsters mechanic who has worked for 17 years in the same building, Diehl Hall. For years he had an idea for saving on air conditioning, but he couldn't get anyone interested. After hearing a talk by Markham, he decided to give it another try and approached his new boss, Sam Talbert. This time he heard the empowering words: Do it.

Lake put his changes into effect the past cooling season, with the help of student workers and others, and kept careful records of the number of hours the machines were running and the number of cooling degree days. "We had savings right around \$60,000 a year, or 20 percent. That's money in the bank. That's money we didn't spend. I asked if it would be okay to give it a try in Unit A [Moos Tower]. If we could save even 10 percent in Unit A, that's a quarter of a million dollars. That's almost a whole number then."

In fact, Lake says, the trial in Moos Tower in September showed savings of more than \$40,000 for just one month. He believes it would be possible to save \$2 million a year throughout the cam-

pus. "That's something we can control, without layoffs. I don't want them to bank the money, but spread it around the University.

"After 17 years doing the same thing, I'm finally getting the chance to make some improvements," Lake says. "I've been on my little crusade saving money. It's contagious. Other people have ideas, too. People want to do good. Given a choice, they'd rather do good than bad."

Preventive maintenance and improved work scheduling are other ways to operate more efficiently and save money in the long run. "We're starting to establish some routine maintenance. Right now 80 percent of our work is unscheduled, 20 percent scheduled. That's exactly opposite of what it should be," operations director Peter Levy says. "One of the big challenges we have is to turn that around."

"We want to stop the leaks before they get into a raging river," says carpenter Fred Clayton. "I think that's coming."

Energy savings and preventive maintenance are ways for everybody to win. Spending less on salaries is another story. The way the legislative auditor sees it, University wages are too high. Markham doesn't agree. Salaries aren't the problem, she says. High overhead is.

"The issue here is not wages. It's the cost of service," she says. "I'm saying to our workers that we have to lower our costs. I want the best workers at the University, and I'm willing to pay them a competitive wage assuming they can be productive."

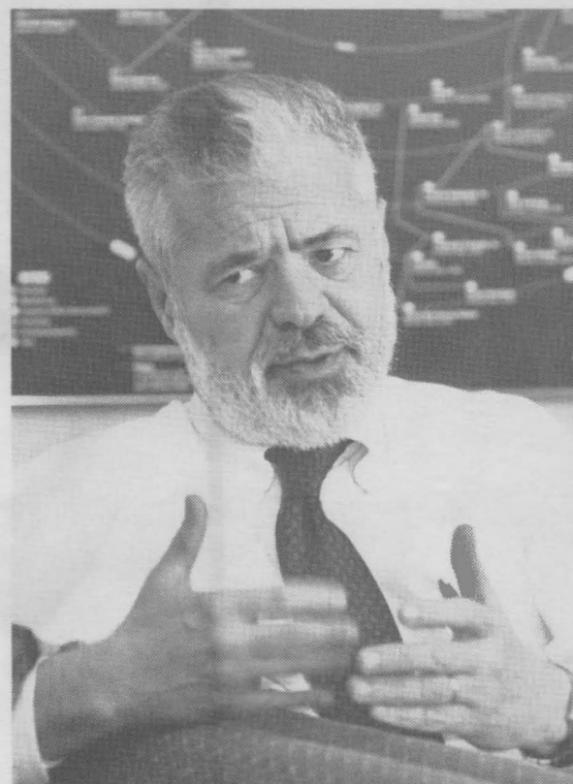
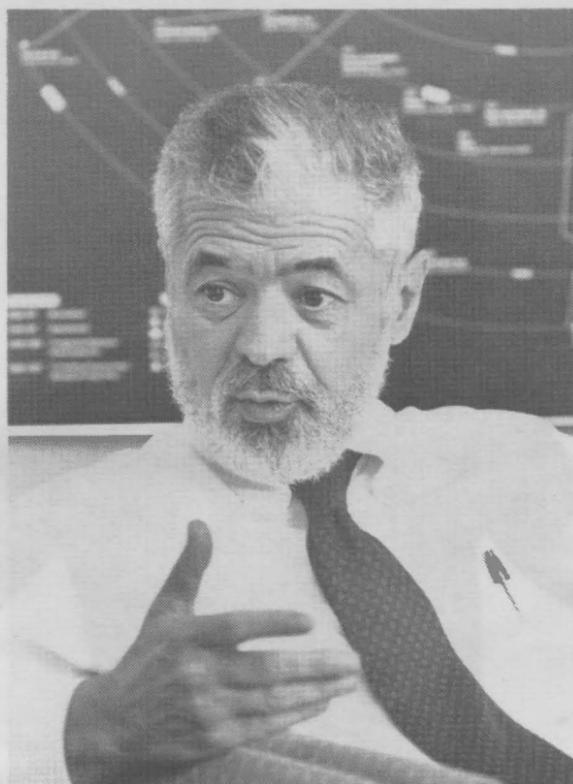
Because the University has traditionally been seen as a good place to work, the union halls have sent over skilled workers with proven track records, Fred Clayton says. "The guys working for the University are here for a reason. Most people who start here are seasoned journeymen, in the middle of their careers, who really know their craft. The people here really are the best."

Most people at the University don't know how much training the skilled trades require, Markham says. In some trades it's two years of school followed by a four- or five-year apprenticeship. "It's the equivalent of beyond a college degree. These are professionals in this business," she says.

Ettore Infante

Balancing the desirable with the possible

By Richard Broderick



"This has been," announces Ettore Infante, "a momentous three months."

Momentous and tumultuous for the senior vice president for academic affairs. Since succeeding Leonard Kuhl on an interim—possibly permanent—basis, Infante has been in the thick of the ongoing budget crisis. If that weren't enough, he has also been trying to help fill a number of high-ranking administrative positions. In the middle of our interview, he interrupts the conversation to place a phone call to a candidate who is coming to interview for a vacant deanship.

"I would appreciate it if you would keep anything you overheard confidential," he requests after returning from his desk.

Infante, along with President Nils Hasselmo and finance vp Robert Erickson, has emerged as one of the most visible figures in the budgetary struggle. He is, in fact, part of a group of University administrators charged, as he puts it, with "setting up a framework for decisions." But as vice president for academic affairs, Infante finds himself out front in the areas most likely to rouse hard feelings—cuts in academic programs, like the proposed elimination of the linguistics and humanities departments.

Painful though those decisions may be, Infante sees no way to duck the issues. "The cuts are unavoidable because we have less money than before—in real and nominal terms," he says. That includes a loss of \$27 million in state funds over the next biennium (not counting the \$23 million in state special funding vetoed by Governor Arne Carlson), along with inflationary losses.

"I am very insistent on the fact that the mission of the University is *not* to balance its budget, but it is an *obligation* that the institution has to balance its budget. We must constantly keep in mind that we are a teaching, learning institution. The question is, how do we balance the budget—meet our obligation—without hurting our mission?"

Unlike past retrenchments or budget freezes, this time the budget makers have decided that employee positions cannot be protected by transferring money that was to be spent on equipment, supplies, and maintenance. It was following this course—ostensibly the most humane—that led to the more than \$300 million in deferred maintenance now facing the University.

"We need to provide a 5 percent increase in supplies and equipment next year, just as we need a 5 percent salary increase," Infante insists. For that reason, he says, the budget group decided that units

cannot meet their 3 percent average reductions by cutting supply and equipment allocations.

Budget planners are also concerned about the effects on the University if this year's salary freeze carries over into a second year. Infante has studied similar situations at other schools, like the University of Massachusetts, and he hasn't much liked what he's seen.

"Where salaries are frozen for two, three, or more years," he says, "faculty and staff members have simply left, and the institution has been weakened."



In another break with the past, this University budget plan does not provide details about what programs or departments will be cut, curtailed, or merged. Rather, it offers broad guidelines and overall goals, with the details of how they are to be met to be filled in later.

"The budget plan lays out the framework," Infante says. Beyond that, specifying which programs or departments to trim and which jobs to terminate will be a process of "constantly going back and forth" between central administration and deans and department heads.

"We have a whole group of people involved because we feel the best possible decision making can be done by people who are most knowledgeable about the units or departments where the cuts will be made," he explains. "We at Morrill Hall don't have the wisdom to make decisions on what should happen to certain departments or units. On the other hand, we have the responsibility to act as the conscience, not just here but on the coordinate campuses as well."

As an example of a case in which Morrill Hall has already served as the conscience in the process, Infante cites part of a proposal originally suggested by administrators at Duluth to meet their budgetary goals.

"Duluth was trying to eliminate its budget problems by eliminating foreign languages—major foreign languages," he says. "We did not feel that was an appropriate way to approach the problem. We are entering an international age. We have to make sure that our students have an opportunity of sharpening their language skills."

That incident, in turn, gives a sense of the rationale that will guide decisions throughout the University.

"The classical elements in determining which academic areas might be cut and which cannot are centrality, effectiveness, impact, and quality of the organization," he says. And in this day and age, the University cannot live up to its mission without offering foreign languages.

"Some elements at the University are central, some are not," he says. "I spent 20 years at Brown University, and for the first 10 of those years, we didn't have a medical school, a law school, or a school of management."

But unlike Brown, the University is a land-grant institution, with special obligations—like training doctors, lawyers, and managers, as well as plant biologists and foresters. Infante also hastens to point out that proposals to eliminate the humanities and linguistics departments on the Twin Cities campus do not mean those disciplines will no longer be offered by the school; they will have much of their course work, and some of their faculty, merged into other departments.



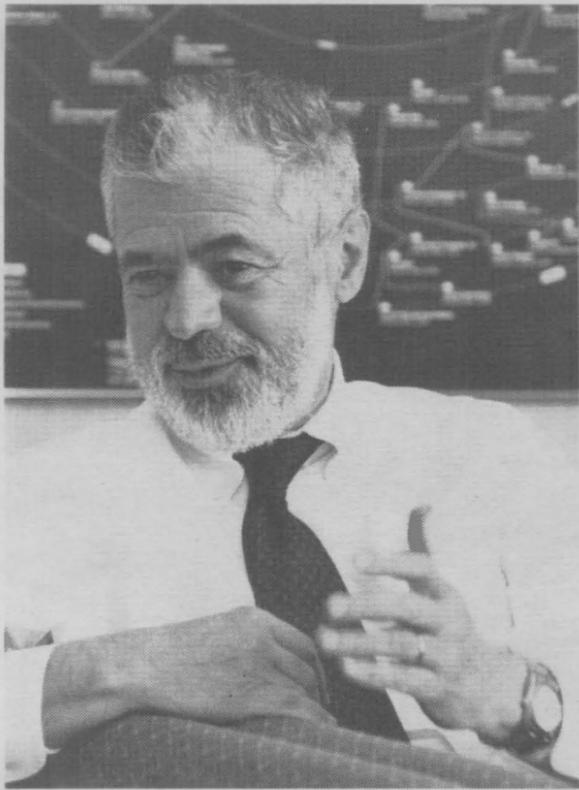
The unfolding budget plan has come under sharp attack from some faculty members—a lot of the incidental fire aimed at Infante during spirited discussions at Faculty Consultative Committee meetings. Much of the discontent centers on a perception that the decision-making process has not been and is not open; decisions, some faculty have charged, are being made by top administrators without proper consultation.

Infante rejects that contention and defends what he believes has been a very open process.

"I think consultation *is* taking place," he says, pointing to the College of Liberal Arts on the Twin Cities campus as the best example of where this process is in full swing because of that college's "highly visible level and culture of consultation." He foresees a continuing situation in which "deans

"Where salaries are frozen for two, three, or more years, faculty and staff members have simply left, and the institution has been weakened."

make some proposals and present some alternatives" for the administration to consider. But consultation, he emphasizes, is not the same as consensus, and it is the impossibility of consensus in an institution as large and complex as the University that, he feels, has contributed to complaints about the budget process.



photos: NANCY JOHNSON

"At a certain point, people have to take responsibility for decisions," he says. "Many faculty members who are not affected by [budget cuts] just don't want to participate in the consultation process. But it is my expectation that all issues will be fully discussed."

"I don't know how to make the process [of consultation] more open," he says. "Can communication associated with the process be improved? Absolutely. I am increasingly concerned that the means of internal communication at the University are not as good as I would like them to be."

The criticism, he proposes, comes because "number one: no one wants to be surprised. And number two: we are constantly being surprised."

"But that," he says, "happens no matter how good communications are. Let's face it. The University finds itself in circumstances where we cannot sustain what we are doing. That means change, and change is always uncomfortable, especially for those affected by it."



One of the first groups to experience discomfort was the staff of the six computer centers on the Twin Cities campus. In October, Infante proposed consolidating the University's six computer centers into one unit that would operate as a private subsidiary of the Minnesota Supercomputer Center. As part of the consolidation, approximately half of the 330 employees of the six centers would be laid off, and the other half rehired by the new subsidiary—but not as University employees.

According to Infante and other administrators, consolidating would save between \$1 million and \$3 million a year through economies of scale and new revenues. Under the proposal the University would have hired the unit's services on a contract basis; the subsidiary would have also sought contracts with other organizations.

"We are in a position where we have to change our hardware and software—in this particular case, some of our mainframes are on their last legs," Infante explains. "They will not be replaced; they will have to be consolidated." And, he points out, when the number of mainframes is reduced, the number of operators and data processors needed to run the machines is also cut.

"I am very insistent that the mission of the University is *not* to balance the budget, but it is an *obligation* that the institution has to balance its budget."

"Second, we have to strengthen our distributive computer system. We felt very strongly that, because we have in the Minnesota Supercomputer Center a strong operator of mainframes, setting up a subsidiary was a good way to go about it." But it was not to be so. When the plan was announced it touched off furious protest by computer center employees concerned about their jobs—and highly suspicious of what they claimed was a move to save the supercomputer center after its \$9 million in state special funding had been vetoed by Governor Carlson. Counterattacking, they approached state auditor Mark Dayton and requested that the center be audited. Dayton passed the request along to the legislative auditor's office.

A few days later, University administrators announced that they were proceeding with the consolidation—and the layoffs—but not lumping the computer centers into a private, nonprofit subsidiary. The 150 or so staffers who retained their jobs would continue as University employees. This process of proposal and compromise is probably a portent of things to come as Infante and other officials seek to find the balance between the fiscally desirable and the politically possible.



Jim Infante's year as vice president ends this coming summer. He left his position as dean of the Institute of Technology (IT) "with considerable regret," he says. "I am really proud of that organization and really proud to be part of it." Whatever the scope of his previous responsibilities, he adds, "IT looks good and simple from here."

Despite those feelings, and the complex and controversial matters he finds himself involved in, Infante gives every indication that he is enjoying himself and would welcome the opportunity to make a lasting University-wide mark.

"I have a commitment to be here for a year," he says. "But things at the University don't happen on time-scale of a year. They happen on time-scale of 5, 10, 30 years. I would like to think I can make a contribution."

"I would also hope that if I feel, and the president and the board feel, that I can make a positive contribution, I would continue—but not for one year, or five years. One makes a commitment to do a task which is open-ended, and that's the way I want to leave it." ■

UNDER THE GUN

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The total payroll for the 1,100 employees in Facilities Management is \$38.3 million a year, and \$15 million of that goes to the 300 trades workers. A master contract covers 19 different local trade unions. The other big group of workers are Teamsters custodians and mechanics. The Teamsters and the University were in contract negotiations when this story was written.

Organized labor doesn't like some of the changes, but "Sue Markham has a good working relationship with the unions, as far as communication and an open door policy," says Jerry Westerholm, business agent for electricians local 292. "It's real easy to get in there and talk to her and work with her." When workers hear about cost savings, what they fear most are more layoffs. "All I see is a lot of fear of unemployment. People who have been here 10 years, 12 years, 15 years are no longer here," says refrigeration mechanic Thomas White. "It's like being in a war and taking over a hill. You see guys falling on either side of you. You keep going, not knowing if you're going to make it. Even so, there is still surprising team spirit. We're here to do a job."

Some workers fear that Markham intends, not far down the road, to lay them all off and contract for services. Robert Allison, a building and grounds



Assistant vice president Sue Markham

worker for 17 years, says that may be the reason for zones. "If Sue Markham is going to contract out, that's what she has to do," he says. "The whole University is too big. If you divide it into zones, you can contract it out."

Markham insists that she isn't out to eliminate jobs and says she is convinced the work can be done inside at competitive costs. But she agrees that "unless we can deliver our services better and cheaper than an external alternative, we have no choice but to go outside."

Despite the need for layoffs, the 1991-92 budget plan has good news in it, too, for Facilities Management workers, because it calls for a start at tackling \$300 million in deferred maintenance needs. "If we are cost-competitive and do our work efficiently, there's a lot of work to be done here," Markham says. "On the construction side, if we are successful there will be more trade workers here."

Costs continue to be a concern for University customers, says Mary Sue Simmons, senior academic adviser in University College and chair of a physical plant subcommittee of the Senate Finance and Planning Committee. "When people have work done in their offices, it still tends to be expensive. That continues to be a rub. My sense is they're working on that."

"I'm very impressed by the current management team," Simmons says. "[My group] remains skeptically optimistic and certainly supportive. They have an organization with tons of sordid history. I understand it takes time to turn that around. This year is pivotal, the year to look for some definite progress. If they don't make it this year, we'll have to ask some of the same questions about whether we need to look outside the University." ■

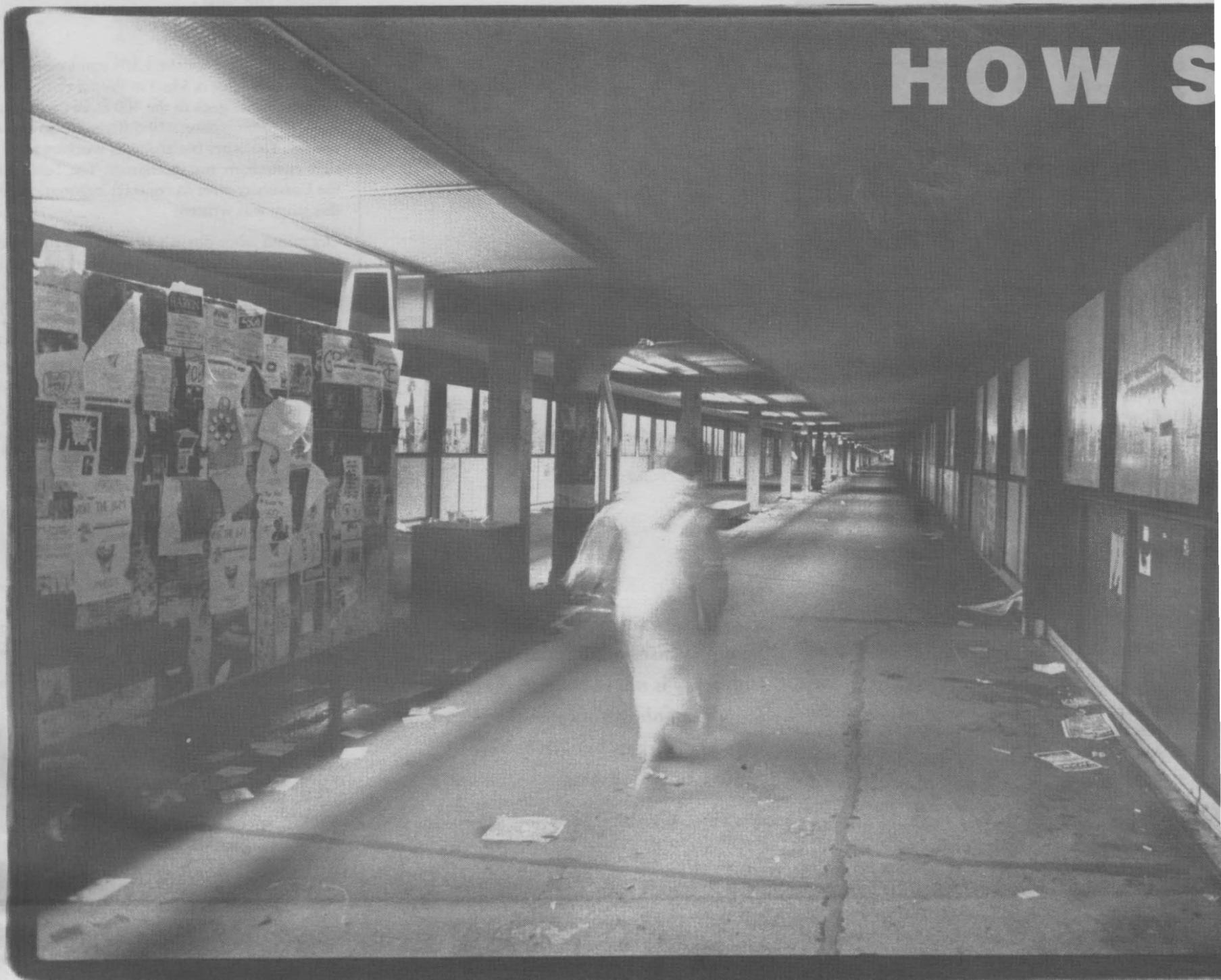


photo: PATRICK O'LEARY

Arriving in the dark as we do these short days of early winter shows off a change on the Twin Cities campus: parking ramps look like ocean liners, they're so well lit. Bigger, brighter circles of light wash across lots and garages and shine on campus walkways. If light makes might, many parts of campus now flex more muscle against potential crime.

But do we feel less afraid these days? No surveys of University people exist to answer that question, or to tell us whether campus improvements affect our feelings of security. Looking back over the past year, however, we can see action the University has taken on many fronts to address concerns and improve safety.

Paul Tschida, director of safety and health management, puts campus safety in perspective with a few comparisons. The Twin Cities campus shelters between 70,000 and 80,000 people a day, making it in effect Minnesota's fifth-largest city. With 300-some buildings, the total floor space on campus is greater than that of downtown Minneapolis and St. Paul combined.

"We're a hybrid," he says. "Like a corporation, we own our buildings and provide security for them. Like a city, we have a need for police services and to protect our own businesses."

But unlike both of these, he says, we're a university and a major medical center, which means "the campus is a wide-open area." Labs, libraries, parking areas, University Hospital and Clinic—all are open 24 hours a day. "The thieves and predators know that. It's a delicate balance," he says, maintaining access and maintaining a safe place to work and study.

Letting the public know just how much crime occurs at the University became a matter of federal law this year: the Campus Crime Safety and Awareness Act. The law requires that universities compile and annually report crime statistics, that each institution create policies and procedures on reporting, and that the campus community be informed in a timely way when a crime has been committed.

The new requirements pose no problem, Tschida says, since the University has been compiling statistics on campus crime—and reporting them to the

The University has spent \$1.8 million on parking security since 1989.

FBI—since the '40s. When the law went into effect in August 1991, out of about 8,000 U.S. colleges and universities, only 352, including the University, were already in compliance.

"Statistically, there's no need to panic," says Tschida of Twin Cities campus crime statistics. Like Minnesota—21st in population, 38th or 39th in the level of violent crime, he says—the University and the Twin Cities fare better than places of comparable size in amount and type of crime.

Theft is the leading crime on campus, he says—especially in libraries during the first weeks of the quarter. Bike theft surges in fall and spring, and computer theft occurs year-round.

"Books are stolen early on because people know books are a marketable commodity during that period," Tschida says. Wallets and purses are also vulnerable. "Don't leave your backpack or purse when you go to the bathroom, and don't hang it on the back of the chair when you doze off," he says.

HOW S

"Pros work the campus. Somebody was brought in last week, and an officer said he was first caught 19 years ago!"

Recent concern focuses on ramp safety. The flash-point was a rape reported in the River Road ramp July 31. A committee, cochaired by Tschida and Theresa Robinson of Transportation and General Services, looked into what was being done about ramp security. Quite a bit, it found.

The group's November report to the regents shows that the emphasis has been on removing the cover of darkness and making access points visible. Virtually all parking facilities now have low-pressure sodium-vapor lamps—more energy-efficient and brighter than regular light bulbs. Car entrances and exits, plus stairs and elevator lobbies that can't be directly watched by a ramp attendant now have video monitors, some of them sound-activated. (In newer ramps, stairs and elevator lobbies have exterior window walls—a built-in security feature.) Emergency phones have been installed at almost all parking sites. All told, the University has spent \$1.8 million on parking security since 1989.

The group also recommended what more could be done. Ideas include specific locations for adding lights and emergency phones, signs clearly marking emergency intercoms, tree trimming, and barrier fencing.

Perhaps more importantly, the group stressed letting people know what has been done and encouraging personal awareness. Recommendations call for safety brochures to be distributed with every parking contract as well as handed out by security monitors at the start of each quarter, and posted information at each parking site detailing the security measures in use and telling where to call to report problems.

LIFE IS CAMPUS?

The U takes steps to respond to safety concerns

By Pamela LaVigne

Before police could get an adequate statement from the woman, signs about the assault were posted in the building—and Tschida started receiving calls from irate staff members accusing him of not doing enough to warn women.

From the police perspective, he explains, an announcement would have been premature. Few details were available, and detectives didn't want to jeopardize further investigation. So, while anger simmered among some staff, officers went on the slim facts they had. They knew that the man would probably have a fresh face wound from being hit by the woman during the attack. They guessed that, since he had been wearing a lab coat, he probably worked in the building. The next morning, detectives watched as people arrived for work. They picked up a suspect who got off a bus with a bandage on his chin.

That was good police work, Tschida believes, but the situation called for more, because focusing on

"When you're talking about crime, most people hear that as sexual violence."

the crime didn't address its impact on the community. So, working with Marcia Fluer of University Relations, Tschida and Tiedemann came up with a policy for reporting sexual violence on the Twin Cities campus.

The policy states that victims should report to either University Police or the Sexual Violence Program, and that each unit will inform the other of reported incidents. The two units, with help from University Relations, will notify deans or department heads of pertinent crime details for informing people in the area of the attack.

Those concerned about sexual violence on campus are helped by another document as well: the thoughtful, highly readable report of a task force on sexual violence and campus security. President Hasselmo convened the group at the time he suspended the Sexual Violence Program. In June 1990 the task force made 19 recommendations, from creating policies down to checking light bulbs, and including starting a permanent University group to keep watch. Such a group now exists: the Campus Safety and Security Committee, which includes Tschida and Tiedemann. Its first report, made in September this year, showed action taken on nearly all of the 19 recommendations.

A recent organizational change should also help, Tschida says. His boss, senior vice president for finance and operations Bob Erickson, comes from the corporate world, where personal and property safety are typically overseen by a single administrator. That arrangement contrasts sharply with the situation he found at the University: police, environmental health and safety, emergency management, and code compliance all reported to different people. Erickson created a new position of safety and health management and named Tschida director. That makes accountability more clear, says Tschida, and that's a good thing for the University.



To say that the University is better prepared than it's ever been to deal with matters of campus safety, particularly sexual violence, in no way minimizes the enormous tasks that remain. There's no shortage of ideas about what more could be done.

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TAKE CARE

University women watch out for themselves in various ways on the Twin Cities campus.

Parking Services people sometimes direct traffic in the Como Avenue and Transitway parking lots, so that each row is filled before the next can be started. Problem is, some of those spots at the end of rows are (1) out in the boonies and (2) in places that aren't lit at night when I'll be coming back to my car. I talked with Parking Services about this situation, and they did not hesitate to say that it was OK for me to park by the walkways and to tell the traffic directors the situation.

Linda, civil service staff

I stopped working in my office at night. My office is in one of five buildings connected, with at least 15 entrances—and you can always find one that's open. My lab is on the third floor, so anyone can see that light is on. If I am here evenings, I have a large 85-pound dog and I bring him in here with me, period. That's against building codes, but that's what I do.

Linda, faculty member

I keep track of people around—not only coming toward me but also coming up behind me; sometimes, I literally turn around to see what's going on behind me.

Sue, civil service staff

The only time I think about safety on campus is when I have a night class on the West Bank. When I head back over the [Washington Avenue] bridge, I try to walk near another pair of people (never two guys though). I walk briskly and look for points of safety and light to head for quickly if I sense a problem coming on.

Stephanie, civil service staff

Since I get here at 7 a.m., it's dark much of the year and there aren't as many people around that early in the day. From the time I park my car until someone else gets to the office, I'm wary:

- I look around before I get out of my car and make sure I have a hand or arm free.
- I carry a shriek alarm, usually in my hand, but always at least in the outside pocket of my bag.
- Before I enter my building, I look down the hallway to see if anyone else is in the building, and I have the key to the office door in my hand ready to use. I don't go in the building if I feel uncomfortable about someone I see inside.

Sharon, civil service staff

When my car's parked in a ramp and it's dark, I walk up the ramp [for cars] instead of using the stairs. That way, I can see what's up ahead—something I can't do in the stairs. I learned this trick from an escort guy who was walking with me. He had to use the ramp because he had his bike.

Nancy, civil service staff

I'm an experimentalist, so I'm often here evenings. The department has given me and another woman two parking spots right next to the building. This was done with the consent of the faculty.

Anny, faculty member

If I work on the weekend, I park my car by the building and let the U Police know where I am and where my car is parked "illegally" for a short time.

Sharon, civil service staff

I do have undergraduate students and sometimes they do 24-hour air-sampling experiments. I would never have them here alone, it's always two or better.

Linda, faculty member

Don't hesitate to call for an escort on the Twin Cities campus. It's fast, it's free, and it doesn't put them out. The escort number is 624-9255 (WALK).

compiled by Pamela LaVigne



photo: TOM FOLEY

Paul Tschida and Jamie Tiedemann

HOW SAFE IS CAMPUS?

continued from page 7

"Key control is an oxymoron at this institution," Paul Tschida says. He would like to see the University do a better job of controlling access to buildings. The wave of the future is card-keys, he says, "but with the size of this campus, cost is prohibitive—\$2,000 per door. What we need is a plan to get to that."

The University's budget woes may actually have beefed up building security. Funds to hire students as building monitors are now controlled by the police department, Tschida says, so departments aren't forced to cut security to meet budget cuts.

Jamie Tiedemann wants every building to designate a safety office. It can simply be a spot in an existing office, she says, where information about campus resources will be available. Someone ought to be able to call police from there, she says, and the location of this safe place should be posted at every building entrance.

Both Tschida and Tiedemann want to see a stronger sense of community on the campus. The trend in law enforcement, Tschida says, is to get cops out of their cars and back into neighborhoods. He calls that "a sea change in the [police] culture," and it's starting to be felt at the University. On the Twin Cities campus, police officers and student security monitors now have assigned beats—the same seven zones Facilities Management has defined for better service.

We have to build a sense of community that shows respect for all people, Tiedemann believes. Ultimately, that boils down to each of us, one at a time, deciding to make it happen. "Don't tell me we're too big—I don't believe it," she says. "The police department can't do it all, we [the Sexual Violence Program] can't do it all. As individuals we have to start holding our hands up and helping.

"Violence has been our alternative for centuries—it doesn't work. You look at the disintegration and dysfunction in families—it's time for something different. We all have to make a commitment to nonviolence.

"This worries me most—that people don't make a personal commitment." ■

Sexual Violence Program Beefs Up Services

After a brief hiatus, the Sexual Violence Program on the Twin Cities campus is back, and stronger than ever.

Its services are open to all staff, faculty, and students—whether victims in crisis, survivors of sexual violence, friends, or family members. Help comes in many forms: crisis intervention, short-term counseling with outside referral when needed, education, and advocacy. An advocate, explains director Jamie Tiedemann, is basically a one-person support group, "someone to go along when a sexual harassment complaint is filed, or to go to court with a survivor."

Trained volunteers provide many of the program's services. Twenty people went through the first training session over the summer; another 23 completed training in October. So far volunteers have mostly been students and women. Tiedemann would welcome more staff and faculty volunteers, and she encourages men to volunteer also, for the powerful role models they present.

Date rape and acquaintance rape, the idea that sexual violence might occur on a college campus—these are fairly recent understandings, Tiedemann says. With her 20 years' experience working with rape victims and battered women, she remembers

"I want that message out there—you do have a voice. We believe victims, that's my passion."

when the problems were seen as stranger rape or child sex abuse. Now, she says, "80 percent of the victimizations reported are by people the victim knows—we never talked about that. This is the neighbor next door, Uncle Joe, the guy I've been dating for three months, the college professor who's been your mentor." The unfortunate part is that these are the least likely to be reported.

Many people distance themselves from rape, she says, because they don't want to believe it can happen to them. "We have this sense *still*, 'If I'm really careful...' Hey, it happens to everyone.

"People don't want to hear that you're safer with a stranger—this is just totally counter to what we've been taught."

Since February 1991, when Tiedemann came on board, 71 University people, men and women, have contacted the program about incidents of sexual violence. Of these, 24 percent involved complaints of sexual harassment, 17 percent reported acquaintance rape, 11 percent reported stranger rape, and 8 percent reported date rape.

+++

Lynn, a University undergraduate student, is one of these statistics, a survivor of date rape. After a "lovely time" on a first date with a man she'd met through friends, she went to his apartment where, the man said, his roommate was having a party. There was no roommate and no party.

"We were making out. When he started to get pushy, I said I didn't want to go any further. He started to use mind games and began to humiliate me. I thought, 'Obviously something is very wrong, and I'm in deep doooo.'"

"I was really, really frightened. I didn't know where I was [in relation to where I lived]. He was playing heavy metal music really loud, and I didn't think anyone would hear me if I screamed.

"I gave in because I was afraid of getting hurt."

Lynn didn't tell anyone about her "yucky" date. But this past March, four years later, the incident resurfaced. "It was really powerful—it all came flooding back in a moment of intimacy with my partner. I just recoiled, I wasn't really there anymore."

Lynn was in a caring, long-term relationship with this partner and, with his encouragement, she called SVP. She was able to talk with Tiedemann, who told her to come in the same day, and the two met off and on for counseling for six months. "My self-esteem had just been really blown away by that incident," Lynn says. "It wasn't just a bad date."

In October she went through training to become a peer counselor herself. "One of my main reasons for being an advocate is to say, 'It happened to me and it messed me up, but I got help and now I'm better.' I want to present a healthy role model for people who have been victimized."

Having faced all the issues of being raped, Lynn says, has given her "a real strong feeling of being proud to be a woman. I persevered."

+++

Men and women alike don't have a common understanding of situations that are rape, Tiedemann says. To get some discussion going among young people before they find themselves in a tough situation, SVP is developing a theater piece for presentations to student groups.

Undergraduate interns in Student Affairs will come up with situations from dating relationships; theater students will then work these ideas into a series of scenes. Before and after the performances, audience members will fill out attitude surveys prepared by psychology students. Survey results will show whether personal beliefs—"things like the value of women in relationships and understanding of what constitutes abuse," says Tiedemann—change as a result of the scenes, and whether the changes hold over time.

Pilot tests of the script began in November, involving about 100 students drawn from the 1,600-member greek system. Winter quarter eight "gigs" are scheduled for all-greek audiences, Tiedemann says, and spring quarter the piece will be presented to the roughly 1,000 athletes and coaches.

"On college campuses nationwide, of all the reported assaults," Tiedemann says, "50 percent involve fraternity members, and one third involve athletes. These are the high-risk populations."

The Sexual Violence Program, Tiedemann explains, comes under vice president for student affairs Marvalene Hughes. Thanks to her "incredibly dedicated support," SVP, long the least-endowed budget in Student Affairs, this year received the entire \$53,000 increase it requested.

The program will be working hard this year to show what it can do for the University community. "I want that message out there—you do have a voice. We believe victims, that's my passion," Tiedemann says. "Victims don't come forward with made-up stories. It's much more painful after reporting than before.

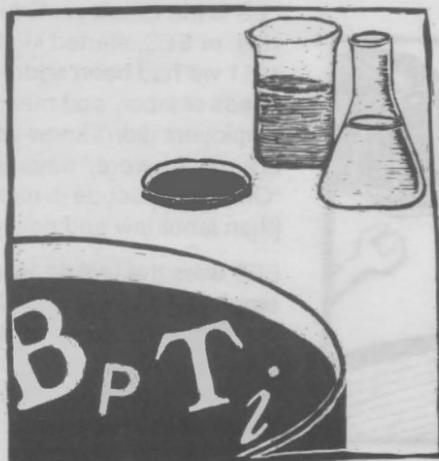
"We have to make an environment that's free of retaliation to reporting sexual violence, and one that delivers consequences to the behavior of the perpetrator." ■ — Pamela LaVigne

The Sexual Violence Program is located in 205 Nicholson Hall on the Minneapolis campus. The business line is 625-6512. The 24-hour crisis line is 626-1300.

THREE MORE THAT FELT THE BLOW

**Biological Process
Technology Institute**

By Richard Broderick



A few years ago, the huge multinational corporation Solvay Animal Health went looking for a site where it could consolidate its far-flung research and development (R & D) programs. One of the places company representatives visited was the Biological Process Technology Institute (BPTI) on the St. Paul campus.

No, the company wasn't interested in opening a college branch. BPTI just happens to rank high on the list of biogenetic resources available in the Twin Cities.

Created in 1985, BPTI is a cross-disciplinary organization. Among its other missions, the institute conducts graduate and undergraduate courses. And it helps conduct genetic research to facilitate the burgeoning biogenetics market, projected at \$60 billion a year in sales and R & D activity by 2000. It also operates a fermentation pilot plant with an instrument-laden lab that automatically analyzes samples, and a cell culture lab capable of producing large quantities of the cell cultures that are the raw material of biogenetic engineering.

"We can do custom fermentation for any company in the country with overnight delivery," says Jeff Tate, special assistant to BPTI's director. "We have firms in North Carolina—the big hot spot for biotechnology—coming to us for fermentation material."

The institute's other main function is to serve as liaison between "pure" research and commercial enterprises interested in turning that research into practical applications. Which is how Solvay became interested.

Impressed with what Minnesota—and BPTI—had to offer, the Solvay company decided to locate its new R & D facility in Mendota Heights. The operation, which consolidates programs from several states around the country, now employs several hundred tax-paying Minnesotans. The company recently revealed plans to expand the facility—and the work force.

The Solvay case is not unique. BPTI has collaborated with dozens of biogenetic, instrumentation, and pharmaceutical companies. That collaboration ranges from providing small biogenetic firms with research quantities of cell cultures to helping giant ICI, a multinational headquartered in

England, find ways to use the state's corn-based products to develop low-cost biodegradable plastics.

"ICI has decided to become the major supplier of these products in the future," explains Tate. "The plastic is produced through fermentation." One hurdle to successful production has been the high cost of raw materials. It turns out that western Minnesota is a low-cost producer of just the agricultural commodities ICI needs in huge quantities. "That's cornstarch, high-fructose syrup, and ethanol, among others," Tate says. "We're working with ICI on a project to minimize the cost of their raw materials."

"If ICI decides that biodegradables are going to be their flagship U.S. industry, they might locate their American corporate headquarters here in the Twin Cities."

When it is not helping fetch high-tech jobs to Minnesota, the institute is helping companies already here. DCI, a St. Cloud-based company that specializes in stainless steel fabrication, worked with the institute to develop a new process for electroplating the lining of its fermentation vessels. As a result, DCI has become a major force in the industry: the new Genetics Institute in San Francisco is equipped entirely with DCI vessels.

Rosemount, a leading manufacturer of measurement, analytical, control, and valve equipment, thinks so much of the institute's work that the company recently donated a super-sophisticated instrument to run all of BPTI's numerous fermentation vessels, automatically monitoring and controlling heat, agitation, and other functions. The gift is not unusual. A stroll through the institute's facilities takes the visitor past dozens of metal placards attached to equipment donated by virtually every high-tech company in Minnesota.

Rosemount's donation was also a smart investment, since the institute now provides a showcase to market the very piece of equipment it donated to BPTI. Because the biogenetic industry is highly secretive, Rosemount clients rarely allow the company to bring prospective clients through their facilities. One of the few places where Rosemount can show off its equipment in an actual project is at the University.

"To us the fact that we have BPTI as a showcase is absolutely incredible from a marketing standpoint," says Robert Sarney, an industry marketing manager with Rosemount.

With approximately half its funding coming from the state special vetoed last spring by Governor Arne Carlson, BPTI is one of 19 University programs facing possible extinction if funding is not restored. That's a situation Jeff Tate finds more than a little ironic, given BPTI's contributions to the state's economic well-being.

"After the veto was announced, we sat down and figured what the taxes were on [Solvay's] payroll," he says. "If BPTI can be credited with even a 10 percent role in bringing the company here, then we have more than repaid our share of the state special funding through that one company alone." ■

**Center for Urban
and Regional Affairs**

By Maureen Smith



When a land-grant university is located in the heart of a major urban center, Thomas Scott says, it's unthinkable that it wouldn't have something like the Center for Urban and Regional Affairs (CURA).

Yet CURA will be history in another year if Governor Arne Carlson's line-item veto is not overturned.

Most of the \$88 million in the state specials is for agriculture, health care, and technology, and all of those activities are valuable, says Scott, CURA director and political science professor. But people who are concerned about urban problems—housing, transportation, job creation, crime, poverty, racial issues, education, the environment—also need access to University expertise.

Urban problems aren't just central-city problems, he says. "They spill out into the Richfields and the Anokas that surround these core cities, even to the Moorheads and Rochesters, to the Mahnomens and the Blue Earths." A regional emphasis has always been an important part of CURA's mission.

The University cannot be a social service agency, he says. What it can offer are faculty members and graduate students who conduct systematic and objective research on issues of public concern. CURA awards research money in two competitive grant programs, supports some other faculty research projects, and conducts some projects with its own small staff. Most of the research projects are joint ventures with public or government agencies or community organizations.

In a typical year the projects bring together 170 faculty and 135 graduate students from across the University with 22 state agencies, 32 local governments, and 125 nonprofit community and neighborhood organizations.

Recent projects "have been as diverse as the urban issues facing Minnesota today," Scott says. A few examples:

- A professor in the College of Education on the Twin Cities campus demonstrated the effectiveness of a low-cost program for first graders who were having trouble learning to read.

THREE MORE THAT FELT THE BLOW

- A major study of trade centers in the Upper Midwest showed how business and industry in our region have responded over 30 years to long-term economic needs.
- A graduate student in mechanical engineering did a cost-effective analysis of the potential of wind power as an alternative energy source for Minnesota.
- A faculty member on the Duluth campus is working with the St. Louis River Watershed Remedial Action Plan to analyze the consequences of accumulated toxins in Duluth's harbor.
- A professor in the School of Public Health worked with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency to assess the health risks of incinerating garbage.
- A team of faculty and graduate students worked with the Rochester/Olmsted Community Housing Partnership to prepare a comprehensive study of affordable housing in Olmsted County.
- A graduate student worked with a committee of the Minnesota State Bar Association in analyzing and reporting on a survey that documented, for the first time in any state, the extent of the unmet need for legal assistance among poor families in Minnesota.

Problems of the poor and disadvantaged "have been a consistent priority at CURA" in the 23 years since it was founded, Scott says. "In the 1970s we created the storefront university and the Martin Luther King program." Recent research projects have involved discrimination in housing, Southeast Asian refugees, long-term nursing care at home for the elderly, Head Start, and paternity issues among low-income families.

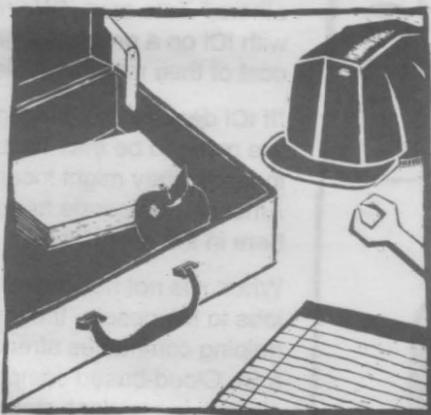
About 30 awards are made a year to minority-based community organizations for graduate students to work on projects. "These are pretty successful," Scott says. "They work out quite well for the agencies and are usually a very good learning experience for the graduate students."

The governor's veto of CURA and other specials was "totally unexpected by anybody at the University," Scott says. "I take the governor at his word that he didn't have anything in particular against any of these programs that were caught up in this. We were caught in the cross fire between the governor and the legislature."

If the veto stands, Scott says, he "would hope that the University will take a good hard look at all the specials, the whole \$88 million, to see how we feel about how those state dollars are allocated. In that context I can't believe there will not be some kind of activity like CURA at the University of Minnesota. I can't believe we will not exist in some form or other." ■

Industrial Relations Education

By Pamela LaVigne



A new shop steward for the paper-makers union in International Falls. The county treasurer in Goodhue County. A human resources specialist with Cargill in the Twin Cities. A just-promoted accounts supervisor on the Duluth campus.

What these people across the state have in common is the industrial relations education fund. That might not be the name they're familiar with. But mention the Labor Education Service or the Employer Education Service, and it's a different story. Thousands of Minnesotans recognize these University programs as their source for the up-to-date, practical training they want for their jobs and unions.

Governor Arne Carlson's veto of state special funding threatens these outreach programs and their academic home, the Industrial Relations Center.

If the veto stands, says center director Mario (Mike) Bognanno, Minnesota will be the only one of 39 industrial states that does not have university-based industrial relations outreach. "People always grouse that the University is too much research. These services are *all* teaching and service."

State funds subsidize these programs from 20 to 80 percent, says Bognanno. The investment pays off as labor and employer leaders develop skills in negotiation, mediation, supervision. Without these skills, strikes, lawsuits, and lost productivity are likely—"that's what's at risk," he says.

The Industrial Relations Center got started in 1945, during a period of many labor strikes, Bognanno explains. Minnesota was one of five universities to receive seed money from the Rockefeller Foundation for efforts to improve labor relations.

"There are 350,000 Minnesotans in trade unions. Maybe they're not all college graduates but they are all taxpayers," he says. "The only place they can plug into the University for training is through our Labor Education Service." In fact, one of the legislature's first state specials created LES.

Its core program is the Union Leadership Academy. According to LES director Jack Flagler, better than three out of four of the state's union officials have earned credentials through the academy's evening and weekend courses, from basic steward training to

labor history, computer publishing to video production. LES also puts on hundreds of other training conferences and short courses for workers in the building trades, the public sector, and private industry, and for women workers. The service reaches throughout the state via an extensive and award-winning video collection.

The management complement to LES is the Employer Education Service, or EES, started in 1973. "Since 1951 we had been addressing the needs of labor, and meanwhile employers didn't know what their obligations were," says Bognanno. "Only the tax code is more dynamic [than labor law and policy]."

EES uses the tagline "your center for employee education" in its materials—a deliberate effort, says director Tom Donaldson, to get people thinking of the University as their place for professional development.

EES offers six noncredit certificate programs in areas such as human resources and supervision. One of its biggest clients is the state of Minnesota itself through the public personnel certificate program. County treasurers in each of Minnesota's 87 counties receive continuing education through EES; so do the state's sheriffs and police officers. EES also trains University employees in 13 units, from athletic coaches to parking attendants, food servers to financial aid reps. And it designs custom training for some of the biggest names in corporate Minnesota—Northwest, Cargill, Control Data, 3M.

"We are unique. No other service in the University—or in Minnesota higher education—does what we do," Bognanno says. Yet, he stresses, return on the state's investment goes beyond direct service.

Minnesota has public policies encouraging labor-management collaboration to improve competitiveness, he explains, and it has created councils statewide to put teeth into the idea. Both developments occurred with substantial involvement of the Industrial Relations Center. Cutting center funds then "is a horrible way of conducting public policy," he says.

One more thing bothers Bognanno about the veto: "Nobody's considered the impact on higher education."

The center's real-world connections to Minnesota companies create unusual opportunities for its graduate programs, ranked second in a recent national survey. Minnesota students are required to do an audit, an in-depth analysis of an actual company. LES and EES contacts provide entry to those companies.

"We are a highly integrated organization," says Bognanno. "It's taken a hell of a lot of work to get to this point. If LES and EES are sacrificed, then this nationally recognized program will be damaged."

His tone of voice—and the stack of resolutions he's already received from labor and management groups around the state—make it clear he's going to do everything in his power not to let that happen. ■

PEOPLE

twin cities

Ira Adelman, professor and head of the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, has been elected first president of the newly formed National Association of University Fisheries and Wildlife Programs.

Betsy Baker, Law School associate dean for international programs, has begun a two-year sabbatical and leave in Germany at the Institute for International Law in Kiel. She will write on international environmental law and teach public international organizations law.

During the summer of 1991 geography professor **John Fraser Hart** published *The Land That Feeds Us* (W. W. Norton), a geography of agriculture in the eastern United States, and edited *Our Changing Cities* (Johns Hopkins), a collection of essays in honor of Regents' Professor Emeritus **John Borchert**.

Robert Kennedy, Jr., associate professor of sociology, has been awarded the 1991 Distinguished Service Award by Sociologists of Minnesota. He was characterized as "one who demonstrates a caring, flexible, and selfless attitude toward students" and was also recognized for his scholarship and his work as "a socially concerned sociologist."

Seymour Levitt, professor and head of therapeutic radiology, has been named one of two 1991 ASTRO gold medalists. The medal is the highest award given by the American Society for Therapeutic Radiology and Oncology (ASTRO).

Bruce Peterson, professor of medicine, assumed the presidency of the Minnesota Division of the American Cancer Society at the division's annual meeting. At the same meeting, Regents' Professor Emeritus **B. J. Kennedy** was elected an honorary life member of the division's board of directors.

Dean **Richard Skok** of the College of Natural Resources received the Gifford Pinchot Medal at the Society of American Foresters national convention in San Francisco. The medal recognizes forestry professionals' outstanding contributions to administration, practice, and professional development in North American forestry.

In recognition of excellent research in dairy cattle nutrition, animal science professor **Marshall Stern** has been awarded the 1991 American Feed Industry Award. He received \$1,500 and a plaque at the annual meeting of the American Dairy Science Association held at Utah State University in Logan.

Lee Wattenberg, professor of pathology in the Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology, has been chosen as 1991-92 president-elect of the American Association for Cancer Research. He will serve as the group's president in 1992-93.

duluth

Jon Berry was appointed head of the Department of Theatre, effective in September. Berry, who comes to UMD from Texas Lutheran College, specializes in theater history and criticism and has written several plays.

Chemistry professor **Ronald Caple** has been appointed to the National Science Foundation's chemistry advisory committee for a three-year term. Over the past 20 years Caple has been instrumental in bringing dozens of Soviet scientists to UMD for cooperative research projects.

Chen-Khee Chee, artist and associate professor of library and art, has published a book, *Old Turtle*, in collaboration with author Douglas Wood. The book is a fable for children and adults illustrated with Chee's watercolors.

Marian Stachowicz has been named the first Jack Rowe Professor of Engineering in the College of Science and Engineering. The professorship is funded by a \$750,000 endowment from Minnesota Power in honor of former company president Jack Rowe.

morris

Mary Ruth Brown, chair of the humanities division and professor of English at Bartlesville Wesleyan College in Oklahoma, has been named to the new UMM position of assistant dean and director of general education.

Vicky Demos, assistant professor of sociology, was elected vice president-elect of the North Central Sociological Association. Demos has returned to UMM following a one-year faculty exchange at the University of New South Wales in Australia.

Pieranna Garavaso and **Kevin MacNeil**, both of philosophy, presented papers at the 1991 meeting of the Minnesota Philosophical Society held recently at UMD. Garavaso spoke on "The Consistency Objection," MacNeil on "Moral Obligation and the Fear of Death in the Philosophy of Hobbes."

German professor **Liselotte Gumpel** presented a lecture titled "Language from a 'Pan-linguistic' Perspective" at the World Congress of Intercultural Germanistic in Strasbourg, France. She also lectured at the conference Bridging Theory and Practice in the Foreign Language Classroom held at Loyola College in Baltimore. Her talk there was titled "Making the Foreign Familiar: The Panlinguistic Method."

Economics professor **Sun Kahng** participated in the National Endowment for the Humanities summer seminar at the University of California, Santa Barbara. One of 12 scholars selected to participate, Kahng did research on a comparative study of the economic development and democratization of Argentina and Korea.

Michael Korth, chair of the Division of Science and Mathematics and associate professor of physics, has received two grants—one from Research Corporation of Tucson, Arizona, and one from the Minnesota Supercomputer Institute—for his research on the theory of inelastic light scattering from superfluid helium-4.

Edward Rewolinski, vice chancellor for finance, was invited by the Institute for Ecumenical and Cultural Research to participate in a cross-generational gathering of African-American Biblical Scholars, held in Washington, D.C., and sponsored by the Lily Endowment.

Maribel Ruiz, a UMM senior majoring in chemistry and Spanish, was selected Minnesota's 1991-92 Hispanic Ambassador. The ambassador program chooses a young Hispanic woman for the post based on her personality, knowledge of Hispanic culture, participation in community and educational activities, and mastery of communication skills in both English and Spanish.

crookston

Donald Cavalier, director of the Counseling and Career Center, has been appointed a member representing labor of the Northwest Regional Development Commission.

Dale Knotek, director of student activities, received the Founders Award at the 1991 Upper Midwest Regional Conference of the National Association of Campus Activities.

Sharon Neet, associate professor of history, and **Lynnette Mullins**, assistant professor of communication, are representing UMC in a project to develop regional humanities networks, sponsored by the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges.

Twyla Treanor chaired the 15th annual Teachers Conference of the Board of Approved Student Education at the National Conference Reporting Association held in Albuquerque in October.

waseca

Faculty members **Joy Foster** and **Dave Harmon** of agricultural business attended the 25th annual Advisors Workshop for Business Professionals of America held in Alexandria September 30-October 1.

James Gibson, associate professor of agricultural production, was named WCCO Radio Good Neighbor on Saturday, September 14, in recognition of his effort in organizing Greater Minnesota Day as part of the Gopher football game.

Ward Nefstead, associate professor of agricultural business, presented a poster/display summarizing research on the development of farm marketing plans at the annual meeting of the American Agricultural Economics Association at Kansas State University in August.

William Nelson, division director of agricultural business, participated in the National Institute on Cooperative Education in Charlotte, North Carolina, July 21-24, and in the World Future Society's Creating the 21st Century meeting in Minneapolis July 25-26.

Scott Roemhildt, public relations representative, gave a presentation on media relations at the Meeting of the Minds conference in Ames, Iowa, September 28. Leaders of motorcycle education and safety groups from 37 states attended the conference.

MAG FLUPT

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA



Custodian Dan Mortinsen

Hard hit by another round of layoffs and still facing its critics, Facilities Management has made big changes. Nobody ever said it would be easy. Workers and managers speak out in our page 1 story.

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UPDATE

For Faculty and Staff

VOL 18 NO 8
DEC 1991

Volume 18 December 1991 Number 8

Update is published eight times a year. Four issues a year are directed to faculty and staff of the five-campus University system. Four issues a year address subjects of broader interest and are also sent to alumni and friends of the University.

Update welcomes ideas and letters from all readers. Write to *Update*, 6 Morrill Hall, 100 Church Street S.E., Minneapolis, Minnesota, 55455-0110, or call 612/624-6868.

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UPDATE

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