

THE MAGAZINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

MINNESOTA

NOVEMBER • DECEMBER 2007 \$2.95

**Designing
Better Drugs**

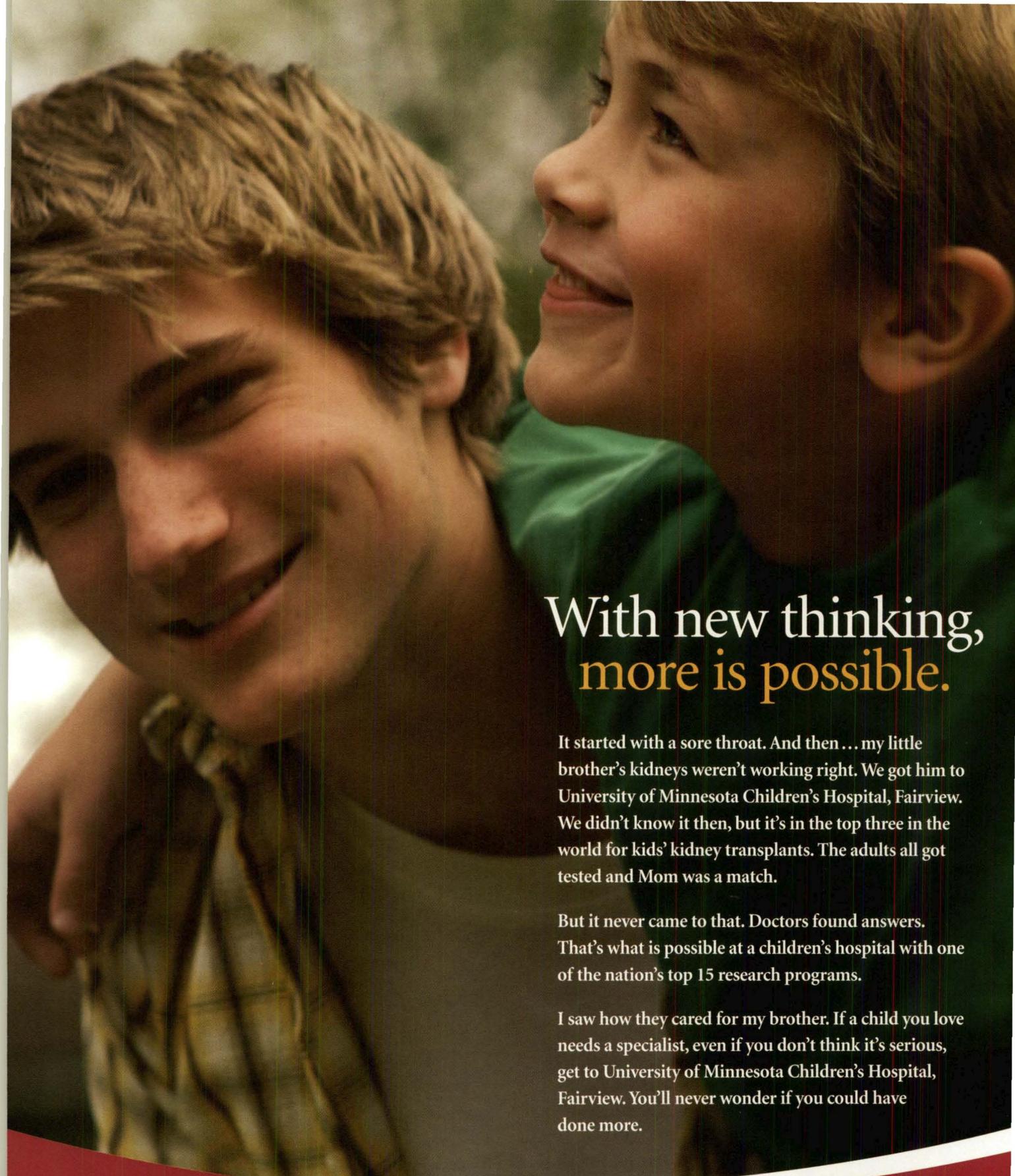
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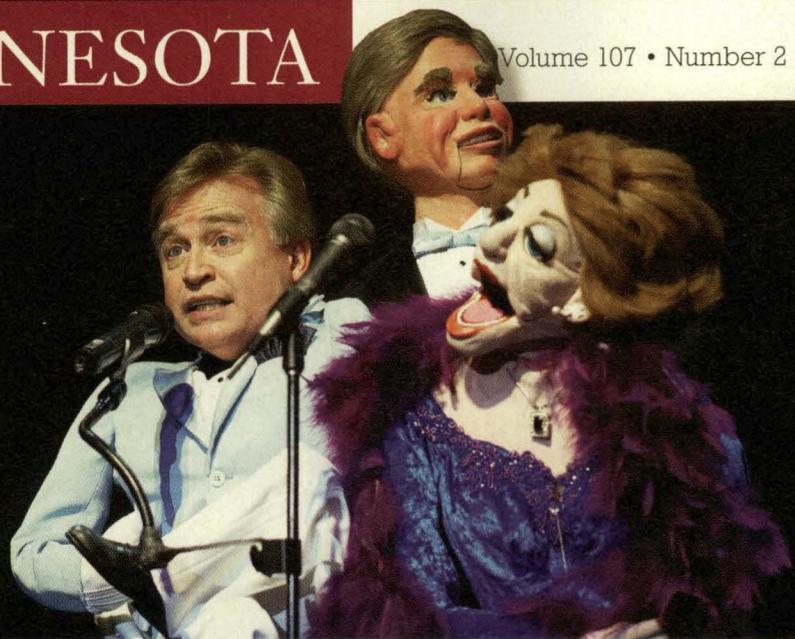
This is more.



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

 FAIRVIEW

> uofmchildrenshospital.org



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BY MELEAH MAYNARD



Immigrant children in San Francisco's Chinatown, circa 1900

Photograph by Arnold Genthe

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On the cover: Young men climb a fence between Agua Prieta, Mexico, and the United States in April 2005.
Photograph by Scott Olson/Getty Images.

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MINNESOTA

THE MAGAZINE OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF MINNESOTA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

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Represented by Scott Ostwald
MSP Communications

Minnesota (ISSN 0164-9450) is published
bimonthly by the University of Minnesota
Alumni Association for its members.

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University of Minnesota
Alumni Association

McNamara Alumni Center
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200 Oak Street SE, Suite 200
Minneapolis, MN 55455-2040
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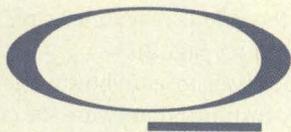
fax 612-626-8167

www.alumni.umn.edu

For advertising rates and information
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612-339-5806, or sostwald@mspmag.com

Periodicals postage paid at
Minneapolis, Minnesota,
and additional mailing offices.

Postmaster: Send address corrections to
McNamara Alumni Center,
200 Oak St. SE, Suite 200,
Minneapolis, MN 55455-2040.



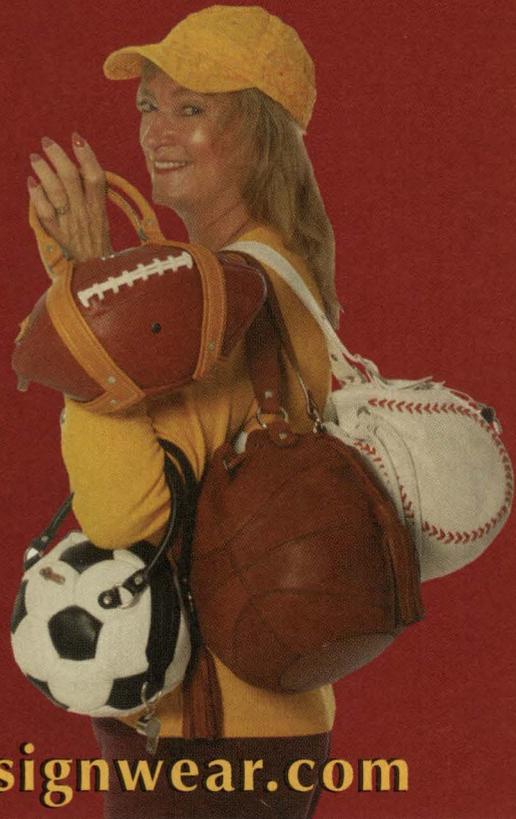
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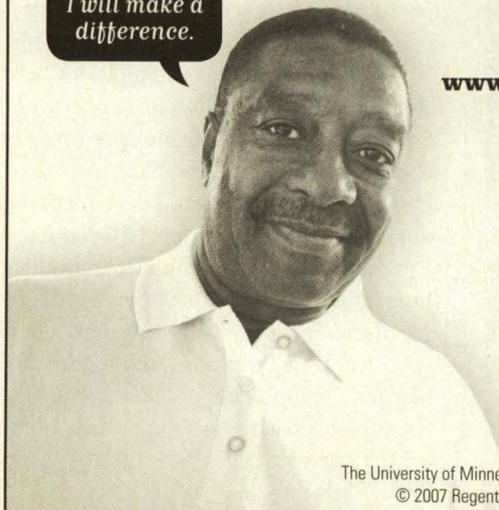
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Editor's Note

Why We Look Back

When writer Tim Brady called to tell me he had a story for me, about a University of Minnesota professor who had shot a student on the debate team for stealing the gates to the president's house, I knew I had to run it in *Minnesota*. It wasn't exactly breaking news; the crimes had already been covered thoroughly in the *New York Times* and other local and national newspapers. But it was a much more savory story for having aged over 115 years.

We ran his article about the prank in those early days of the U, when, as Tim



Shelly Fling

recounted, William Watts Folwell "served as president, secretary, librarian, and chief janitor" while trying to educate a "mix of would-be Victorian gentlemen and -women and young frontier yahoos" in the May-June 1999 issue.

Tim is a sleuth for historical stories, stirring the slumbering bits of our past so that we might learn from them anew. Next came a story about a University geology professor who accompanied General Custer on an expedition to the Black Hills in 1874 to conduct a geological survey. To the weathered soldiers in the caravan, Professor Newton H. Winchell was nothing but a greenhorn "bug catcher" more interested in gypsum and limestone than the gold that surely lay hidden in the hills.

Then came an article about Ancel Keys, a world-renowned medical scientist at the U. Keys had developed K rations for armed services personnel during World War II and conducted starvation experiments on volunteer subjects, conscientious objectors during the war. The food-deprivation study, Tim explained, "filled in a large blank in the scientific literature by describing the most effective way to rehabilitate a semi-starved population."

Later Tim wrote about Company Q, the women's military drill team formed at the U in the late 1880s after the campus women petitioned for a physical education program. University student Gratia Countryman, who would later become the guiding force behind the Minneapolis Public Library system, served as the squad's first lieutenant, deflecting calls that the "girls" stop the practice and "instead of guns, take brooms."

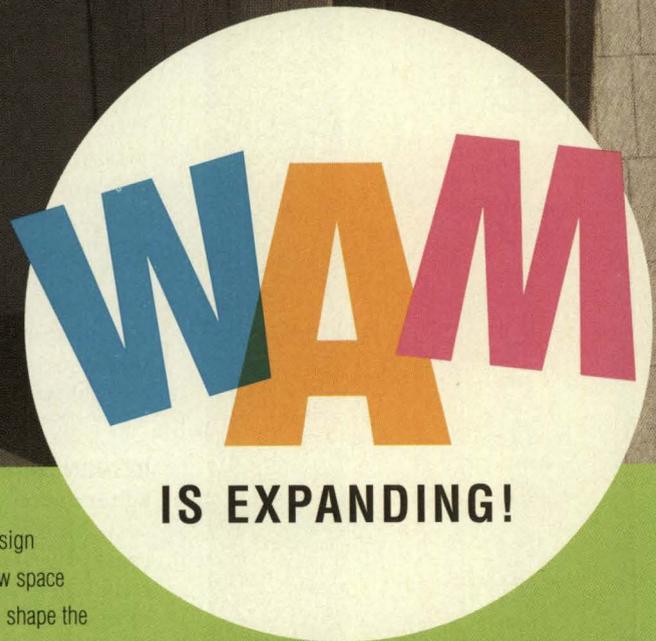
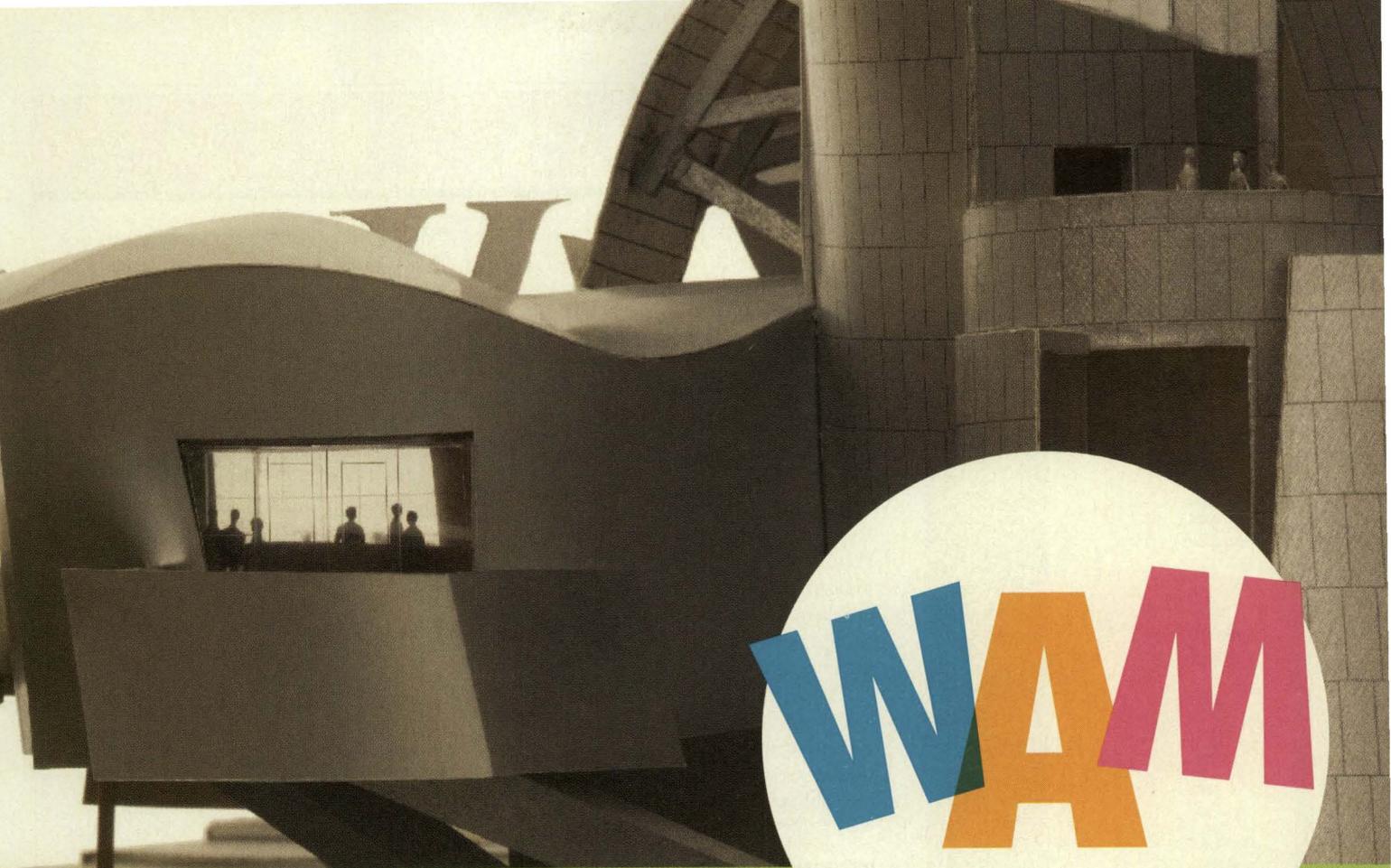
Then came stories about the experiences of African American students on campus from the 1880s through the 1960s; the great flu epidemic of 1918 and the founding of the U's student health service; the kerfuffle that arose in the 1890s when a psychology professor dared give a lecture on sexual instincts; the fight for academic freedom on campus in the 1920s, when a bill introduced at the state legislature would have prohibited the teaching of evolution at the U; and the University alumnus behind the discovery of oil in Saudi Arabia in the 1930s.

These and many more of Tim's historical stories that first appeared in *Minnesota* have been collected in *Gopher Gold*, a new book from the Minnesota Historical Society Press. Tim continues to investigate the people, discoveries, and episodes of the University's past for *Minnesota*, and his stories appear in nearly every issue. His latest—on the history of smoking on campus and the role U researchers played in detecting the danger it poses to human health—begins on page 26.

Sometimes, as the smoking story illustrates, we look back to learn how we got here, how far we've come, and what, from this vantage, the turning points were. Often what we discover is that we're retracing our steps and still haven't learned enough.

Other times we look back to own up to what has transpired. We inherit a place's history, the injustices and the ugly incidents along with the glorious moments. Going back over those times won't undo them, but it might take us beyond them. ■

Shelly Fling may be reached at fling003@umn.edu.



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Letters

RESTORING FAITH

Congratulations on your fine interview with Dr. Steven Miles in the July–August alumni magazine. Bravo to Dr. Miles for his “Taking on Torture.” I thank him for helping me restore my faith in America.

Bill Drake (J.D. '66)
Minneapolis

I wanted to write you and tell you how much I appreciated my July–August issue of *Minnesota*. I don't usually expect much from publications that come along with certain memberships, but *Minnesota* is a pleasure to read. I especially enjoyed the article on Dr. Steven Miles. You're right, we should not look away. Thank you for making important information public.

It made me proud that someone from the U of M behaved like a true hero. I'm grateful you ran it, and I plan on sharing it with my friends.

Judith Spanberger (M.P.A. '05)
Minneapolis

RETURN TO THE HIGH ROPES

Editor's note: *In the September–October issue, Minnesota published a First Person essay by writer Jane Toleno in which she recounts her experience as a blind woman navigating a high-ropes course (go to www.alumni.umn.edu/toleno). Late this past summer, she climbed the ropes again and sent us an update on new insights gained:*

In our culture, blindness—my normal—is abnormal. On the high ropes, everybody is abnormal or out of their element. Off balance, out of control, awkward. This summer's lessons from the high ropes course: There are no limits about who can take risks; guidance and encouragement go two ways; your image will take care of itself if you're doing what you need to do; independent accomplishments are more meaningful within community.

I see that these high-ropes lessons have just begun!

Jane L. Toleno (B.A. '97)
Big Lake, Minnesota

FOND FOOTBALL MEMORIES

I especially enjoyed reading in the September–October issue of *Minnesota* magazine the story about the all-American from Minnesota, Bruce Smith. As a student at the law school in those heyday football years of 1939–42, I not only knew Bruce Smith as a great football player but also as a friend. He was a great one.

In particular, I remember the 1941 foot-

ball game against Iowa at Iowa City. Bruce was injured at that time and unable to do much running. Nevertheless, Bernie Bierman used him as a decoy always in the lineup and always a threat to run. Incidentally, I saw Nile Kinnick, the great halfback from Iowa, who also played in that game.

The article by Tim Brady about Bruce Smith, Bernie Bierman, and the glorious football years of that day brought back some great memories. Many thanks.

U.S. Circuit Judge Myron Bright (B.S.L. '41, J.D. '47)
Fargo, North Dakota

SHINING LIGHT

Thank you for shining a light on muckraking *Mother Jones* editor and University alumna Monika Bauerlein [“Danger Grows in the Shadows,” September–October].

Mary Conlin (B.A. '78)
Edina, Minnesota

CORRECTIONS

A photo caption in “Who Was Bruce Smith?” (September–October) incorrectly stated the years that Bernie Bierman coached the football Gophers. He coached 16 seasons, from 1932 to 1941 and from 1945 to 1950. From 1942 to 1944, he served as a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Marines.

The Editor's Note in September–October misstated where the School of Dentistry is located. Its home is in Moos Tower, not Weaver-Densford Hall.

To submit a letter, go to www.alumni.umn.edu/opinion or write to Letter to the Editor, *Minnesota Magazine*, McNamara Alumni Center, 200 Oak St. SE, Suite 200, Minneapolis, MN 55455. Guidelines are at the Web address above.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION

Minnesota is published bimonthly by its owner, the University of Minnesota Alumni Association, McNamara Alumni Center, 200 Oak St. SE, Suite 200, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

CIRCULATION

Average for November 2006–October 2007:

Number of copies printed: 55,772
Paid/requested circulation: 51,135
Sales through dealers or vendors: 0
Free distribution: 4,428
Total distribution: 55,563
Percent paid/requested circulation: 92.03%
For the September–October 2007 issue:
Number of copies printed: 61,300
Paid/requested circulation: 55,267
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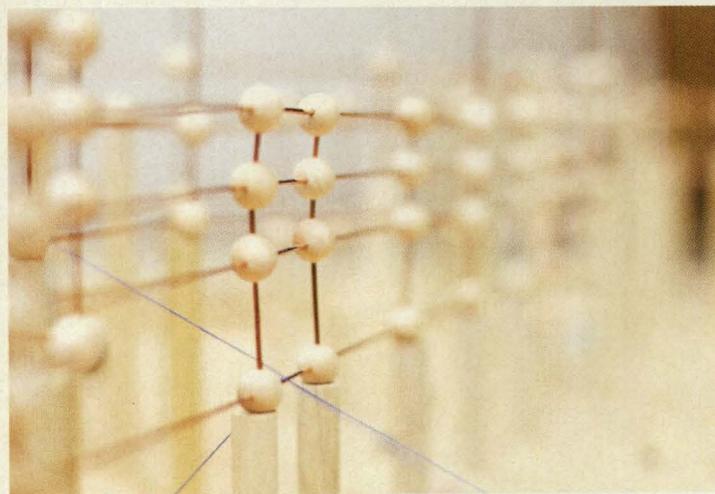
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Portrait of an Outstanding Artist

University of Minnesota MFA student R. Justin Stewart was one of 21 sculpture students worldwide to receive an outstanding student achievement award for 2007 from the International Sculpture Center for his work titled *Connections*. He is the first student from the University ever to receive the award, which was established in 1994. Recipients were selected from a field of 339 college students in five countries. Stewart discovered his love for art as a high school sophomore in Waukesha, Wisconsin, when he took a ceramics course. His passion took him to art school, which, he says, “completely transformed my way of thought. It blew open my world.” His work explores networks and systems; he is pictured here at work on a piece inspired by the Minneapolis–St. Paul bus map. *Connections*, along with the work of other award recipients, is on view through April 27, 2008, at the Grounds for Sculpture’s Fall/Winter Exhibition in Hamilton, New Jersey. Stewart will also have an exhibition on campus in the spring.



Justin Stewart



Accommodating Students

Resources are plentiful to ensure that the U’s 1,400-some students with disabilities are able to participate as fully as possible in academic and student life at the University of Minnesota. In August, Disability Services, in the Office of Multicultural and Academic Affairs, hosted an orientation for new students and their parents to introduce them to those resources.

One technology that has opened up new worlds for deaf and hard-of-hearing students is the videophone, which is capable of both audio and video transmission. It’s available to any student, faculty, or staff member who requests it, and currently about 50 do. “It allows deaf and hard-of-hearing people to communicate with each other in their own natural language: sign language,” said Tim Fitzgerald, a computer technician with Disability Services. Other assistive technology available to students includes captioning and electronic conversion of documents into Braille, large print, or spoken word.

Among the no-tech options are access assistants who help in labs and libraries and with studying and note-taking; a testing center where course exams can be modified as needed; and captioners and American Sign Language interpreters who provide more than 400 hours of service per week.

The orientation ended with a panel discussion with students from the Disabled Student Cultural Center (DSCC), a student-run organization located in Coffman Memorial Union where students study, socialize, and work together to improve the campus climate for students with disabilities. Toward the end of the discussion, DSCC president Rachael Garaghty, a junior political science major and one of the panelists, cut to the chase and asked the question that might have most been on the minds of new students: “Enough about accommodations. What do you guys like to do for fun?”

—Cynthia Scott

中美学子之纽带

A Bridge to China

In June, Yongwei Zhang was named director of the University of Minnesota China Center. Founded in 1979, the China Center works to strengthen understanding, friendship, exchange, and cooperation between the United States and Chinese peoples.

Zhang comes to Minnesota from Missouri State University, where he was director of international programs and affairs, assistant vice president of research and economic development, and director of university programs in Asia.

What is your vision for the China Center? It is fundamentally important that we promote broader awareness of the growing importance of China's role in the global community and help the University and the state of Minnesota build extensive connections with the Chinese government, business community, and academic partners.

Describe a couple China Center programs. Through the Mingda Institute for Leadership Training, more than 1,600 Chinese business and public sector officials and University professionals have received [mid-career] training through a wide array of specially designed curricula. The China Center has collaborated with the Office of the Chinese Language Council International to establish a Confucius Institute at the University, scheduled to launch this fall, where we will be able to provide noncredit Chinese language courses for the community and support K-12 schoolteachers.

What does the future hold for the China Center? In the next few years, the China Center will focus on building more meaningful and productive partnerships with universities and other academic institutions in China. We are seeking collaboration



Yongwei Zhang

from Chinese colleges on establishing joint degree programs in China at both the undergraduate and the graduate levels. We will also work closely with relevant departments and offices on campus to strengthen our effort on international student recruitment. Creating more opportunities for U of M students to study in China [also] is a priority on our agenda.

How engaged are the U of M's 8,000 Chinese alumni? China has seven University of Minnesota Alumni Association chapters, the most in any country outside the United States: five in mainland China plus Hong Kong and Taiwan. Our alumni are great local contacts and often meet with visitors from the University when they are in China. Lately, alumni have been helping in our efforts to recruit more international students to attend the University. Last year, members of the alumni chapter in Shanghai attended a welcome reception for newly admitted students. This is a great way for students to learn more about the University from someone who experienced it firsthand.

—Mark Engebretson

Canine Fluff 'n' Shine

They came in grimy but left squeaky clean. More than 40 crusty canines, polluted pooches, mucky mutts, and their people turned out for the Pre-Vet Club's semi-annual dog wash on the University's St. Paul campus in September. Members of the club shampooed and fluff-dried the dogs for a free-will donation. The event raised more than \$700, and the money will go toward sending the club's 60 members to the American Pre-Veterinary Medical Association Symposium in Florida and other activities. The club's next dog wash will be held in April.



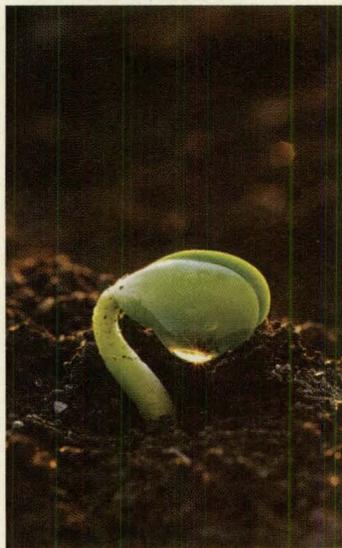
OVERHEARD ON CAMPUS

"Everyone seems to hate public housing except the several hundred thousand people nationwide waiting to get in."

—Ed Goetz, a professor in the Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, debating the use of public funds to subsidize housing in inner cities at a Center for Urban and Regional Affairs Housing Forum

"According to the University of Minnesota, buildings and rooms with high dome ceilings help people think better and help them think smarter. They say the bigger the domed ceiling, the smarter people in it think. Think that's true? Yeah? Explain Congress."

—From the *Tonight Show with Jay Leno* monologue September 10 in which Leno refers to the recent Carlson School of Management study that found that ceiling height affects how people process information.



Nimble Bacteria Yield Important Clue

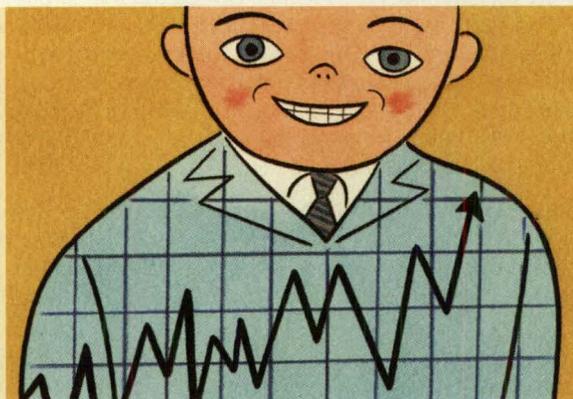
A University researcher in the Department of Soil, Water and Climate has discovered a previously unknown mechanism by which bacteria help legumes create their own nitrogen. The discovery opens the door to the possibility that costly and environmentally damaging nitrogen fertilizers can someday be eliminated from use on soybeans.

Soil bacteria and legumes such as peas and beans have a symbiotic relationship in which bacteria enter plants through the plant's root hairs and instruct the plants to form nodules where the bacteria can live and convert nitrogen into ammonia. The ammonia, in turn, acts as a fertilizer for the plants. Farmers apply fertilizer to soybeans that aren't getting enough nutrients through this process.

In the University study, scientists used genome sequencing and found that some bacteria have alternate ways of communicating with the legumes, entering the plant through the cracks between its main stem and branches as well as through cracks in the roots. Researchers called the finding a "new paradigm" in that it demonstrates that bacteria have learned several ways to interact with their host plants. This knowledge, researchers said, will help develop new ways to facilitate the plants' production of nitrogen.

SPEAKING OF INNOVATION

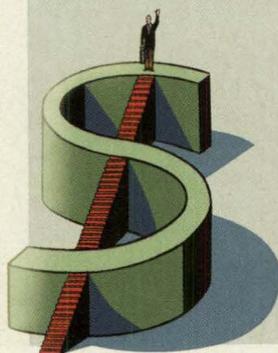
Corporate executives whose language is focused on the future lead their firms to greater levels of innovation, according to researchers in the University of Minnesota's Carlson School of Management. The researchers studied data collected from the online banking industry, including words and phrases used by CEOs, over a period of eight years. They found that the more a CEO directed his or her words to the future, the greater the likelihood that the firm would adopt new technologies earlier and develop more innovations faster. Researchers concluded that CEOs who focus their attention on the big picture rather than day-to-day concerns will influence innovation and future outcomes more than those who have an internal focus.



FAIRNESS PAYS OFF

When business partners set fair, consistent wholesale prices instead of price structures designed to benefit their own bottom line, both businesses profit more. Researchers at the Carlson School of Management at the University of Minnesota and the Wharton School of Business set out to study the concept of fairness in the channel involving a manufacturer and a retailer. They found that when both partners voluntarily

aligned their interests and looked beyond initial monetary profits, both benefited by getting a better price in the marketplace.



PROSTATE CANCER DOESN'T DISCRIMINATE

Invasiveness of prostate cancer is not race-dependent, according to a University of Minnesota study, refuting the common belief that African American patients have more aggressive prostate cancer than white patients. Using preserved slices of tumors from 25 black and 25 white surgery patients at the Minneapolis Veterans Affairs Medical Center—matching them according to patient age, clinical stage of the tumor, and pre-surgery levels of an antigen that points to the possibility of prostate cancer—the researcher found no significant difference in tumors according to race. In previous studies, prostate tumors in black patients tended to be larger and at a more advanced stage than in white patients and black patients had higher blood levels of the prostate-specific antigen. But other factors, including delayed diagnosis, level of medical care, economic status, and nutrition, may have contributed to those differences.

SHRINKING POOL OF BLOOD DONORS

The number of eligible blood donors in the United States is significantly lower than previously thought. According to researchers in the University of Minnesota's Academic Health Center, only 37 percent of the U.S. population (111 million people) is currently considered eligible to give blood, whereas earlier estimates indicated that 59 percent (177 million people) were eligible donors. The conventional method of calculating the number of potential blood donors uses only age criteria. The University study considered other factors, such as high-risk behavior, disease exposure, and presence of chronic disease, all of which can exclude donors. The study may help explain why many parts of the country have chronic blood supply shortages and why blood donation rates are low in some communities.



GENDER AND THE BOTTOM LINE

A study by researchers in the Department of Family Social Sciences confirms what other studies have discovered: that gender affects the management of family businesses. But the new study suggests that part of the reason women become involved in family businesses is not to maximize profit, but to spend more time with family members. The research found that family-owned businesses run by women do well financially when family members donate their time to help the company. Conversely, when men run the business, donated family time correlates with less revenue. Researchers believe that the findings can be attributed in part to the tendency of women to use family members routinely as unpaid help, whereas men tend to call on help from family members only when the business is struggling. Another finding showed that fewer women than men who run family businesses opted to put in extra weekly hours in order to increase revenues, leading researchers to theorize that men's and women's motives for having a family business may differ. The study used data from the National Family Business Survey, which looked at 301 family businesses.

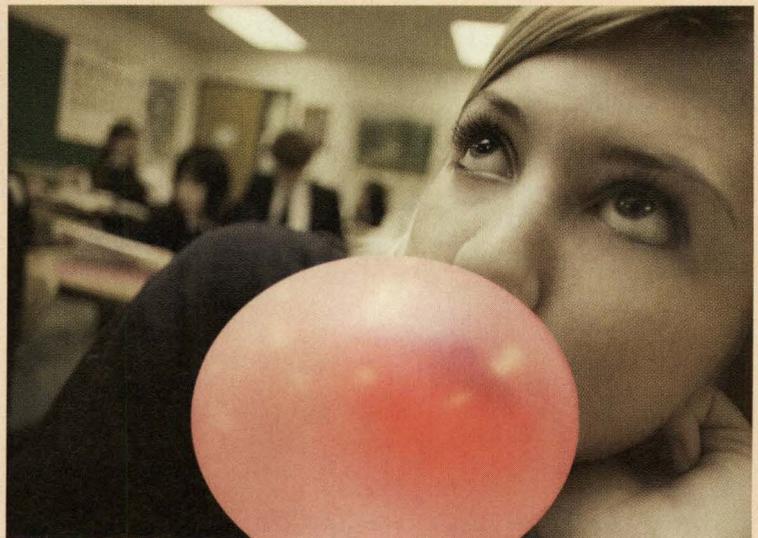


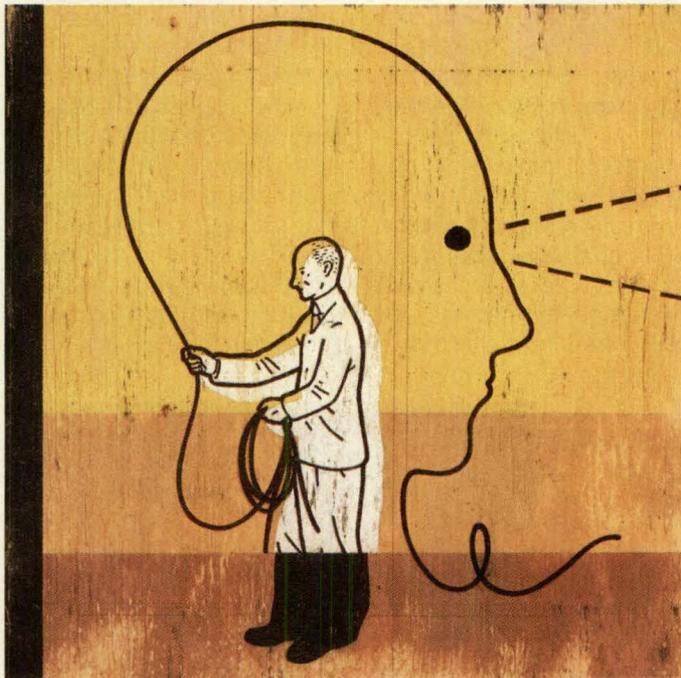
Urban Land Grab

People moving into urban areas across the United States are settling on twice the amount of land as established residents. That is one of several population growth and concentration patterns that emerged from an analysis of U.S. census data from 1950 to 2000 by a civil engineering researcher at the University of Minnesota. This year, for the first time in history, the majority of Americans will live in urban areas, and in coming decades, the growth of urban populations will greatly exceed rural populations. While newcomers to urban areas build bigger houses on larger lots, the average number of people in a mile-wide strip of land across cities remains constant. This is possible because low-density urban growth at the edges of cities is balanced by new high-density housing in urban cores. The data also showed that city sizes have predictable proportions. That is, when cities are ranked from largest to smallest, the population of the second-largest city is half the size of the population of the largest city, and the population of the third-largest city is one-third that of the largest city, and so on. As cities address the implications of urban sprawl—including health, social, and environmental concerns—the study findings offer mathematical predictions regarding city sizes and population distribution in future decades.

FAILING HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT RATES

One in four high school students in the United States does not graduate, according to University of Minnesota sociologists, a considerably higher dropout rate than most people think. The researchers studied discrepancies in the two major data sources—the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS) and the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) survey—that most governmental and nongovernmental agencies use to report high school dropout rates. CPS shows dropout rates at about 10 percent in recent years and declining 40 percent in the past generation. CCD indicates that high school completion rates have stayed steady at approximately 75 percent in recent decades. The University study attributes much of the discrepancy to how the data sources collect the information. CPS bases its findings on individuals responding to its surveys; CCD bases its reports on administrative records, considered more accurate.





New Light on Brain Disease

The key to diagnosing Alzheimer's and other brain diseases might lie in a single point of light, based on findings of research by the University of Minnesota Medical School and the Brain Sciences Center at the Minneapolis Veterans Administration Medical Center. Researchers have identified a noninvasive and painless way to diagnose six brain diseases using magnetoencephalography, which records tens of thousands of brain cells interacting with each other on a millisecond-by-millisecond basis while the subject stares at a single point of light. The study participants fell into one of six categories, including people with Alzheimer's disease, chronic alcoholism, schizophrenia, multiple sclerosis, or Sjogren's syndrome, as well as healthy control subjects. The new diagnostic tool classified with 100 percent accuracy the various disease groups represented in the research subjects.

Currently, brain-related diseases are diagnosed with a combination of behavioral exams, psychiatric interviews, and neuropsychological testing.

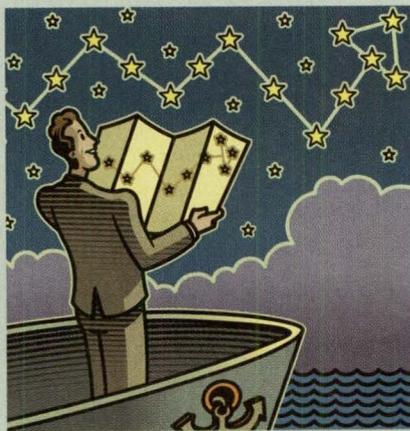
ATTACKING HEART DISEASE EARLY

Researchers in the University of Minnesota Medical School have discovered that treating early, asymptomatic cardiovascular abnormalities can slow and even reverse damage to the heart and blood vessels. Most cardiovascular diseases are the result of a progressive problem that can be detected long before symptoms develop. The research is the first to show that early intervention, with drugs and/or lifestyle changes, can lead to the reversal of cardiovascular abnormalities. The research was based on a 10-factor scale, called the Rasmussen Disease Score, which measures artery elasticity, blood pressure, carotid artery thickness, and other factors. The Rasmussen Disease Score was developed by Jay N. Cohn, M.D., director of the U's Rasmussen Center for Cardiovascular Disease Prevention.



THERE'S NO THERE OUT THERE

University of Minnesota astronomers have discovered a hole in the universe nearly a billion light years across—that translates to 6 billion trillion miles—that dwarfs all previously known voids. Scientists have documented other holes in the structure of the universe, but this one is by far the largest ever found. The area is not visible



with the human eye, but if it were, it would cover an expanse roughly 40 times the size of the full moon. The void appears in the constellation Eridanus, southwest of Orion, a region 6 to 10 billion light years from Earth that had already stood out because of irregularities in its structure. The area is devoid of all normal matter, such as stars, planets, galaxies, and gas, as well as dark energy, which forms 85 percent of the matter in the universe but emits no light. The finding casts doubt on scientists' previous assumption that the universe has an even distribution of matter.

BETTING ON A COMMON SUPPLEMENT

A common amino acid that is available as a supplement shows promise in helping curb pathological gamblers' addiction, according to researchers in the University of Minnesota Medical School. N-acetyl cysteine, which affects the brain's reward centers, was found to reduce people's urge to gamble in a recent eight-week trial. Similar studies of the supplement have shown its ability to curb drug addictions in animals, and a current University of Minnesota study is investigating whether it could help methamphetamine users quit.

TOBACCO MYTH SNUFFED OUT

Users of smokeless tobacco are exposed to higher amounts of cancer-causing agents than cigarette smokers, according



to researchers at the University of Minnesota Cancer Center. The findings prompted researchers to conclude that, despite claims to the contrary,

smokeless tobacco is not a safe alternative to cigarettes—and may, in fact, be a more efficient method of delivering carcinogens to the body. Study participants included 182 men and women aged 17 to 80 who had sought, but not yet begun treatment for, tobacco addiction and who used popular U.S. brands of smokeless tobacco. Data collected from these subjects was compared to that collected from 420 smokers who had participated in earlier studies. Smokeless tobacco, also known as oral snuff, is a variant on chewing tobacco that users place between their cheeks and gums.

MORE BECOME ELIGIBLE FOR TRANSPLANT

Researchers at the University of Minnesota Medical School have developed a treatment that allows more patients with blood cancer to have a life-saving procedure. By using less toxic doses of chemotherapy and radiation than those typically used in preparation for blood and marrow transplantation, combined with umbilical cord blood that requires a less stringent donor match, the researchers were able to offer transplants to people who previously did not qualify for transplantation because of age, extensive prior therapy, organ dysfunction, or lack of match donor. Advances in cancer treatment have allowed more people with leukemias and lymphomas to achieve remissions, but many are not cured with chemotherapy alone. The new method bridges a gap for large numbers of patients who are excluded because of older age and lack of donors. The research involved 110 adults who had been disqualified from conventional therapies. Approximately 45 percent were living three years after their transplant. Fewer than 5 percent were expected to live without transplant.

Preschool Programs Pay Off

Minority preschoolers from low-income families who participated in school-based intervention programs fared better decades later educationally, socially, and economically than peers who did not have the benefit of such programs, according to researchers in the College of Education and Human Development and the Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the Uni-



versity of Minnesota. The study is the first to demonstrate that such programs can have enduring benefits into adulthood. Specifically, researchers found that children who were involved in preschool programs were more likely than others to finish high school, attend four-year colleges, and have health insurance coverage.

Likewise, they were less likely to be arrested for a felony, incarcerated, or develop depressive symptoms. The study, called the Chicago Longitudinal Study, began in 1986 to investigate the effects of government-funded preschool programs for 1,539 children in the Chicago Public Schools.

—Edited by Cynthia Scott

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University of Minnesota Regents Professor Emeritus Leonid Hurwicz is one of three Americans to be awarded the 2007 Nobel Prize in economics. The others are Eric Maskin of the Institute for Advanced Study and Roger Myerson of the University of Chicago. The three men developed mechanism design theory, which is novel, in part, because it takes into account the role of human motivation in economic decision-making. Hurwicz, 90, is the oldest Nobel winner in history. He joined the University faculty in 1951 and retired from full-time teaching in 1988. Hurwicz is one of 20 University of Minnesota faculty and graduates to be awarded a Nobel.

Donors gave \$251 million to the University in 2007, a record amount in gifts and pledges that represents a 39 percent increase from 2006. The \$251 million includes cash gifts and pledges to all U of M campuses, colleges, and departments, as well as future commitments such as bequests and trusts. Other significant gifts in 2007 were \$8.7 million, primarily in artwork, from the estate of artist Charles Biederman; \$6 million from entrepreneur Gary Holmes to expand the Carlson School's entrepreneurial program; \$5 million from Beverly Grossman to advance Alzheimer's disease research in the Medical School; and \$4 million from an anonymous donor to establish a chair in engineering entrepreneurship in the Institute of Technology.

The University received a gift of \$12.5 million from the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community, which includes \$10 million to support the construction of TCF Bank Stadium and \$2.5 million toward a matching endowment fund for scholarships, with preference given to American Indian students. In recognition of the gift, the central plaza for the stadium will be named in honor of the tribe and will be designed to exhibit and celebrate the history, presence, and cultural contributions of American Indian tribes in Minnesota. The \$10 million stadium gift is the largest single private gift ever to Gopher athletics.

University of Minnesota Alumni Association national president Tom LaSalle initiated discussions between the University and the tribe. In concluding the press conference announcing the gift, LaSalle praised the vision of Tribal Chairman Stanley Crooks and said, "The story that will be told on this plaza will be an educational opportunity for everyone, and the scholarship will benefit students for years to come."

The Board of Regents approved a \$238.9 million request for state bonding that focuses on improvements in the University's core infrastructure. Combined with \$69.4 million in University funds, the total capital bonding investment plan is \$308.3 million. The cornerstone of the bonding request is \$100 million to address safety and maintenance issues for the U's 800-plus buildings and 28 million square feet of building space. It includes funding for a new science teaching and student services building and renovation of historic Folwell Hall,



Stepping into the Spotlight

Kappa Alpha Psi, the largest predominantly African American fraternity at the University of Minnesota, was named the top-ranked chapter in the United States at the fraternity's national convention in September. The award was given based on community, campus, and national fraternity initiatives, including a get-out-the-vote drive that registered 1,500 voters. In addition, member Oscar Stewart was one of five undergraduates in the nation to receive the Guy Levis Grant Award for leadership, and Fred Thomas was recognized as Advisor of the Year for his work with the chapter. Members of the fraternity shown here in their house on University Avenue are, left to right, front row: Isaiah Potts, Alex Baker, and Lewis Flanagan; back row: William Kirkland, Ralph Rodne, Abesalom Semere, and Johnathan Johnson. The post behind them depicts the 10 founders of the fraternity. The canes they are holding are one of the fraternity's trademarks; during the era in which the fraternity was founded, men in high positions would carry canes as a sign of respect, and Kappas consider themselves respectable gentlemen. They are also used for twirling and stepping, a form of traditional African American dance.

which is the writing and language arts building on campus.

The University will lead a \$2.7 billion national children's health study, the largest and most comprehensive study of child and human health ever conducted in the United States. The U is one of 22 study centers that will participate in the federally funded research, which will assess the effects of environmental and genetic factors on child health. Researchers will follow a representative sample of 100,000 children from before birth to age 21, seeking information to prevent and treat some of the nation's most pressing health problems, including asthma, diabetes, autism, obesity, and heart disease.

The College of Education and Human Development formally opened its new Education Sciences Building during a special ceremony in October. The building, located on East River Road, once housed the Mineral Resources Research Center and had sat vacant since 1988. A \$21.7 million renovation restored the exterior to its 1924 appearance, and interior spaces were remodeled to provide specialized laboratory and meeting space, as well as modern offices for the department of educational psychology, the Center for Applied Research and Educational Improvement, and the Center for Early Educational Development.

—Cynthia Scott

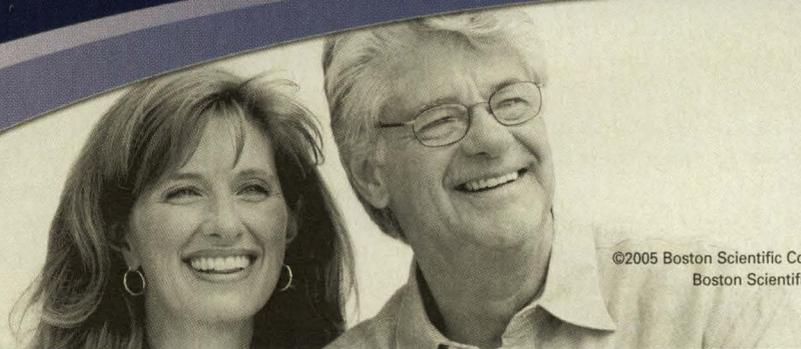
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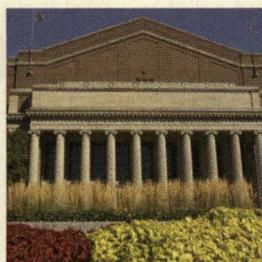
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Winged Tribulation

The trials of raising butterflies.



I keep Jeffrey II's chrysalis on a living room shelf crowded with the abandoned nests of wasps and birds I've collected over the years. Light and dry as a piece of popcorn, the chrysalis is pale green with a thin line of yellow running top to bottom like a spine. Clinging to one side of the chrysalis is the tangle of silky threads Jeffrey II had spun to secure himself to the side of his terrarium, believing he was entering a dreamy metamorphosis that would take him from caterpillar to butterfly. Only the lentil-sized hole near the top, where his head would have been, offers a clue to his fate.

Of course, Jeffrey II's name gives away the fact that he was not our first caterpillar. Before him, my husband, Mike, and I raised Jeffrey I. He also died long before becoming a butterfly, but in a different way. Had they lived, both Jeffreys would have grown up to be black swallowtails, their black wings dotted with yellow, blue, and red.

Two summers ago, I had no idea what a black swallowtail looked like. The only butterfly I could name was a monarch. And I'd certainly never given the idea of rearing caterpillars any thought. Then I met Jim, a monarch enthusiast I interviewed for a story I was writing about butterfly gardening.

He came to the door barefoot, trying unsuccessfully to gain control of his wild, wiry hair while sliding his feet into a pair of muddy rubber shoes he kept on the back step. Wide-eyed and fast-talking, Jim radiated the kind of wild enthusiasm common to people blessed with the ability to identify the amazingness of something and immerse themselves in it in a way that others will never understand.

I liked him instantly and tromped along behind him for nearly two hours while he showed me around his garden. On the porch he had several terrariums, home to monarch caterpillars and butterflies in various stages of development.

As we talked near a clump of dill, Jim suddenly shushed me, pointing to a swallowtail arching herself over a leaf to deposit three tiny eggs before flying off. It was something he'd probably seen thousands of times, but the sight took my breath away.

It had never occurred to me that caterpillars came from eggs laid by butterflies. I drove home wondering, "What else don't I know about butterflies?" Soon my nightstand was piled high with entomology books and I learned all sorts of facts—some magnificent, others the stuff of nightmares. "Listen to this," I would say to Mike before reading aloud. "Some male butterflies skip courtship and just rape females. . . . Apollo butterflies can actually smell the female virgins hiding in the grass."

These are not the sorts of things my husband, a man who

gingerly scoops up every spider he finds indoors before relocating it safely to the garden, wants to know about butterflies. Me? I'm right there watching when my hero David Attenborough kneels down next to a pond and in that heart-melting British accent of his explains how diving

beetle larvae are about to feast on a hapless tadpole by using their hollow jaws to suck out its juices. When it's over, I tell Mike it's safe to uncover his eyes and look at the TV again.

Naturally, it was Mike who first realized my summer obsession with butterflies was taking a dark turn. He said so one morning after I'd come in from checking on Harold, one of several black swallowtail caterpillars we'd adopted as our own the day I watched their mom deposit her eggs in my herb garden.

As always, I found Harold munching away on the yellow flower buds at the end of each dill stem. But his siblings were nowhere in sight. One by one, they had disappeared over the course of a week. It's possible they'd all been snarfed up by birds or spiders. But I had a sneaking suspicion that wasn't the case.

A quick Google search confirmed my fears. "I think he ate them," I told Mike. "I think Harold is a cannibal." I read on. "It says here they sometimes eat each other because they're hungry or trying to thin out their numbers so predators won't spot them."

"If that's the case," Mike deadpanned. "We ought to change his name to Jeffrey . . . Jeffrey Dahmer."

We continued to love Jeffrey despite his behavior. He kept up his endless cycle of eating, molting, and resting, and I sat on the ground beside him, tying each spent dill plant to the next fresh one so he could more easily lurch over to his next meal. I thought it was cute the way he ate each cluster of buds the way little kids eat candy. Grasping the stem in his dwarfish front legs, he single-mindedly chomped until there was nothing left. Then he lifted his head and looked around for more.

The more I read, the more we worried about Jeffrey. Most butterfly larvae never live to become butterflies. Something usually eats them—a much better death, though, than being attacked by a parasitic wasp. Reddish brown and long and thin as sticks, parasitic wasps deposit their eggs in a caterpillar's flesh. When the wasp larvae hatch, they devour the doomed caterpillar from the inside out.

ESSAY BY MELEAH MAYNARD // COLLAGE BY MELISSA GRIMES



Nearly three weeks after emerging from his egg, Jeffrey was now more than two inches long and a spectacular bright green, his slender body divided into doughnut-like segments painted with alternating dots of bright yellow and deep black. It wouldn't be long before he would need a safe place to spin himself a safety net, curve his body into a J shape, and harden into a chrysalis. I hated to say goodbye.

I tried to move him to a less conspicuous spot in the garden, but every time I reached for him he would rear back like a cobra. Two skinny orange horns, scent glands, would come jutting out of his head. It was a nice trick, meant to scare off predators. But I didn't want to engage my Jeffrey in a duel.

I called Jim for advice. He was surprised Jeffrey had lived so long right out in the open and said I should go buy a terrarium immediately to put Jeffrey in so he would be safe. Mike and I rushed to a pet store, returning with a nice, roomy terrarium with a mesh lid. I showed it to Jeffrey and then we hurried inside to eat a quick sandwich. Ten minutes later, we went out to move our little guy, determined to ignore his angry horns.

But he wasn't there. "He's got to be here," I said, barely holding back tears. "I mean, what are the odds that something would have eaten him in those 10 minutes?" Kneeling on the ground, Mike was already pawing through the dill and running his fingers over the mulch.

We sat in the dirt for more than an hour, inspecting every plant. I fought the urge to kick the terrarium into the street. He was gone. And then I spotted them, three tiny swallowtail larvae. I plucked the whole dill plant they were sitting on from the ground and put it in the new terrarium on the porch. I wasn't taking any chances this time.

Three days later, only one of them remained. We named him, Jeffrey II. Still bereft over the first Jeffrey, we coddled his new incarnation as if he were a puppy. Summer was waning and dill was scarce in the garden so we took turns running to the farmers' market to buy more. We put the fresh bundles in the terrarium and watched as Jeffrey II eagerly devoured them.

Unlike his namesake, Jeffrey II was easygoing and calm. We could move him without provoking his horns and we kept him company as often as we could. We'd read or eat our supper while he did his caterpillar

thing in the shady, protected comfort of his terrarium. Before long, he was as big as Jeffrey I had been before he disappeared. One morning, I walked outside and there he was, hanging from the top of the terrarium like a green and yellow candy cane, which quickly hardened into a chrysalis. I wondered whether it hurt to go through that.

After two weeks went by with no change in the chrysalis, I feared something was wrong. The books said that when the metamorphosis was nearly complete the chrysalis would be translucent. We would be able to see the outlines of Jeffrey II's new wings. We stared. We waited. Another week went by. No change.

And then one morning we walked out with our coffee and something looked different. Near the top of the chrysalis we saw a small hole. And there, on the glass, was a wasp, red and glistening, catching its breath after having made a meal out of Jeffrey II while he waited for his butterfly life to begin.

Sobbing, I leaned down close to the wasp and told it that it would stay in that terrarium until it died too.

And it did. ■

Meleah Maynard (B.A. '91), a Minneapolis-based freelance writer, continues to raise caterpillars and is now naming them in alphabetical order, as if they were hurricanes.

Could you briefly define the terms *immigrant, migrant, and refugee*? A migrant is a person who is moving, regardless of whether or not they are crossing a border. The word *immigrant* usually means someone who has crossed an international boundary and has entered a country with the intention to remain. What we forget is that many of the people we think of as immigrants actually don't come to stay. About 50 percent of Italians who came to the United States in the early 1900s went back to Italy. That's also been true of Mexican migration until very recently.

According to U.S. immigration law, a refugee is someone who has been driven from his homeland because they fear violence or ethnic, religious, or political persecution. Until the early 1980s, the United States accepted [as refugees] only people who were fleeing religious persecution in the Middle East or fleeing communist countries. The United Nations has defined the term more broadly, saying that anyone who fears violence or persecution in their homeland can be considered a refugee.

Where are the greatest numbers of immigrants coming from and where are they going? Some of the largest groups worldwide are from Mexico, China, India, and the Philippines. There are also significant numbers from Turkey.

The impact refugees and immigrants have on the receiving country depends on its size. The United States has 35 million to 38 million foreigners. Believe it or not, Russia has the next largest population of foreign-born people at 12 million. Germany has 10 million. France has 6.5 million, and Saudi Arabia has 6.5 million. And here is where the difference between number and impact matters: The 35 million foreigners living in the United States represent about 15 percent of population, whereas the 6.5 million foreigners living in Saudi Arabia make up more than half of its population.

What's different about immigration in the United States and Europe today compared with 50, 100, or 150 years ago? The main difference is the origins of the people who are migrating. One hundred years ago, the major migrations [to the United States] were from Europe and, to a lesser extent, from Mexico, Canada, and Asia. Today the largest migrations to the United States come from Asia and Latin America, including Mexico, and to Europe from Africa and Asia.

Most migration to Europe 100 years ago was from one European country to another, usually workers. Now, the European Union allows free movement for Europeans across its old national borders but it restricts the entry of workers, refugees, and asylum-seekers from other parts of the world.

One big difference about immigration today is that more highly educated people are migrating now compared to 100

years ago. About one-third of immigrants today are highly educated with advanced degrees who often speak English and have professional training, where, in the past, most immigrants were blue-collar industrial workers and farmworkers. Today, those less-skilled workers are about a third of the immigrants coming into the United States.

Another big distinction between immigration today and 100 or 150 years ago is that there are many more restrictive laws now than we had then. In 1900, the United States and most European nations didn't even require a passport. With each increase in bureaucracy, there is an increase in cost and the time it takes for paperwork, and the incentive to walk across a border without those documents can be very strong.

What is the history of the term *illegal immigrant*? People say there were no illegal immigrants in the past, and, in a sense, that's true, because 100 to 150 years ago the United States did not restrict immigration. As the United States began to restrict immigration more heavily, the first group to be excluded was workers from China. In the 1880s and 1890s, there was a lot of racialized hostility toward Chinese workers in the United States. People were saying a lot of the same things you hear today like, "They're stealing our jobs." The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 prohibited the immigration of Chinese workers, but there were small loopholes in the law that allowed mer-

A contemporary cartoon on the effectiveness of the temporary Immigration Act of 1921 in reducing the flood of immigrants to the United States



"For me, the most interesting question is whether or not human beings have the liberty to move themselves around as they choose. Or is it governments who should decide whether individuals should be able to move freely about? It really forces us to think about the relationship between people and their governments."

“More highly educated people are migrating now compared to 100 years ago. About one-third of immigrants today are highly educated with advanced degrees who often speak English and have professional training, where, in the past, most immigrants were blue-collar industrial workers and farm workers.”

chants who were already U.S. residents to bring in their sons. They were called “paper sons,” and they often were not really sons but other relatives or friends who used false information on their paperwork. They were the first illegal immigrants to the United States.

It was only in the 1950s and '60s that the term *illegal immigrant* came to be attached to Mexican workers. Ironically, it came at a time when the United States was trying to encourage guest workers to come from Mexico. Between 1943 and 1963, about 4 million men came to work in the United States from Mexico under the Bracero Program. People in Texas and all over the West and Southwest were aware of the demand for labor, especially agricultural labor. The immigrants who were recruited to do those jobs were good workers, and the people they worked for wanted to keep them on because they were already trained. But there was no way to extend their work visas when they expired, so they would just stay illegally.

One thing many people don't understand about illegal immigration is that there was illegal *emigration* 100 years ago. The laws people broke were the laws of their home country. Almost all people leaving Russia during the period of czarist rule that lasted until 1918 left illegally because czarist Russia didn't feel it was an individual right for people to move around as they chose. China also prohibited people from leaving until 1868. The Chinese emperor felt that if you left you were a rebel and possibly a revolutionary. If you were a loyal Chinese subject you stayed at home.

For me, the most interesting question raised by all of this is whether or not human beings have the liberty to move themselves around as they choose. Or is it governments who should decide whether individuals should be able to move freely about? It really forces us to think about the relationship between people and their governments.

Why is immigration such a sensitive topic in the United States and Europe, and has it always been this way? Well, the main thing I'd like to emphasize is that, historically in Europe and the United States, every time the number of immigrants has gone up and the proportion of foreigners has moved to about 10 to 15 percent of the population, the perception that immigration is a problem also increased. There was never a time when immigrants were regarded positively. Every immigration has sparked demands for greater control or outright restriction.

The United States has gone through at least four different debates over this in the past. In the 1790s, Americans feared foreign political ideology from revolutionaries fleeing Europe, so Congress passed the Alien and Sedition Acts giving the president the right to deport an alien who was believed to be politically dangerous.

In the 1850s, the Know-Nothing Party argued for restrictions on naturalization and tighter restrictions on the Catho-



An Italian immigrant family on the Ellis Island ferry to Manhattan, circa 1905

lic Church because they believed Catholics couldn't be good Americans. The argument was that Catholics owed loyalty to another country and another ruler—the papal state of Rome and the pope—and therefore they could not be loyal to the United States.

Then there was the Nativist movement at the end of the 19th century, arguing that people from Asia and from Southern and Eastern Europe were culturally and racially inferior, poor, and uneducated, or that they were radicals, socialists, and anarchists. After 1921, Asians were excluded and caps were placed on the number of immigrants who could enter from countries like Yugoslavia, Poland, and Italy.

What we see in today's debates are some old themes like fear of political radicalism. Today, Americans are focused on Muslims and they're again worried about terrorism and political radicalism. There is still fear of racial and cultural difference.

The immigration debates you see in the United States are not unique to us. You see these same debates in Europe, Asia, and in the United Arab Emirates, where there are also many foreign-born workers who often try to stay in the countries where they work. There's just as much hostility expressed toward foreigners in those countries as there is here.

Is it accurate to call the United States “a nation of immigrants”? First of all, it is not true that the United States has always called itself a nation of immigrants. The phrase was not used until the 1880s and it came into popular usage only 60 years ago, when the numbers and proportions of immigrants had reached their lowest point in U.S. history.

The problem with the phrase is that many Americans don't think of themselves as descendants of immigrants. Many African Americans don't, because their ancestors did not choose

to come here. Native Americans clearly do not think of themselves as immigrants. Many Hispanics of the Southwest don't think of themselves as immigrants, because the United States conquered that territory. They didn't cross the border; the border crossed them. Many of the Americans descended from the English who arrived in the 1600s and 1700s don't think of their forefathers as immigrants either.

So, calling the United States a nation of immigrants is a very recent development. We have to be aware of who is included and who is excluded if we use this phrase. Look at groups who don't identify with the term and you'll see that most of them are peoples of color who were excluded from the nation and from citizenship and its rights because they were slaves or conquered peoples. Whether or not the phrase "nation of immigrants" is flexible enough to accept the growing racial diversity among today's immigrants will be the question of the 21st century.

How does U.S. immigration policy prioritize who is allowed to legally enter the United States? What does and doesn't work with our current system? The United States allots a certain number of visas to immigrants and refugees per year, usually 500,000 to a million. The largest group of visas goes to the very close relatives of U.S. citizens and to immigrants with green cards. The next largest group of visas goes to people with employment skills certified as needed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Almost all of those visas are for highly skilled people like nurses, engineers, etc. It's almost impossible for a blue-collar worker to qualify for an employment-preference visa as an immigrant.

The main problem with the current policy from my perspective is that the number of visas each year doesn't go up and down with the labor needs of the United States. Whether

our economy is in a boom or in a bust, the number of available visas is stable. The second problem is that the current preference system makes it almost impossible for blue-collar and semi-skilled workers to get a visa. So that is, of course, the population that is most likely to enter the United States illegally. That's why it's incorrect when people say, "Oh, those illegal immigrants, why don't they just wait in line and take turn like everyone else?" They don't do that because there is no line for them to wait in. President Bush has been talking for quite some time about a guest worker program to solve this problem. But his proposal makes people angry because they think guest workers will take Americans' jobs.

Are immigrant workers an essential part of the U.S. economy? What effect do they really have on American jobs?

Contrary to popular belief, immigrants are not widely dependent on welfare. Studies show that foreigners are more likely to work than American-born workers are. There are a lot of reasons for that, one being that the majority of immigrants are working age when they come here and they come here specifically to work. About 23 million of those 35 million foreigners [who come to the United States] are working. Most of the rest are children or mothers of young children.

People talk about getting rid of immigrant workers. But if 23 million workers were to disappear tomorrow, the United States would definitely face some problems. Whether it would be insurmountable, well, I'm not an economist, so I can't say. But you can't remove that many people from the workforce without some serious readjustments and repercussions.

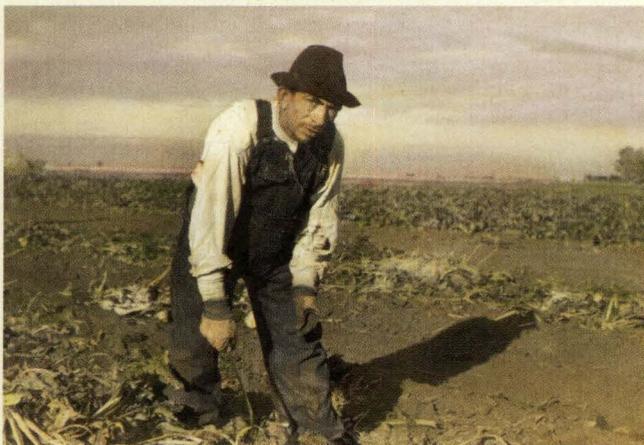
And this isn't just about Americans and foreigners competing for jobs. Consumers may well benefit from the lower costs of goods and services because of immigrant labor and slightly declining wages. It's a complex picture.

So, how valid are popular complaints that illegal immigrants are taking jobs away from Americans and are burdening the social service system and public schools?

The United States today has an unemployment rate of under 5 percent. That's actually considered full employment. It means that almost every American who wants a job has a job. As far as jobs go, it's true that with the rise in immigrant labor there has been a slight downward trend in wages, especially for people working in fields like construction and agriculture and service industries.

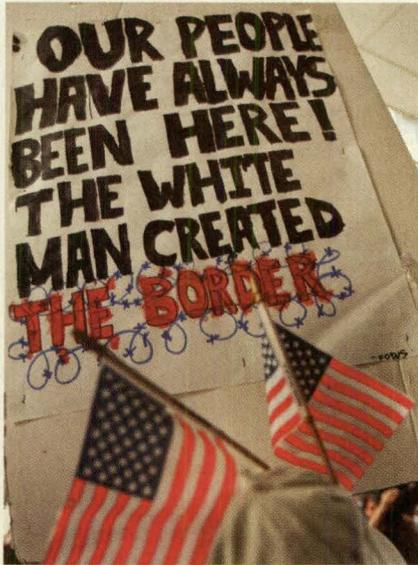
Still, the U.S. Department of Labor has identified sectors of the economy where job growth is expected to be rapid over the next several years. About half are sectors that require higher education. The other half are in the hotel and food industry, agriculture, and construction. These are all areas that already hire a lot of immigrants, and especially immigrants without documentation, so the question is: Would American work-

A Mexican sugar beet worker near Fisher, Minnesota, in 1937.
Photograph by Russell Lee



"People talk about getting rid of immigrant workers. But if 23 million workers were to disappear tomorrow, the United States would definitely face some problems. You can't remove that many people from the workforce without some serious readjustments and repercussions."

“The image of the illegal immigrant is probably much more negative than the reality. The only crime most commit is entering the United States without papers—and that’s a misdemeanor. Crime rates among the foreign-born in the United States are decidedly lower than among the native-born.”



A rally outside the federal immigration court in Chicago in June 2006 against the deportation of 26 workers rounded up by U.S. Homeland Security during a raid

ers take those jobs? Many American workers say they will do those jobs. But economists say we need immigrant workers to fill those jobs because they pay \$10 an hour and under, a wage that many Americans won’t take.

When we talk about the costs associated with illegal migration, many of those costs are in health care and schooling. It’s immigrants’ children—many of them U.S. citizens—who are the main users of those services. That becomes an issue at the local level because the federal government is in charge of setting and enforcing immigration policy, but it’s local government that pays for schools and many health services. That’s why many people are focused on the fact that states are paying for the rising rates of immigration and that’s why some localities have been passing local ordinances to drive out immigrants without papers.

Small towns that have had an influx of immigrants will sometimes be burdened with increasing education and health-care costs. But think of some of the meat packing towns in Minnesota. There, immigrants are also paying property taxes that are helping to fund the schools, creating teaching jobs for Americans. When people focus only on the costs, they don’t always try to measure the benefits: Even those without papers are usually paying income tax, sales tax, and property taxes. A recent study showed that 10 percent of the 12 million illegal immigrants here in the U.S. are homeowners. Yes, they send money to their homelands, just like earlier immigrants did. But they also contribute to a social security system that they may never be able to draw on because they may have used a false Social Security number on their paperwork. So, the image of the illegal immigrant is probably much more negative than the reality.

The best example is the image of the illegal immigrant as a

criminal. The only crime most commit is entering the United States without papers—and that’s a misdemeanor. Crime rates among the foreign-born in the United States are decidedly lower than among the native-born.

Immigration is emerging as a one of the top issues in the 2008 presidential campaign. Does the United States have an urgent immigration problem? I don’t think the United States has an urgent immigration problem. The problem that is urgent is the problem of illegality. It is not a good idea for a democratic country to have a huge number of people living outside the law, disrespecting the law, unable to participate in governance. That’s what happened during prohibition, when the United States passed an amendment to the constitution prohibiting people from purchasing alcoholic beverages. The result was a nation of lawbreakers and skyrocketing costs of law enforcement. It took about 15 years for Americans to realize they had passed a law that too few respected.

We have something similar today with illegal immigration. Most Americans don’t think it’s a crime to work. Yet people who want to work, who take care of their families, go to church, and buy houses are breaking the law by living and working here. We have a law that too many employers and job seekers aren’t willing to obey. That’s a problem, and not just a problem for government and American citizens. It’s a problem for illegal immigrants and for workers. They don’t want to be illegal. Being illegal is not fun. What many of them would like is the ability to move back and forth legally while many others want to remain, work, and become citizens.

The debate should probably be about whether it’s the law or the workers who create the problem. In the case of prohibition, Americans decided it was the law that was the problem. ■

Meleah Maynard (B.A. ’91) is a Minneapolis freelance writer.

“Uncle Sam’s Thanksgiving Dinner,”
an 1869 cartoon by Thomas Nast



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Chemical Cures

At the Center for Drug Design, teams of scientists race to discover new drugs to target devastating diseases.

Eric Bennett sits in his office wearing 3-D glasses and staring at a computer monitor. Dressed in a T-shirt, shorts, and athletic shoes, he could be mistaken for a graduate student taking a break by playing a computer game in which red, white, purple, and blue objects seem to jump off the screen like magic. But Bennett isn't playing. He's an associate professor and assistant director of the University of Minnesota's Center for Drug Design (CDD), and those multicolored objects are molecular models that could hold the key to developing new, life-saving drugs.

"A chemist can come up with a molecule that is very active in the test tube, but it doesn't necessarily mean that, as a drug in the body, it's going to reach its target protein," Bennett explains. "We use the computer to construct a model of the molecule that is approximately the right shape to fit into the protein. Out of thousands of possible matches, the computer can find and test about 100 molecules and narrow those down to five that are extremely similar. We then look at the structures of those five molecules on the screen and use them as starting points."

This type of computer modeling can save precious time and money in the race to discover new drugs, says Bennett, who, as a computational chemist, supports all of the drug research teams at the CDD.

Using novel and innovative approaches to drug design in multidisciplinary laboratories is the primary purpose of the CDD, the only center at an American university devoted exclusively to innovative drug discovery and design. It was founded in 2002 and continues to be funded by the income from royalties received from Carbovir, the basis for the first drug ever designed specifically to target HIV/AIDS. The Carbovir compound, discovered in 1987 by University Professor Robert Vince and his research associate Mei Hua, is known commercially as Ziagen and sold worldwide by GlaxoSmithKline.

Up one flight of stairs from Vince's office in Weaver-Densford Hall is the long, narrow laboratory where, in 1987, Vince asked Hua, then a visiting scientist from China, to prepare a series of five compounds he thought would be good candidates for targeting HIV. The incidence of the virus that causes AIDS had increased exponentially since it was first reported in the United States in 1981, and a call had gone out from the Food and Drug Administration asking pharmaceutical companies and labs to test their inventories of unassigned drugs against the virus. The hope was that one might prove effective against the disease that was quickly becoming an epidemic.

Vince took a different approach. He and Hua concentrated their efforts on designing an entirely new drug. In only six

months, Hua had completed and tested the compounds and Carbovir was confirmed by the National Institute of Health (NIH) as a vast improvement over AZT, a drug originally prepared as an anti-cancer compound in the 1960s. Vince and Hua's research notes from 1987 showing the final experiment in the synthesis of Carbovir are now etched on the University's Wall of Discovery on the Scholars Walk that bisects the Minneapolis campus.

"It's very unusual for a drug candidate from a small academic laboratory to make it through the highly competitive pharmaceutical development process to the point of becoming a new commercial drug," Vince says. "It costs hundreds of millions of dollars from discovery to the market. Unlike academia, the drug companies have the money, the chemists, and the labs to do this. But, in 1987, there was an urgent need for an HIV/AIDS drug, and we were ready to come up with one." Now, with the establishment of the CDD and its focused, multidisciplinary research groups, Vince is confident that they can do it again—without the problems that arose from the licensing of Carbovir.

In 1988, the University patented Carbovir and licensed it to Glaxo—and then the long wait for royalties began. Glaxo claimed that Ziagen per se was not covered by the patent, and a lawsuit ensued between the University and the giant pharmaceutical company. It wasn't until 1999 that a settlement in favor of the University was reached.

Vince's voice softens when he talks about the lawsuit. "This was the worst thing that ever happened in my career," he admits. "It was very depressing. While we spent years trying to prove that we owned the intellectual property for this compound, six or seven other HIV/AIDS drugs came on the market—even though our discovery was the first and could have been helping people."

But the settlement also turned out to be the best thing that ever happened in Vince's career, because the royalties from the



BY EVELYN COTTLE RAEDLER • PHOTOGRAPH BY DAN MARSHALL



Robert Vince (left), Courtney Aldrich, and Mei Hua

drug—approximately \$45 million annually and \$300 million over the life of the patents—made it possible for him to found the CDD. Affiliated with the University's Academic Health Center, the CDD now employs 40 scientists and administrators who are divided into five research teams, each with several drug design projects under way, including to target tuberculosis (TB), Parkinson's, Alzheimer's, leukemia, HIV/AIDS, and Hepatitis C, plus an antidote for cyanide poisoning and an improved drug for sun protection.

Courtney Aldrich, associate director and a principal investigator at the CDD, spends most of his time writing grant proposals and manuscripts for publication, communicating with colleagues around the world, and weaving his way through the labyrinth of laboratory equipment to oversee the many TB-related projects his team of chemists, biochemists, and microbiologists is working on. "It's been 40 years since a new drug was developed for TB," Aldrich says. "In the meantime, multi-drug-resistant strains of this disease have developed into the world's leading cause of death from bacterial infection."

Aldrich's team is in the final year of a three-year NIH grant, and he is optimistic that they'll be successful. "My team is rapidly moving forward on creating a potent molecule that could break through the barrier of the micro-bacteria containing the protein that causes these strains," Aldrich says. "And the com-

petition to achieve this is a powerful motivator. We have a small team, so we can be innovative and stay focused."

Developing drugs wasn't Vince's goal when he came to the University in 1967 to teach medicinal chemistry to pharmacy students and conduct research. But much has happened in the interim. Vince was recently honored by the American Chemical Society, which installed him in its Hall of Fame, for his 35 years of innovative and imaginative contributions to the technology of drug design and his creation of the CDD.

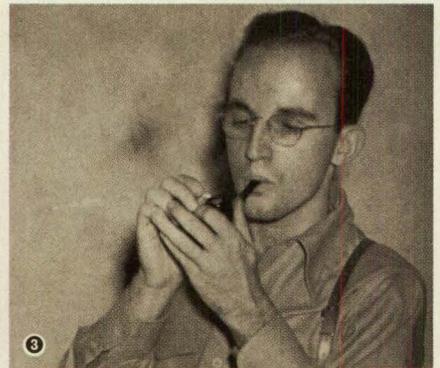
In addition to establishing the CDD, Ziagen royalties were also used to establish the Robert Vince Endowed Chair in Medicinal Chemistry. The chair was intended for Vince, but he turned it over to the College of Pharmacy on the proviso that it be used to recruit a world leader in the field. The chair is currently held by Gunda Georg, who came from the University of Kansas and is now head of the Department of Medicinal Chemistry. And when the CDD was founded five years ago, an endowment was established to make the center self-sustaining when the Ziagen royalties taper off in a few years.

"In this way," says Vince, "we can continue developing cutting-edge drugs to help alleviate human suffering around the world." ■

Evelyn Cottle Raedler (B.A. '61) is a freelance writer living in Bloomington, Minnesota.

Smoked Out

The state of Minnesota went smoke free in public establishments this past October. Beginning more than a century earlier, U administrators, faculty, and students argued smokers' rights and the moral considerations, unseemliness, and detritus of smoking. And for almost as long, U medical doctors and scientists have examined the effects of smoking on the human body, announcing early and often its danger to life and lung.



“No smoking” had been an unwritten rule at the University of Minnesota since its inception, but in 1895, University President Cyrus Northrop felt obliged to make the policy clear. “Lately, either through carelessness or ignorance of custom, there has been more or less of this practice going on. We do not want smoking on the campus,” Northrop told a student audience. It’s easy to imagine him thumping the lectern for emphasis. Unfortunately for Northrop, and for the smokers themselves, the habit was already deeply ensconced among students and faculty members. A year before his edict, the student paper, *Ariel*, had conducted an informal survey of some upperclassmen at the U and found that 10 out of 44 seniors smoked. Of 48 juniors who were asked, 21 admitted that they were regular smokers.

BY TIM BRADY

Tobacco use had soared in the United States with the invention of cigarette rolling machines in the 1880s. Pipes and cigars were also commonly used on campus, and favorite smoking venues were the steps of Old Main and the steps of the library. In the earliest years, disapproval of smoking was dominated by moral considerations, often related to the presumed sensibilities of the women on campus. If the bad boys at the U felt compelled to smoke, went the thinking, they should at least have the courtesy to do it beyond the sight of the ladies. “We believe,” wrote the editors at *Ariel*, “that if, by

- ❶ **Ski-U-Mah editor Ted Peterson in the 1941 *Gopher***
- ❷ **Evelyn Petersen and Glenn Galles at a University event, from the 1941 *Gopher***
- ❸ **George Larsen, the *Minnesota Daily* business manager, from the 1942 *Gopher***
- ❹ **Paul Kepple, Art Gustafson, and Herbert Lerud, Delta Sigma Pi fraternity members, from the 1942 *Gopher***
- ❺ **From the 1954 *Gopher***
- ❻ **Freshmen picnickers, from the 1962 *Gopher***
- ❼ **Electrical engineering students taking a break, from the 1962 *Gopher***
- ❽ **Alpha Gamma Delta sorority sisters sing and socialize, from the 1966 *Gopher*.**
- ❾ **Jerry Sprau and Bob Butler at a smoker, from the 1967 *Gopher***

any possible means, young men could come to realize how much they sink in the estimation of young women by appearing with cigar or pipe in their mouths, they would gladly take themselves and their tobacco to some safe hiding place.”

According to complaints registered with *Ariel*, the *Minnesota Daily*, and at the president’s and dean of students’ offices, smokers continued to practice their habit in public places on the campus, despite periodic reminders that they were offending others. A thick file in the papers of the University president contains letters of complaint from students, parents, faculty, and campus maintenance staff about the stink of smoking, the general unseemliness of smokers, and the mess of cigarette butts left behind on campus walkways and throughout buildings.

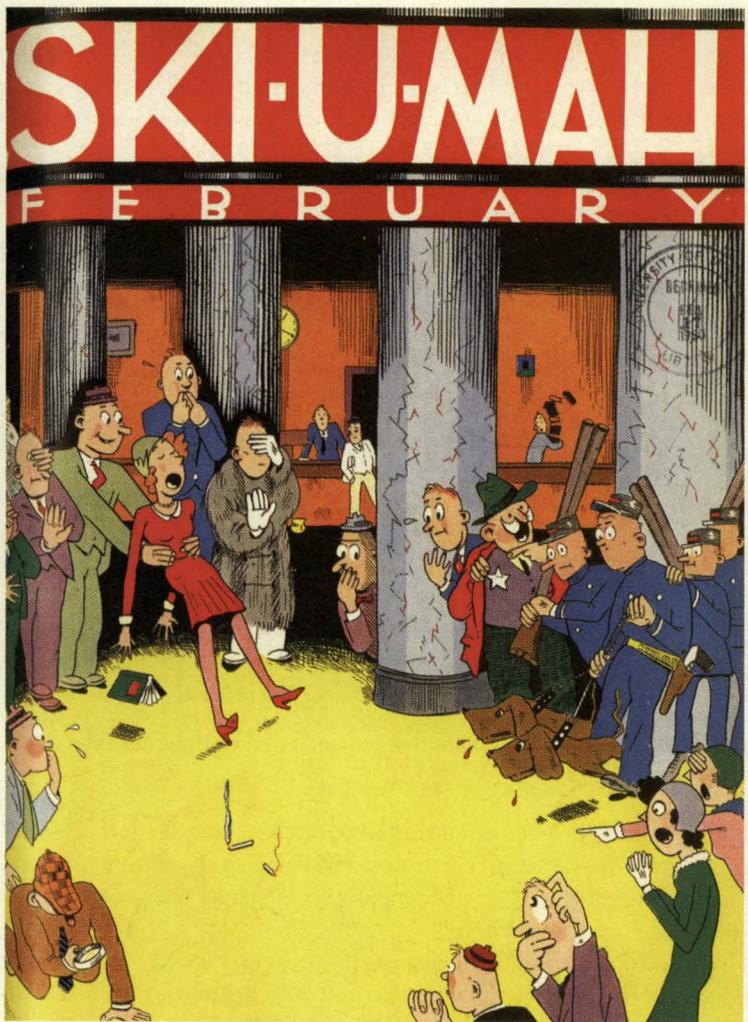
The University post office was another gathering spot for smokers who would light up as they thumbed through their morning mail; as was the Publication Building, where the young journalists at the *Daily* were notorious smoking fiends. Smoking during football games at Northrop Field brought a number of protests to the *Daily*, “from ladies stating that they will not attend the game as long as they are compelled to have cigarette smoke puffed into their faces from two or three sides of them, and when they are compelled to sit on seats where some man—a term used merely to designate the being from other animals—has been spitting tobacco.”

Attitudes and autopsies

Sentiments supporting the rights of smokers were rarely voiced in public journals, but those sentiments’ exist-

ence is evidenced by continued smoking both in acceptable forums—like University-sanctioned, male-only gatherings called “smokers”—and in the buildings and on the sidewalks of the very campus where it was supposed to be banned.

A sort of wink-and-a-nod attitude toward the prohibition is suggested in an editorial comment from *The Minnesota Alumni Weekly* in 1908: “The University smoke ordinance which was first promulgated several years ago and which has been in force with greater or less exception since that date has been re-announced by the President for the present



The cover of the February 1930 *Ski-U-Mah* depicted the incident in which Harrison Salisbury lit a cigarette in the University Library.

year. . . . Now if the ordinance could only be made to include the University heating plant everyone would be happy. . . . There is not, in the City of Minneapolis, a worse offender than the University, in respect to the smoke ordinance.”

Ten years later, the *Alumni Weekly* published a flurry of complaints about smoking in Folwell Hall, which prompted a letter from Oscar Firkins, the esteemed professor of English. Firkins tried to walk something of a middle ground in the war between smokers and nonsmokers. Firkins was, he wrote, “not actively hostile on the question of the use of tobacco in the Men’s Union.” And in this time of World War, he had no “sympathy with the proposal to bar tobacco from the soldiers.

There is a time for all things, and the enforcement of minor morals at the expense of major comforts is not timely in its application." Where the professor did draw the line was in the faculty offices at Folwell. "Folwell Hall is no more [an army] camp than it is a club. Cleanliness, salubrity, the drift of example, an old custom, and an express law point to abstinence ... the smoker can take his book, his papers, and his themes to his house whither criticism will scarcely pursue him."

The University was far from the only institution interested in combating the evils of tobacco. Antismoking forces were often linked in the early 20th century with proponents of alcoholic temperance; and, in fact, a movement to snuff out cigarette smoking in many parts of the country met more early success than drinking bans. In 1909, Minnesota joined a number of other states (including Iowa, Wisconsin, and



A chain-smoking machine developed at the University, on display at Masonic Cancer Day in January 1956, identified and isolated chemicals that enter the human body from cigarettes.

South Dakota) to enact what turned out to be an ineffective prohibition on the sale of cigarettes. The ban lasted just four years in the state and had little impact on tobacco's usage at the University or elsewhere.

The ill effects of smoking on health were widely acknowledged but not deeply studied in the first 20 years of the new century. Tobacco use was linked to heart disease, blood vessel constriction, and kidney problems. It was associated with shortness of breath, loss of taste, cancer of the throat, and tuberculosis. The New England Life Insurance Company printed actuary tables that showed elevated levels of early mortality for moderate smokers. A number of well-known Americans, including Thomas Edison, fulminated against cigarette smokers. In Edison's case, he claimed that cigarette smoking caused a "degeneration of the cells of the brain," an allegation that led him not to employ anyone who smoked cigarettes.

The association between lung cancer and smoking was unmentioned in antismoking circles because it was unknown in the early 20th century. In fact, lung cancer was so rare in 1900 that many medical texts failed even to mention it. One

of the first alarms raised by the increasing presence of this deadly illness was sounded at the University of Minnesota. During a study of autopsies performed at the University Hospital between 1899 and 1918, Dr. Moses Barron (M.D. '11) reported that lung cancer was the cause of death in only four cases out of 3,399. He subsequently discovered that between 1919 and 1921, deaths attributed to lung cancer jumped 800 percent, to nine cases in 1,033 autopsies.

While it would take many years before a concrete link between cigarette smoking and lung cancer was declared with scientific certainty, suspicions about the epidemic's source were quick to come. Associations between lung problems and smoking were already well-known. The great increase in numbers of cigarette smokers in the 1880s and 1890s coincided with the sharply rising numbers of lung cancer victims 20 or 30 years later. This span would turn out to be a typical gestation period for lung cancer; those who began smoking in the 1880s and '90s fit neatly into the cohort of lung cancer victims counted by Barron between 1919 and 1921. By the 1970s, this form of cancer, which had been so rare mere decades earlier, was the number-one cancer killer in the western world.

Worse than dancing

Even as Dr. Barron was counting lung cancer victims in the morgue, in another corner of the University, the Department of Agriculture was perfecting one of the very first chain-smoking machines designed to identify and isolate the various chemicals heading into a smoker's lungs from a bank of cigars and cigarettes.

At the same time, a highly regarded physics professor, Anthony Zeleny, was leading his own determined fight against the use of tobacco. Zeleny was executive director of the state of Minne-

sota's No-Tobacco League, a national organization formed to combat smoking and chewing habits. Zeleny, it turned out, was also a staunch foe of alcohol and dancing, facts that tended to undercut his impact among young people in the era of bathtub gin and the Charleston.

Still, his credentials as a scientist and his position at the No-Tobacco League gave him visibility in the smoking debate, and he used his forum to lead the fight against tobacco use in Minnesota for more than 20 years. Zeleny's battles took place in an era when the rationales for smoking held a stronger sway than they do today.

In a 1936 address to the national No-Tobacco League convention, Zeleny listed some of the assertions made by smokers and tobacco companies on behalf of the habit. Many sound familiar today: "That the amount of nicotine in smoking is too small to be of consequence; that the increases in pulse rate and blood pressure due to smoking have no more significance than the increases due to exercise; that tobacco has a dietetic value in changing the stored glycogen of the liver and muscles into available sugar; that many great scholars are smokers; that the tobacco habit is not a narcotic addic-

tion, but is purely psychologic and can be broken as easily as any other established habit; that smoking aids digestion; that smokers become immune to the ill effects of tobacco; and that research had not shown injury to result from a moderate use of tobacco.”

In a section of his address titled “Conditions in a Large University,” Zeleny hints at some of the difficulties faced at the University of Minnesota in combating these claims, accusing tobacco and business interests of using “advertising agents . . . hired students” to promote the use of cigarettes on campus, principally by the act of smoking and doling out free smokes to whomever asked. More odious still was the fact that tobacco companies were singling out medical students as an “ultra-desirable group” of smokers. Women on campus, too, were “reached by agents who, unrecognized as such, have become members of sororities and other groups.” Again, the presumption was that the act of smoking itself would encourage the habit among co-eds.

Zeleny estimated that half of the students at his “large university” were smokers, a number that, even if it were exaggerated, suggests the continuing difficulties the University administration had in enforcing no-smoking rules on campus. For the generation of students who came to the U of M between the world wars, the paternalism of the administration seemed a little Paleolithic—an attitude that would prompt the most defiant act of smoking in the University’s history.

The Salisbury rendition

Future New York Times editor and Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Harrison Salisbury (B.A. ’30) was editor of the *Minnesota Daily* in January 1930 when University President Lotus Coffman, responding to complaints about smoking in the University Library, issued a ruling that banned the activity. Editorial comments in the *Daily* suggested that Coffman had little authority to make his declaration, speculating: “what can the University do about it?”

Salisbury, who years later would describe himself as “a person who [tended] to be against the conventional way,” decided to challenge the administration

in as direct a way as possible. Just a few days later, he lit up a cigarette in the library. Two campus employees, designated by Coffman to keep an eye out for smokers, fingered Salisbury, and a couple of days later, Harold Nicholson, the dean of students, acted. The editor of the *Daily* was suspended for a full school year. The dean, defending his drastic punishment, said it was due to the “deliberateness and publicity of the defiance.”

Praise for Nicholson’s actions came from alumni, editorial writers, and public officials from around the state. The *Waseca Herald*, the *Minneapolis Journal*, and the *Willmar Daily Tribune* all gave the dean their blessings, as did—in letters to Nicholson—a pastor from Austin, Minnesota; the St. Anthony Falls Study Club; and the Women’s Christian Temperance Union, among others. The fact that the expulsion was reported in both the *New York Times* and the *Chicago Tribune* suggests that the problem of insolent smokers on campus was not unique to Minnesota.

But if anyone in the administration thought the problem had ended with Salisbury’s expulsion, they were sadly mistaken. Just weeks later, the University was forced to print a reminder of its no smoking policy on all campus program materials, from basketball games to concerts. It had been pointed out that visitors to the University, including alumni, sports fans, and art mavens, were flouting the no-smoking rule at campus events. How would it look for the University to boot one of its students and yet let smoking continue during basketball games?

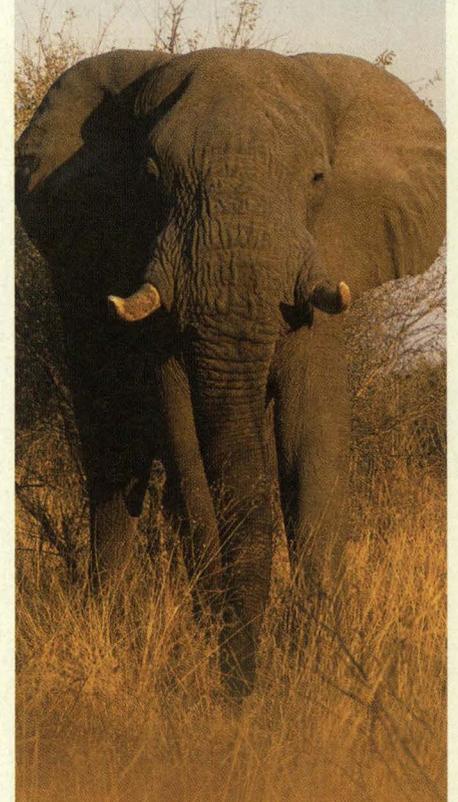
In fact the administration’s heart wasn’t in an all-out war against smoking. Even Salisbury, who was a senior at the time of his suspension, got a second chance. A few weeks after being booted, he was quietly given the opportunity to fulfill the requirements for his graduation that spring and left the U none the worse for his defiance.

For the next 10 to 15 years, the cat-and-mouse game between smokers and those committed to snuffing the habit out continued at the U. By the time World War II veterans began rolling onto the campus, the notion that the administration could treat these ex-soldiers with the sort of discipline that had worked



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with the beanie-clad students of an earlier generation was passé. The new attitude was that if smoking was a nuisance to some, too bad; if it posed health risks to the smoker, that was his problem and his alone.

In March 1946, the head of the University Library, E.W. McDiarmid, wrote a note to President James Morrill asking the administration to rescind its order against smoking in the library building. No one was terribly interested in enforcing a rule that seemed made to be broken. Morrill agreed. It was as good an indicator as any that a smoking culture was ascendant at the U and across the country.

Irrefutable dangers

In November 1964, University President O. Meredith Wilson sent out a notice to faculty: "We have been reminded again by students and others that the University policy prohibiting smoking in classrooms is not being enforced," the letter began.

In October 1970, President Malcolm Moos sent out the exact same letter.

In October 1974, the duty fell to the vice president of operations: "Current University policy prohibits smoking in classrooms," he wrote. "Please make sure your students don't smoke in classrooms."

Cigarettes had always had a certain rebellious allure for young people; the social changes in the 1960s only fueled it. A 1963 letter from a faculty member to the president's office complained about "the beatnik types" who smoked during the movies shown at the Bell Museum by the U Film Society. Lighting up openly in a classroom or theater—be it a cigarette or a joint—was a way of openly challenging authority.

The sense of liberty at the root of this impulse, however, would soon run headlong into the counterclaims of those who demanded the right to be free from smoke. These antismokers were bolstered by a new recognition that the dangers of tobacco were irrefutable.

The release in early 1964 of "The Report of the Surgeon General's Advisory Committee on Smoking and Health" marked the beginning of a new era in the battle against smoking. The 10-member commission, composed of some of the most eminent health professionals in the country, presented to the United States surgeon general a groundbreaking study that examined more than 8,000 prior reports and papers on the subject of smoking and came to the simple conclusion that cigarettes shortened lives. The habit was linked to numerous forms of cancer, including lung cancer, and was a factor in heart disease, emphysema, bronchitis, and other illnesses.

The 1964 report generated enormous publicity and prompted some of the first concerted efforts at public "smoke-outs" and educational programs to inform smokers of the hazards of cigarettes. Its recommendations led to the Surgeon General's Warning on each pack of cigarettes sold in the United States, as well as the ban on television advertising of cigarettes.

Among the members of the commission was Dr. Leonard Schuman of the University of Minnesota. Schuman was a professor at the U of M's School of Public Health and one of

the leading epidemiologists in the nation. The founder of the U of M's doctoral program in epidemiology, Schuman continued to work with the surgeon general's advisory committee for several years after the report. Schuman, who started his position on the commission with a pack-a-day smoking habit, ended it by pitching his cigarettes in the trash.

That was not an uncommon response; smoking rates in the nation began to decline immediately after the report's release. Not only did millions of people begin to examine the habit more closely, but the surgeon general's report also brought smoking into the realm of public policy. With the warning on cigarette packages and federal controls on advertising, the fight against tobacco products began to be waged in larger arenas than campus libraries and post offices. The state of Minnesota itself became the next major battleground.

Breathing free

In 1975 the Minnesota State Legislature enacted the first Clean Indoor Air Act in the nation, prohibiting smoking in public places and at public meetings. Smoking would be allowed only in private offices and designated areas. Restaurants and other large public venues were to have designated smoking and nonsmoking areas. If no-smoking signs were not posted, the presumption was that smoking was prohibited.

At the U of M, an informal poll conducted by the *Daily* just after the law's enactment suggested that it was extremely popular. Ninety-four percent of nonsmokers on campus approved of the ban; even smokers themselves, 88 percent, thought it was a good idea. In the winter of 1976, University police began writing citations for violators of the act and by April had issued 20 tickets, almost all of them at Williams Arena.

Over the following years, the evidence against smoking mounted into an Everest of health concerns. At the same time, nonsmokers, health advocates, and people who simply found smoking a nuisance became bolder in asserting their right to be free of smoke. In 1984, the Coffman Memorial Union board of governors voted to phase out smoking at Coffman—a process that ultimately took seven years, but it signaled a wider trend toward making individual buildings smoke-free. The entire University of Minnesota–Morris campus went smokeless in December 1992, and eight months later, so did all campus facilities in the Twin Cities.

Battles between smokers and nonsmokers continue to flare—most recently due to the state law smoking ban in bars and restaurants that went into effect October 1 of this year—but, in fact, one didn't have to hear the cheers at the Metrodome when the no-smoking announcement was made to know that bans were extremely popular. The number of Harrison Salisburys willing to step forward and assert the rights of smokers on the University of Minnesota campus has dwindled to the occasional scofflaw, and the campus has essentially returned to the smoking policy with which it began. As President Cyrus Northrop stated 112 years ago, "We do not want smoking on the campus." ■

Tim Brady is a St. Paul-based freelance writer and frequent contributor to Minnesota.

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Rebound

High school teammates

Jordan Barnes and

Leslie Knight went

their separate ways

after graduation.

So how did they end up

being co-captains of

this year's

Gopher women's

basketball squad?

By Danny LaChance

T

his past summer, during a youth basketball camp at the University of Minnesota, an ambitious middle-schooler posed a question to visiting members of the Gopher women's basketball team. "How can I get to where you are? What advice can you give us?" Without hesi-

tating, Jordan Barnes, a senior guard and co-captain of this year's team, replied, "Always surround yourself with good people." Standing next to her was her co-captain, senior guard Leslie Knight, who nodded in recognition. It just might have been the sagest advice Knight has ever heard about how to find success in basketball.

It's not difficult to understand why. A year earlier, in spring 2006, Knight was feeling isolated after three teammates who had joined the Gophers at the same time she did, in 2004, decided to leave the University. Their departure hit Knight hard and created uncertainty in a program that abruptly lost a lot of talent and experience. "We came in this together, we'd been going through this together, we lived in the dorms together," Knight says. "It was our little group and all of a sudden, I was the only one."

In addition to those who left the team unexpectedly, the program also graduated six players. But when practices began a few months later, Knight began feeling hopeful about all of the new people surrounding her. "We had all these freshmen that came up and it was like a burst of new life and new energy," she says.

And then there was the addition of Barnes, a force in her own right who was a familiar presence on the court to Knight: The two grew up near each other in Minnetonka, Minnesota, and had played together on the Hopkins High School basketball team.

After high school, Barnes had initially gone to Winthrop University in South Carolina, eager to play Division I basketball in a close-knit, small-school atmosphere. But soon after she arrived, she says, she found herself on a mediocre team that was trying to reinvent itself. Her teammates didn't challenge her in practice and, worse still, they didn't even seem to want to challenge each other. It was the opposite of her high school experience, where you had to prove you could run the ball with older, more experienced players and had to earn every second of playing time.

"I thought, 'Is this what college basketball is supposed to be about?'" she recalls. And so, after a semester, Barnes left Winthrop and returned home. After regrouping, Barnes e-

mailed her old friend Knight and asked if she might have a shot at transferring to the U and playing for the Gophers. It was shortly after the team had lost several players, and Coach Pam Borton was on the hunt for new talent. Barnes filled the bill. Surrounded by new energy, back on the court together with a coaching staff dedicated to rebuilding morale, Knight and Barnes found new opportunities to become the players they always dreamed of being.

Until the overhaul of the team roster, Knight—a former Ms. Basketball of Minnesota who had set Hopkins High School records with 2,335 career points and 1,125 rebounds—had seen little playing time as a Gopher. Her 5-foot, 11-inch frame made her too small for the post playing she had done so well in high school, so Borton began training her as a guard, a position she had never played.

Going to practice those first two years had felt a bit like showing up to a French exam and being asked to conjugate Japanese verbs. "I was playing guard with Division I girls who have been playing guard their whole lives," Knight says. Games were especially tough: It was hard, those first two years, hearing her teammates' names called over the public address system at Williams Arena, watching as they ran to center court to throw T-shirts into the stands during the pre-game ritual while she sat on the bench.

The dramatic change in the Gophers roster and a growth spurt to 6 feet, 1 inch gave her a chance to show just how tough and improved she had become after two years of drills. "Reality set in and I thought, 'I'm going to have to step up. I'm going to have to play,'" Knight recalls. Not only did she





Jordan Barnes (left) and Leslie Knight

play, she was a starter in every game last season. She scored double-digit points in 15 games and led her team with a free-throw percentage of 83 percent. She easily became one of the most improved players in the Big Ten.

Meanwhile, Barnes, a marketing and coaching studies major, added even more to a team that was already strong on defense. “Her strengths are her passion, her heart,” Borton says. “She’s a hard-nosed player. She fits really well into our system—we’re a very tough-nosed defensive team.”

The two co-captains, who share an apartment in Dinkytown, are enthusiastic about the team’s prospects for the coming season. A young team that ended in the middle-of-the-pack last season (7–9 in the Big Ten, 17–15 overall), they believe that the Gophers are poised for a Big Ten Championship this year.

“We’ve had great players in Lindsay Whalen and Janel McCarville,” Knight says. These days, however, the team’s strength is in the breadth of its talent. “We don’t necessarily

have specific superstars, but everyone is really good. We’re getting to the point of knowing that, even though we’re young, we’re dang good.”

Borton is lucky to have two co-captains who have learned to expect—and embrace—the unexpected. Indeed, the past three years have taught Barnes and Knight that the quest for basketball greatness can lead to the unexpected—to a position you’ve never played, to a team you never thought you’d captain, to a friend from high school who originally went to college a thousand miles away. And maybe, just maybe, to a Big Ten championship. ■

Danny LaChance is a Minneapolis-based freelance writer.

Editor’s note: On October 29, as this issue was going to press, Coach Pam Borton announced that Jordan Barnes has suffered a knee injury in practice and will miss the entire 2007–08 season. For more information, go to www.gophersports.com.

Going the Distance

Forrest Tahdooahnippah's life has been all about making the most of his chances. The first-year U of M Law School student is using his final year of athletics eligibility to run for the Gopher cross country team. It might seem like a strange choice for Tahdooahnippah, who has already achieved much in his sport, to begin the rigors of law school with yet another trek through intercollegiate competition. But through many twists and crossroads in his young life, Tahdooahnippah has learned one thing: "Value your chances," he says. "Do what you love."

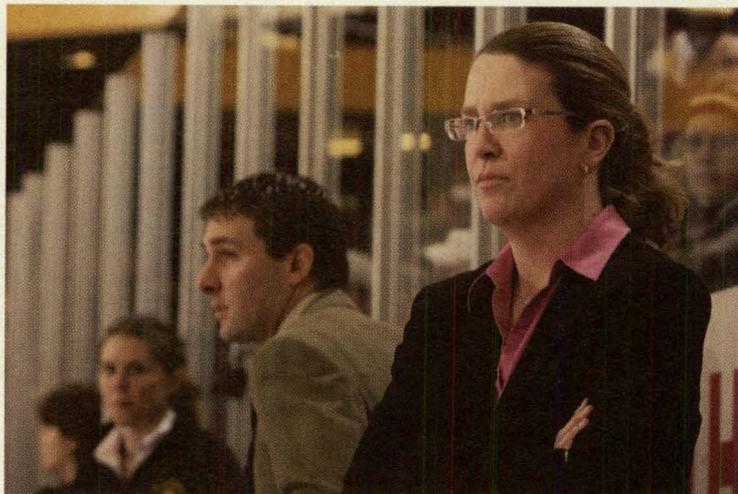
As a junior at Southwest High School in Minneapolis, Tahdooahnippah, who is Comanche, won a state track title; was second finisher for Team USA at the World Junior Cross Country Championships as a first-year student at national cross country powerhouse Stanford University; and last year was one of Stanford's top runners.

Tahdooahnippah's running ability comes naturally. Both his father and an older brother were successful high school runners. Native American tradition and recent history are full of young men with great distance-running prowess, like Billy Mills. Born on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota, Mills struggled through college at Kansas before winning an Olympic gold medal in the 10,000 meters in 1964 in a stunning upset. But native history is also full of young men who struggle to take advantage of their prowess. Mills and Tahdooahnippah have talked several times, the elder counseling the younger on how to channel his drive and focus on goals.

Through the years—he's been running since seventh grade—Tahdooahnippah has faced many challenges: a suspension from his team in high school for violating rules, a difficult transition from his home in St. Paul to Stanford and the West Coast, and especially the suicide of a close friend at Stanford last spring, a fellow Native American born and raised in North Dakota. Each time, Tahdooahnippah has made a thoughtful decision about the best next move for



Forrest Tahdooahnippah (No. 10) went out fast at the 2007 Roy Griak Invitational, his first chance to run in front of hometown family and friends in five years. The U of M Law School student was the third Gopher finisher in the eight-kilometer cross country race.



Laura Halldorson put Minnesota women's hockey on the national map, compiling a 278-67-22 record during her 11-year tenure.

him. He left behind negative friends and transferred from St. Paul Central High School to Southwest. He joined a native running program that uses the sport to boost pride among young runners. And he continually reasserts his commitment to academics and athletics.

Tahdooahnippah was an honors graduate at Stanford in public policy and was accepted to law school there, at Texas, and at Minnesota. His friend's suicide left him with new understanding of his values and of what he loves, and he chose Minnesota for law school largely to be near family and to run for his home team. Eventually, he wants to be involved in Minnesota politics. "Government is so pervasive [and] can be a vehicle for change," Tahdooahnippah says. "There are

a lot of new issues for the indigenous community that have presented themselves over the last 20 years.”

But first, Tahdoahnippah wants to run. “I thought about giving it up,” he admits. “But especially with the passing of my friend, it put a lot into perspective. . . . I’ve got one more year [of college sports] and I didn’t want to pass it up.”
—Chris Coughlan-Smith

For the first time in its 11-year history, the Gopher women’s hockey team took to the ice without Coach Laura Halldorson at the helm when it opened the 2007–08 season in October. Halldorson, who built the women’s hockey program from the ground up, called it a career in August after 20 years of coaching—18 as a head coach, including 11 years at Minnesota. Acting head coach Brad Frost picked up where Halldorson left off, leading the No. 7-ranked Gophers to back-to-back victories against Boston University and the University of North Dakota to open the season.

Halldorson said she had been contemplating the change for some time due to the daily demands of the position. “This job has been extremely time-consuming, and now it will be nice to have more time to spend with family and friends,” she said. Halldorson put Minnesota women’s hockey on the national map during her tenure. She is the only women’s hockey coach in the country to lead a program to five consecutive Frozen Fours, and guided the Gophers to national championships in 2000, 2004, and 2005. In each of those championship seasons, the Gophers won at least 30 games, and in 2005 boasted a record of 36-2-2. Halldorson’s record at Minnesota was 278-67-22 (.787). She is a native of Plymouth, Minnesota, and graduated from Wayzata High School in 1981. She played collegiately for Princeton University. Before coming to Minnesota, she was head coach at Colby College.

Frost has been with the Gopher program since the 2000–01 season, and served as associate head coach last year. A national search for a permanent replacement will take place after the season.

—Cynthia Scott



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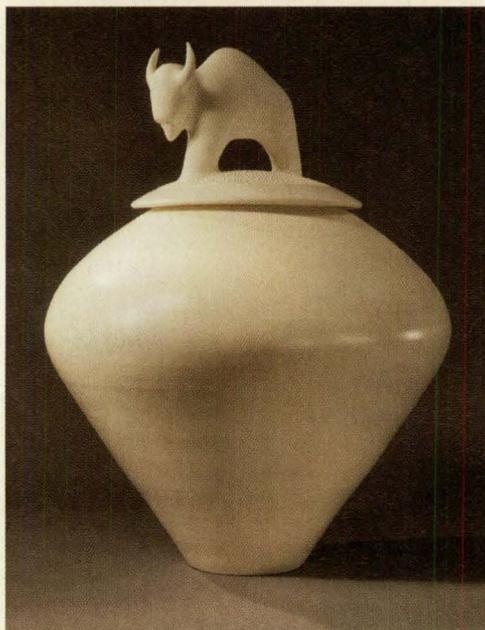
The sad stereotype of Native art is that it's one thing—beadwork, drawings of buffalo, wood carvings, basket-weaving—that never changes,” says Jeffrey Chapman, painter, flute maker and Teaching Specialist in Post Secondary Teaching and Learning at the University of Minnesota. “But Native cultures are a lot deeper than people may perceive them to be. And Native artists, like any other artists, produce art that's dynamic and always evolving, which is why I'm thrilled about this show.”

The show Chapman is referring to is “Changing Hands: Art Without Reservation” at the Weisman Art Museum, an exhibition of contemporary Native North American art from the West, Northwest, and Pacific. The traveling exhibition, which originated at the Museum of Arts & Design in New York, includes more than 100 works by Native artists from the Great Plains, West Coast, western Canada, Alaska, and Hawaii.

From glass, bronze, and video works to jewelry, textiles, and sculpture crafted from wood, feathers, or whale bone, the exhibition “runs the gamut from purely aesthetic objects to thought-provoking, intellectual works that require close, attentive viewing,” Chapman says. On November 20, Chapman provides critical perspectives on the show with Minneapolis artist Todd Bockley, who organized the 2000 Weisman show, “Listening with the Heart: Frank Big Bear, George Morrison, Norval Morriseau.”

One of the most provocative objects in the exhibition is *Land O Bucks, Land O Fakes, Land O Lakes*, in which David Bradley (originally from Minneapolis) re-contextualizes the iconic Indian-maiden logo on a butter package. In the exhibition catalog, Bradley writes, “For 500 years, non-Indians have stolen our land and resources, and now that Indian identity has become a marketable commodity, they want to steal that, too. I say no, enough is enough.”

Judy Chartrand's shelf of Campbell's soup cans with the labels “Turnip,” “Moose Nose,” or “Hangover” references pop artist Andy Warhol's famous silk-screened images, but



Top: *Memory Prom Dress*, printed digital images of paper, mixed media, 2003, by C. Maxx Stevens

Bottom: *New Age*, white clay, 2003, by Pahponee

with a twist. As Chartrand writes: “[M]uch of my work confronts issues of colonization, assimilation, and identity politics. . . . In resistance to these stereotypical identifications, I am reinventing some of these labels in accordance with my way of knowing and understanding the world.”

Unlike many other large exhibitions of contemporary Native art, Chapman says, “This one isn't based around a silly, tedious theme, like ‘We hate Columbus,’ ‘We hate Custer,’ or ‘Honoring this or that.’” The works aren't grouped by technique or tribe either.

Instead, the show is organized into four sections: “The Human Condition,” “Material Evidence,” “Beyond Function,” and “Nature as Subject.” This “puts the art in an art context rather than in an ethnographic or anthropological context,” explains Weisman curator Diane Mullin. “Each of the artists is looking at their own Native traditions and identity, but pushing and contemporizing those boundaries conceptually or with materials.”

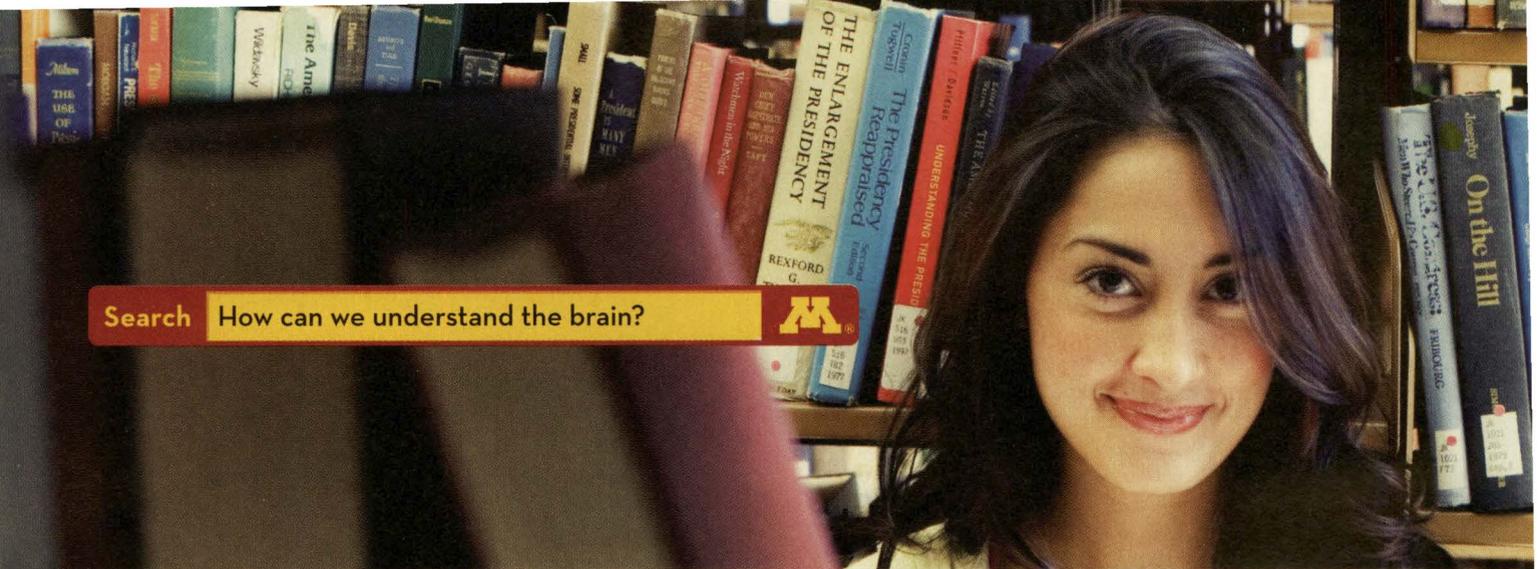
Take a Picture with a Real Indian, for instance, is a videotape of James Luna's original piece of performance art in which the artist, costumed in stereotyped garb—bare-chested and wearing a loincloth—challenges his mostly white audience to join him in a photograph. “It's a low-tech tape of the performance,” Mullin says, “but the tension in the room among the people he's addressing is palpable. It's very confrontational and an intriguing

use of the medium of performance art.”

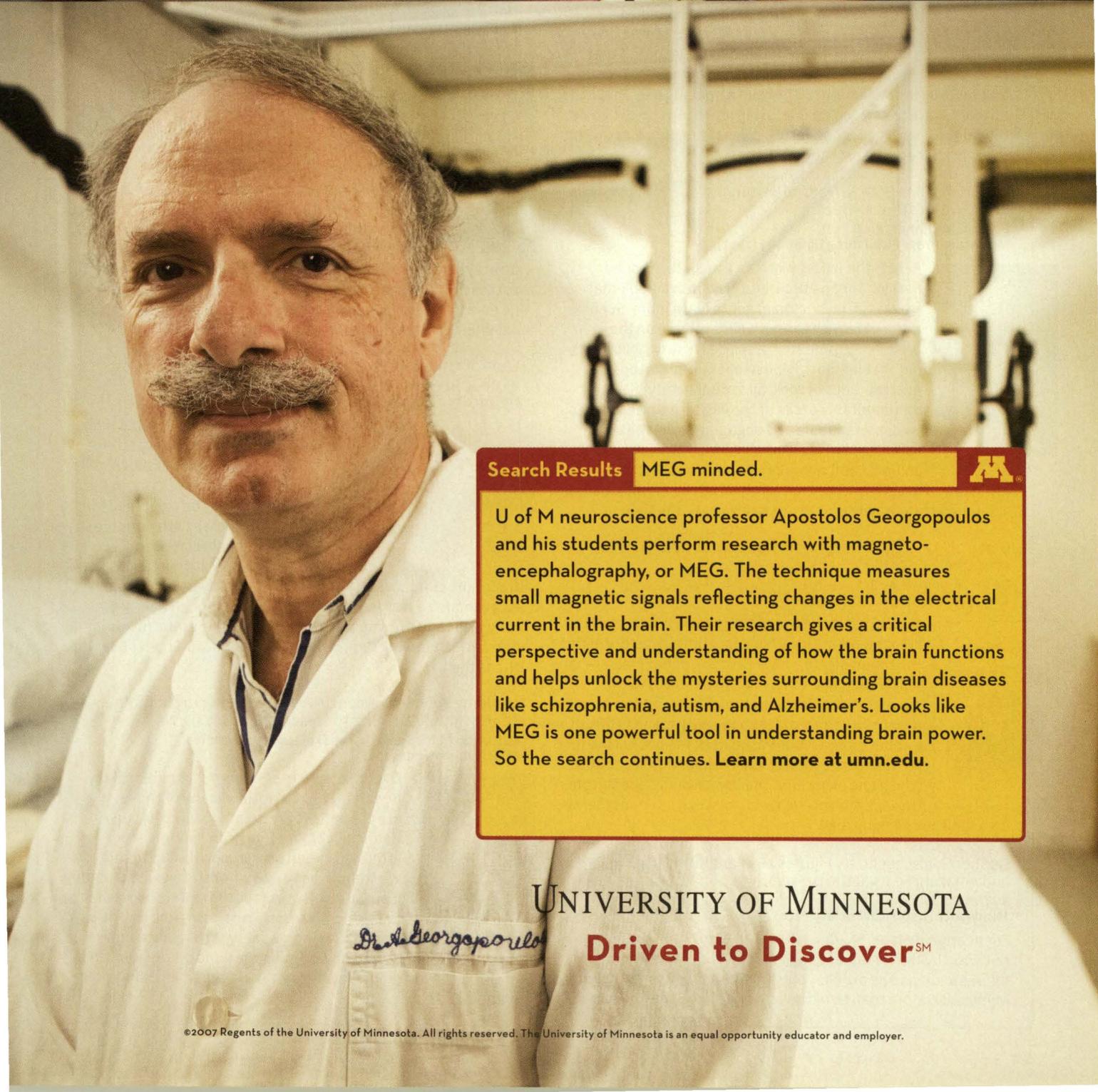
“It's important for people to see the wide range of creative impetus that exists in Native art and see Native artworks they've never experienced before,” Chapman says. “Each of these art objects can stand on its own. But what's truly wonderful about ‘Changing Hands’ is its diversity.”

“Changing Hands: Art without Reservation” runs through January 13, 2008, at the Weisman Art Museum, 333 E. River Road, on the East Bank of the Minneapolis campus. For more information, go to www.weisman.umn.edu or call 612-625-9494.

—Camille LeFevre



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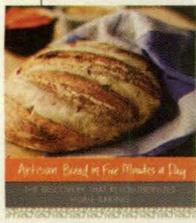
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Thomas Dunne Books/St. Martin's Press (2007)

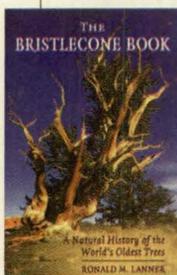


When Hertzberg, an adjunct assistant professor at the University and bread enthusiast, teamed up with François, a Culinary Institute of America-trained pastry chef, the right ingredients came together for bakers craving fast, simple, homemade bread. The pair developed an innovative recipe for refrigerator-stored dough that can be kept for up to two weeks and that will yield a variety of artisan breads that look

and taste like they came straight from a boulangerie. The authors share nearly 100 recipes using variations on the basic technique—such as for baguettes, pizzas, and pain d'epi—plus other breads and accompanying dishes.

The Bristlecone Book: A Natural History of the World's Oldest Trees

By Ronald Lanner (Ph.D. '68)
Mountain Press Publishing Company (2007)

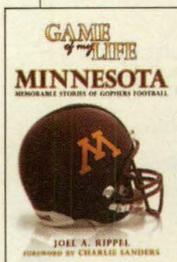


Rare is the writer who can translate his or her passion for an obscure subject into a book that leaves the layperson eager to learn more. Such is the case with Lanner's slim volume on the bristlecone pine tree, a species nearly 5,000 years old that inhabits windswept mountaintops, outcroppings of rock, and other nearly uninhabitable areas of the western United States. Told in a readable and engaging style, the book includes photographs that illustrate just how complex and remarkable the tree is. For those who

are inspired to seek out the tree for themselves, Lanner includes a detailed map showing locations of groves in the West.

Game of My Life, Minnesota: Memorable Stories of Gopher Football

By Joel Rippel (B.A. '80)
Sports Publishing L.L.C. (2007)



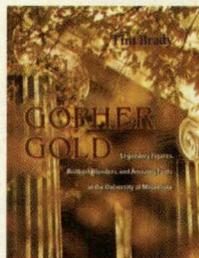
Gopher football fans will enjoy reliving some of the great moments in Minnesota gridiron history in this collection of interviews with 20 Gopher greats—19 players and one coach—from the 1940s to the present. Rippel includes a brief biographical sketch of each, plus an update on the path taken in life after Gopher football. But the heart of the book is the first-person recollection of each former Gopher about "the game of my life." The book would benefit from the inclusion of even more players, but nonetheless,

it's a fun and engaging read.

Gopher Gold: Legendary Figures, Brilliant Blunders, and Amazing Feats at the University of Minnesota

By Tim Brady
Minnesota Historical Society Press (2007)

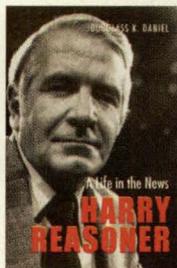
For nearly a decade, St. Paul writer Tim Brady has chronicled noteworthy University of Minnesota episodes, eras, and figures in magazine articles, most of them first appearing in *Minnesota*. More than 20 of those stories have been collected in



this volume. Included are stories about the experiences of African Americans on campus beginning in the 1880s, the University's 1962 Rose Bowl victory, the U students who rushed to fight in the Spanish-American War, the women who formed the Company Q drill team, and the alumni association's stance against a proposed bill in the legislature in the 1920s that would ban the teaching of evolution at the U.

Harry Reasoner: A Life in the News

By Douglass Daniel
University of Texas Press (2007)

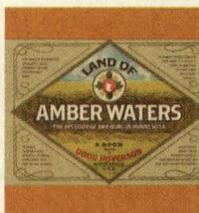


This is the first-ever biography of Reasoner (B.A. '89, honorary), the former *Minnesota Daily* drama critic who went on to become one of the most respected journalists during the golden age of network television news. A former anchor for CBS and ABC News and a founder of *60 Minutes*, Reasoner was once rated second only to Walter Cronkite in credibility. Drawing on numerous interviews, unpublished letters, memos, and other primary sources, Daniel

portrays an enigmatic man who, though well-liked, gifted, and successful, was also lazy and self-indulgent. Those qualities, he says, prevented Reasoner from reaching his full potential, despite having many accomplishments.

Land of Amber Waters: A History of Brewing in Minnesota

By Doug Hoverson (B.A. '86, M.A. '95)
University of Minnesota Press (2007)

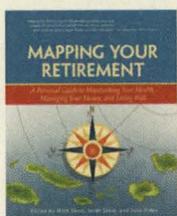


Hoverson, a certified beer judge and home brewer, begins by giving a sober account of the science (beer's four basic ingredients are water, grain, hops, and yeast) and the art (the ingredients may be combined in any variation). Illustrated with hundreds of photographs of beer-related and collectibles and historical images, his book

traces the craft back to Minnesota's territory days, through its becoming a major industry, to a description of nearly 300 breweries and brewpubs established in Minnesota, including Alexandria Brewing Company, which produced Gopher Beer in the 1930s.

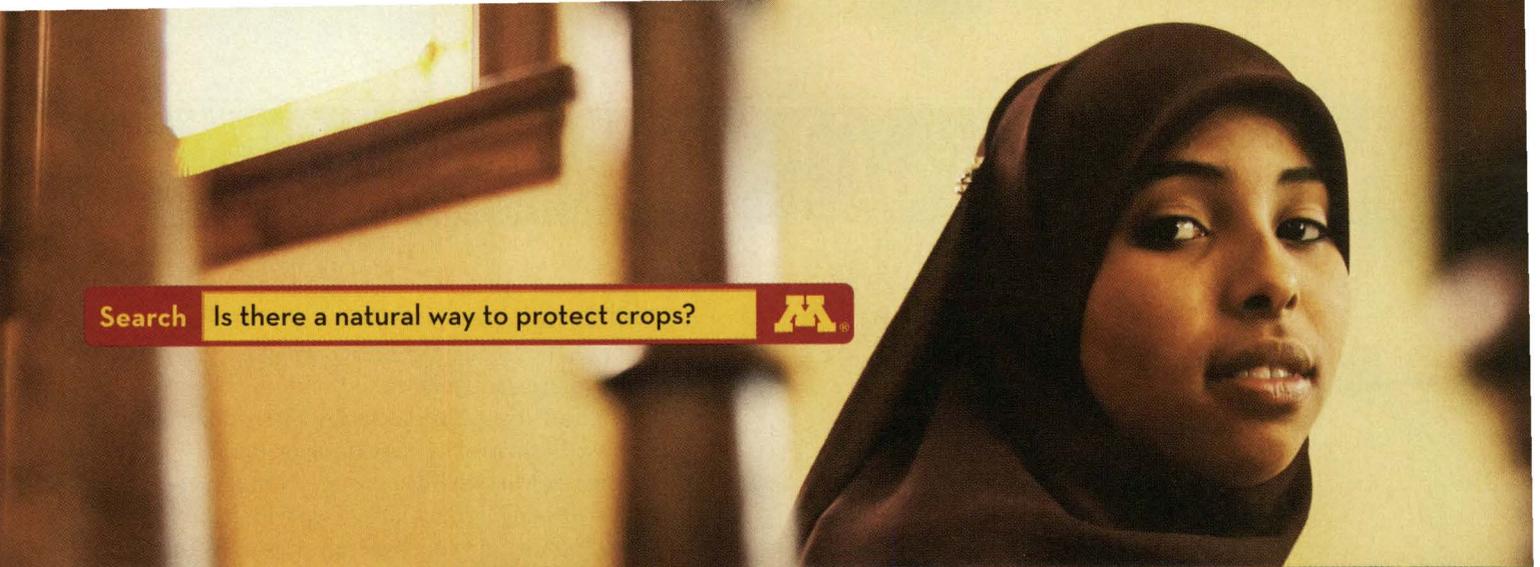
Mapping Your Retirement: A Personal Guide to Maintaining Your Health, Managing Your Money, and Living Well

Edited by Mark Skeie, Janet Skeie, and Julie Roles
MYR Publications (2007)

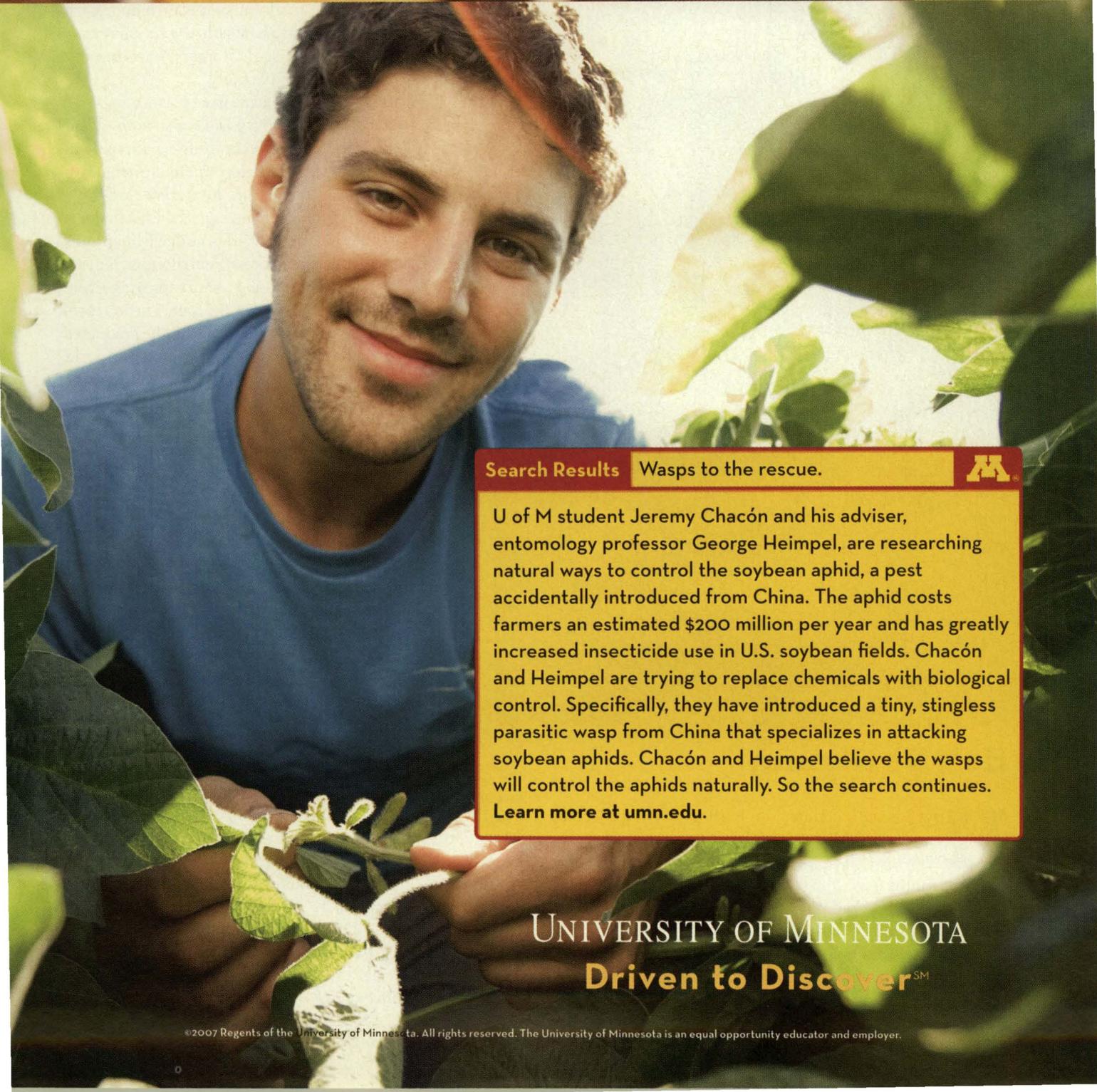


Over the next three decades, 78 million baby boomers will retire. How many of those are planning for retirement—and not just financially? More than a dozen University-affiliated experts have contributed to this workbook that takes a holistic view to planning a purposeful retirement. Chapters, worksheets, and action plans address assessing priorities

and building support circles, home safety and maintaining health, alcohol use and how to keep the mind stimulated, and, of course, investments inventory, tax management, and estate planning.



Search Is there a natural way to protect crops?



Search Results Wasps to the rescue.



U of M student Jeremy Chacón and his adviser, entomology professor George Heimpel, are researching natural ways to control the soybean aphid, a pest accidentally introduced from China. The aphid costs farmers an estimated \$200 million per year and has greatly increased insecticide use in U.S. soybean fields. Chacón and Heimpel are trying to replace chemicals with biological control. Specifically, they have introduced a tiny, stingless parasitic wasp from China that specializes in attacking soybean aphids. Chacón and Heimpel believe the wasps will control the aphids naturally. So the search continues. [Learn more at umn.edu.](http://umn.edu)

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Alumni Profile



He's No Dummy

How has ventriloquist Jim Barber (B.A. '84) become one of the most successful entertainment acts in the Midwest? His lips—predictably—are sealed.

Some might have foreseen Barber's future in ventriloquism when he picked up his first puppet at age 10. Others might have seen it shortly after that, when he started posting hand-drawn signs to telephone poles in his hometown of Rapid City, South Dakota, encouraging residents to come to his performances in his family's basement. But for Barber, the

deal was sealed when he was 13 and a family friend offered to pay him to perform at a birthday party. "I got \$3," he recalls. "And that's when I decided to start charging on a regular basis."

These days, Barber brings a half-dozen characters to life at the 642-seat Hamner-Barber Theater in Branson, Missouri. They range from a wise-cracking baby to a singing diva, all infused with frenetic energy, wry humor, and earnest enthusiasm. In addition to his almost-daily ventriloquism performances, he's appeared on the *Late Show with David Letterman* and earned Ventriloquist of the Year honors from the International Magicians Society.

Though Barber shied away from performing when he started college at a South Dakota school—deciding that architecture would be a surer path to financial stability—the lure of entertainment proved irresistible. It wasn't long before he transferred to the University of Minnesota and switched his major to speech communications. With a nudge from professor David Sleeper, an amateur ventriloquist himself, Barber got an interview—and a short-term gig—traveling with an Armed Forces USO tour. The tour took him around the United States, and after he graduated, he did another tour that took him around the world.

Along the way, he learned that ventriloquism is about a lot more than just talking heads. "Multi-tasking is the perfect word for it," he says. "I have to play myself, but I also have to play multiple puppets, switching from instant to instant to different characters and personalities," he says. "I need to be able to know the material well enough to make the switch without thinking about it, but I also need to keep up on the news and what's going on so I can ad lib."

Though ventriloquism may seem like a throwback to a simpler time, Barber says that the magical quality that allows ventriloquists to bring inanimate objects to life will always inspire awe. "Some ventriloquists tried to use high-tech, animatronic characters, but it comes down to entertaining, not technology," he says. "The people who know how to engage audiences will always have opportunities to perform."

Barber settled in Branson in 1999, where he lives with his wife and 6-year-old daughter. By day, he runs the theater that he co-owns with his performing partners, Dave and Denise Hamner. Six nights a week, he takes the stage.

It's a grueling schedule, but he wouldn't have it any other way. "I met George Burns a couple years before he passed away, and he was still performing into his 90s," he says. "I thought: what a great career. That's how I want it to be for me—to have a career that keeps building and building. And then? Then I'll check out."

—Erin Peterson

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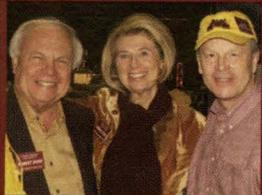
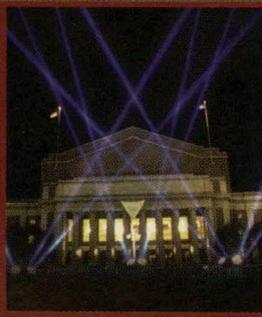
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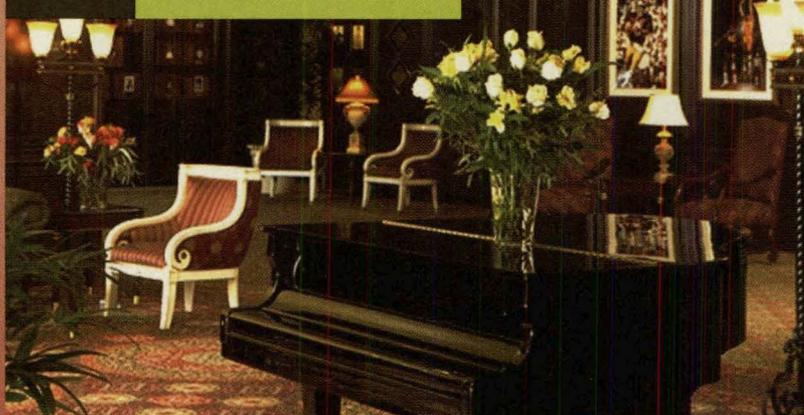
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- November 2 - Scotch Tasting
- November 7 - Wine Class with Jason Kallsen
- November 16 - Jack Aubrey Dinner
- December 8 - Ale & Cheese Pairing
- December 13 - Traditional Holiday Buffet
- January 14 - Wine & Dark Chocolate Class
- January 31 - Annual U of M Libraries Dinner
- February 14 - Sweetheart Dinner
- February 15 - Adventures on the Route du Vin
- February 29 - Leap Day Members' Party
- March 10 - Wine Class
- March 23 - Easter Brunch
- March 27 - Tapas Dinner
- April 14 - Wine Class
- April 18 - Scotch Tasting
- May 11 - Mother's Day Brunch
- May 12 - Wine Class
- May 19 - Campus Club Annual Meeting
- May 22 - 6th Annual Beer Testing

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Mind over Manners

When students began filing into the McNamara Center on an October evening, they might have been forgiven for looking warily at the salad plates and elaborately folded napkins on the tables before them. After all, they were there to improve their mealtime habits, even if they figured they'd mastered them after nearly two decades of feeding themselves.

The Etiquette Dinner, sponsored by the University of Minnesota Alumni Association, the Campus Career Services Offices, and the Career Development Network, has been held annually since 2000, attracting close to 400 students hoping to brush up on their manners. This year, Darcy Matz, an etiquette expert and vice president of Profile Resource Organization, guided students through a four-course meal and answered dozens of their most burning dining questions.

Matz says that today's fast-food culture has made it easy to overlook the finer points of formal dining. "[Students] have lived their lives in a McDonald's generation," she says. "They've eaten in cars, without utensils, and with plastic throwaways." As they begin attending networking dinners and all-day job interviews, mastering the nuances of etiquette can signal that a student will fit in well with the business culture, and may

mean the difference between a job offer and a rejection letter, Matz says. During the two-hour dinner, students learned the proper way to pass the bread basket (counterclockwise), how to eat a cherry tomato (cut it in half first), and whether or not to tell a fellow diner about the spinach caught between his or her teeth (yes). They also learned how to make small talk (find a topic that's mutually interesting and show sincerity) and the best way to say thanks after an event (drop a note in the mail within 24 hours).

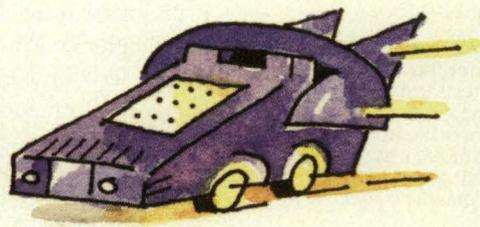
With a blend of tips and humor ("No stabbing! No shoveling!" she coached as students picked up their forks), Matz helped students navigate the tricky terrain of dining etiquette. By the end of the evening, students had more than just full stomachs—they had a full course of rules to help guide their future dining experiences. Greg Videen, a sophomore from the Carlson School of Management, says the tips, combined with a reprieve from the student meal plan, made the \$14 ticket price well worth the cost. "It was definitely a good night out," he says.

—Erin Peterson

Etiquette expert Darcy Matz (above, right) grimaced as a student volunteer demonstrated the wrong way to shake hands at the Etiquette Dinner. Matz instructed students on etiquette fundamentals, including the proper way to cut a cherry tomato—a skill that another participant (far left) was intent on mastering.

2008 Legislative Briefing

Mark your calendar now for the UMAA's annual legislative briefing, the evening of January 23. It's an opportunity to learn about the University's legislative priorities and how to help make a difference through the Legislative Network, a coalition of alumni, students, faculty, staff, and community members who are committed to educating elected officials about the importance of the University of Minnesota to the state. The network, which the UMAA created nearly 20 years ago, is an essential grassroots component of the U's legislative efforts. The briefing includes remarks from President Bob Bruininks and other key University officials and legislators. Watch for details of the January 23 briefing at www.SupportTheU.umn.edu.



PHOTOGRAPHS BY JAYME HALBRITTER; ILLUSTRATION BY ROBIN JAREAU/LAUGHING STOCK



GO PLACES

The UMAA travel program welcomes all alumni and friends of the University—and their family and friends—on our group tours.

Expedition to Antarctica

January 12–25

Amazon River Journey

February 1–10

Colonial Mexico

February 2–9

Island Life in Tahiti and French Polynesia

February 3–11

Wonders of the Galapagos Islands

February 8–16

Australia Discovery

March 12–23

Italian Favorites: Rome and Florence

March 15–23

Village Life in Holland and Belgium

April 4–12

South Africa

April 9–April 18

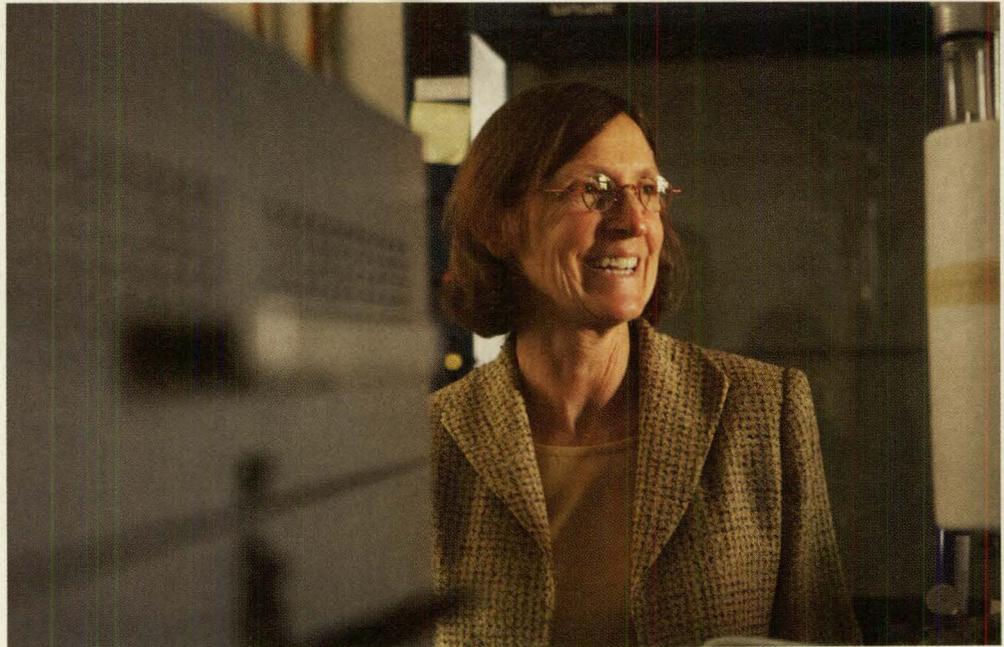
Treasures of China and Yangtze River Cruise

April 10–22

Paris

April 19–27

For more information on these and other trips, call Christine Howard at 612-625-9427 or visit www.alumni.umn.edu/travel.



Florida Minne-College

The Southwest Florida Chapter of the UMAA, in collaboration with five colleges on the Twin Cities campus, will host a day of learning on January 26, when renowned faculty from the Twin Cities campus come together in Naples for the 2008 Florida Minne-College.

The program begins with a keynote address by internationally acclaimed neuroscientist Karen Ashe of the University of Minnesota Medical School who has made breakthrough discoveries on Alzheimer's disease. Ashe is director of the N. Bud Grossman Center for Memory Research and Care, Edmund Wallace and Anne Marie Tulloch Chairs in Neurology and Neuroscience, and professor of neurology and neuroscience.

Following the keynote address, participants can choose among concurrent lectures featuring climatologist Mark Seeley from the College of Food, Agricultural and Natural Resource Sciences; Jane Davidson from the Institute of Technology; Deborah Swackhamer from the School of Public Health; and Kathleen Thomas from the College of Education and Human Development. A reception featuring remarks by President Bob Bruininks will conclude the day's events.

The Florida Minne-College takes place from 1 to 6 p.m. at the Naples Hilton Hotel, 5111 Tamiami Trail North, in Naples. For more information, call Chad Kono at 1-800-UM-ALUMS or 612-625-9183 or go to www.alumni.umn.edu/minne-college.

Jane Davidson (above), professor of mechanical engineering, is one of the presenters at the Florida Minne-College in January. She is pictured here in her lab, where she conducts research on solar energy, which will be the topic of her presentation. Deb Swackhamer (below), who is also a presenter, is a professor in the School of Public Health and director of the University's Institute on the Environment.



Maroon & Gold Ambassadors



Sara Beyer, external relations office administrator with the College of Education and Human Development, showed off her gopher call at the annual Maroon & Gold Fridays kickoff in September at the McNamara Alumni Center. The gopher call—a noisemaker popular at pepfests and sports events—was one of several prizes given to the 120 University faculty and staff who attended the event, which provided tools and tips for motivating members of the campus community to participate in Maroon & Gold Fridays by wearing the University colors every Friday. The UMAA established Maroon & Gold Fridays in 1994 as a way to encourage a sense of pride and spirit on campus.

Help Keep the U Strong

This fall, the University of Minnesota Alumni Association celebrated reaching a record 63,300 members. More than 13,000 of us are now life members—also a new record—and the UMAA is committed to expanding this important base of devoted alumni.

Becoming a life member is a way to demonstrate your pride in and support of the important work of this university as the state’s premier teaching, research, and outreach institution. I became a life member when I contributed to the building of the McNamara Alumni Center, and my connection with the U has grown stronger every year since. Just as many alumni reconnect with the U by attending athletics or performing arts events on campus, membership in the alumni association is also an important, rewarding gateway back to the University.

As a life member, I look forward to a lifetime of member benefits. In addition to the discounts, library privileges, and networking opportunities that come with membership in the alumni association, the UMAA’s exclusive benefit for life members is a discount on room rental at the McNamara Alumni Center. If you host a wedding or meetings in this state-of-the-art facility, your discount will go a long way toward the cost of your membership.

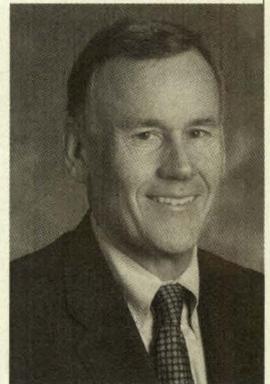
But one of the life-member benefits I appreciate most is that I don’t have to renew every year—and I know that my dues don’t go toward the cost of reminding me to renew. Instead, dues paid by life members are invested in an endowment fund that provides a stable source of support for the UMAA’s core activities, including legislative advocacy, mentoring, career development programs, and recognition of distinguished faculty and alumni.

If you’re an annual member, consider this: Based on current membership fees (\$40 a year for a single membership), after 14 years of paying annual dues, you would start paying more for your membership than you would have if you became a life member today. Whether you choose to pay the full price of life membership right away or through a payment plan over time, you ultimately save money. (A single life membership costs \$550 paid in one lump sum; \$20 a month for 29 months with an electronic funds transfer plan; or \$62.50 annually with a 10-year installment plan.)

Whether or not you plan to become a life member, the University benefits from your support. For instance, UMAA members are more engaged in the U and willing to support and advocate for the University initiatives. When our members speak up, state legislators are likely to listen. Seventy percent of our members are Minnesota residents, and nearly 13 percent of them aren’t even U of M alumni but are simply friends and advocates of the U.

The bottom line is this: The stronger the alumni association is, financially and in numbers, the more effective it can be. A stable and growing base of members is a sure way to make a statement as the University goes to the legislature seeking steady, adequate funding. Being able to point to our ranks of active, committed life members makes us stand out as a group interested in the long view of the University and the state of Minnesota, not just in a single issue in a particular year.

We’re looking for 700 alumni willing to make a lifetime commitment to the U by next summer and another 1,500 to join our ranks over the next three years. If you’re reading this, you’re probably already a UMAA member. If so, please consider taking the next step and becoming a life member. If you’re already a life member, please encourage other alumni to come forward, become life members, and help keep the UMAA and the University strong. ■



Tom LaSalle (B.A. '72)

For UMAA membership information, visit www.alumni.umn.edu or call 612-624-2323.



Don't Miss the (Show) Boat

Plan for a great evening at the special UMAA Night at the Minnesota Centennial Showboat December 7, as the University Theatre presents the hilarious holiday production *Inspecting Carol* by Daniel Sullivan and the Seattle Repertory Company. *Inspecting Carol* is a new twist on the Dickens Christmas favorite: Follow a fictional theater company as it struggles to produce its annual cash cow performance of *A Christmas Carol*.

Tickets include the play plus an exclusive UMAA members-only pre-show reception and discussion with U of M faculty about the play and the Showboat. A dessert buffet begins at 6:45 p.m., with the pre-show discussion at 7 p.m. and the performance at 8 p.m. For tickets, call 651-227-1100 and provide your UMAA member number.



New Member Benefit

UMAA members are entitled to a 20 percent discount on registration on the Strategic Leadership Insights Speaker Series, an engaging new forum for upper-management professionals sponsored by the College of Continuing Education. Each session features a nationally recognized business expert who will address key workforce trends, such as creating a successful succession management plan, followed by a moderated discussion on how to address these important issues. For more information, call 612-624-4000 or visit www.cce.umn.edu/insights.

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY

Saturday Scholars

November 10 at 8:30 a.m. at Coffman Memorial Union

DENVER CHAPTER

Gopher men's hockey v. Denver University

February 8 at 7:35 p.m. and February 9 at 7:05 p.m. at Magness Arena

LEGISLATIVE BRIEFING

January 23 at 5:30 p.m. at the McNamara Alumni Center

MENTOR CONNECTION

Maximizing the Mentor Relationship

November 15 from 5:30 to 8:30 p.m. at the McNamara Alumni Center

Social Event

November 28 from 6 to 8 p.m. at the Weisman Art Museum

Speed Networking

January 31 from 5:30 to 8 p.m. at the McNamara Alumni Center

PORTLAND CHAPTER

Annual Holiday Party

December 2 at 2 p.m., location TBA

PUGET SOUND CHAPTER

Port of Seattle Tour

November 17, time TBA, at Sea-Tac Airport

Holiday Concert

December 9 at 2 p.m. at the Seattle Symphony Hall

Seattle Art Museum visit

February 3, time TBA

SAN ANTONIO CHAPTER

River Parade

November 23, time and location TBA

SOUTH CENTRAL MINNESOTA CHAPTER

Home Energy Conservation Program

November 29 at 7 p.m. at South Central College in Mankato

Gopher Men's Hockey v. MSU-Mankato

December 2 at 5 p.m. at Midwest Wireless Civic Center

SUNCOAST CHAPTER

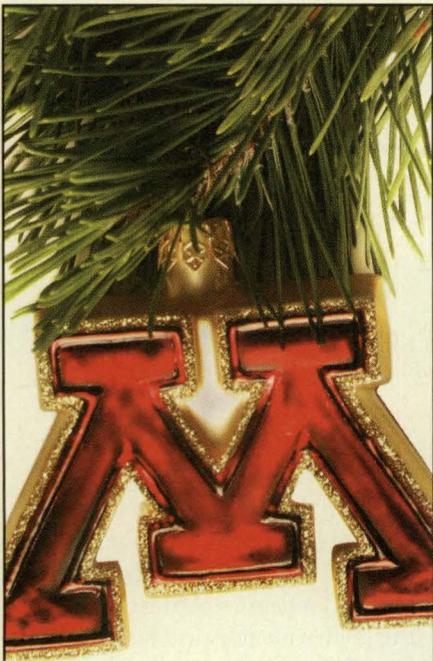
Luncheon and Tour

November 17 at 11:30 a.m. at the Bellevue Biltmore Resort and Spa in Clearwater

Holiday Luncheon

December 15 at 11:30 a.m. at Isla del Sol Country Club

For more information, visit www.alumni.umn.edu or call 612-624-2323 or 800-UM-ALUMS (800-862-5867)



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Chief Executive Officer

Lewis Gives Others a Shot at Success

Quincy Lewis (B.S. '04) celebrated his 30th birthday this past June. One month later, the former Gopher basketball star gave the University of Minnesota something to celebrate. He made a gift to fund a permanent scholarship for students of color enrolled in his major: natural resources and environmental studies in the U's College of Food, Agricultural and Natural Resource Sciences (CFANS).

Quincy Lewis was a household name in 1997. As a sophomore, he was named the CBS/Chevrolet Player of the Game in Minnesota's surprise win over UCLA in the NCAA



Margaret Sughrue Carlson and Quincy Lewis

Midwest Regional tournament, leading the Gophers to the Final Four. But this golden memory was tarnished in March 1999, when news broke about academic fraud in the Gopher men's basketball program. Quincy wasn't involved, but several of his teammates were. The NCAA stripped the U of its 1997 Big Ten title.

Quincy gave his best shot at finishing his degree, registering each quarter for two more classes than were required of student athletes.

Still, he left the U about 20 credits short of graduating to pursue his dream of playing in the NBA. He spent three seasons with the Utah Jazz and has played on pro teams in Israel, Greece, and Spain.

Keeping the promise that he made to his parents to complete his degree, Quincy returned to the Twin Cities in the off-seasons to take classes at the U. He says he'll be eternally grateful for the advice of Dorothy Anderson, a professor in the Department of Forest Resources. She encouraged Quincy to finish his last three credits by independent study while he was overseas.

While in Israel, Quincy became fascinated by Middle Eastern policies and politics regarding water and took on this topic for his final research project. He earned his undergraduate degree in natural resources in 2004, nine years after starting at the U. Now he's enrolled in a summer study master's program in sports management at the U. He's preparing for life after pro ball, entertaining dreams of coaching, being an athletics director, running a sports training camp, or leading a nonprofit organization.

Knowing that only 2 percent of Division I basketball players go on to play professionally, and that those who do often have very short careers, Quincy has always believed that education was the ticket to his future. He also believed that he should give something back to the university that did so much for him. So, on a warm day in July, Quincy's friends and colleagues gathered to witness his signing of the document to establish the Quincy L. Lewis Endowed Scholarship. All were impressed by Quincy's desire, so early in his life and career, to share his good fortune with his alma mater.

It's my hope that Quincy's story will inspire other alumni to help future generations of U students as well. Contributions of \$25,000 or more are eligible for the President's Scholarship Match program, which will double the impact of your gift, as it did Quincy's. You may make a gift to the University-wide scholarship fund or designate your contribution to a specific college or department.

For more information, call the University of Minnesota Foundation at 612-624-3333 or the Minnesota Medical Foundation at 612-625-1440, or visit www.giving.umn.edu/scholarships.

—Margaret Sughrue Carlson (Ph.D. '83)

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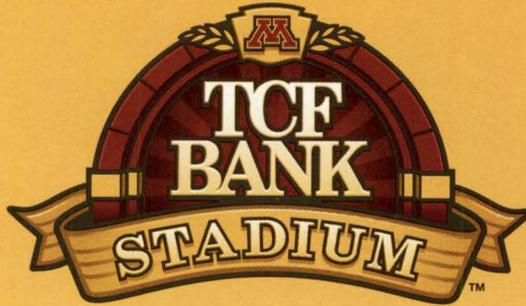
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1/12	@ PENN STATE	1 PM
1/20	MICHIGAN STATE	3 PM
1/26	@ OHIO STATE	7 PM
1/31	@ MICHIGAN	6 PM
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History in the Making



As fall begins, construction of TCF Bank Stadium moves forward. Installation of the pilings continued in October as work progresses toward the 2009 completion date.

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