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University of Minnesota Alumni Association



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FEATURES

6 **We the People**
The Preamble to the U.S. Constitution.

7 **The Constitution at 200**
By Chief Justice Warren E. Burger
Introducing the U.S. Constitution and our special section celebrating its 200th anniversary.

8 **2007: A Case Odyssey**
By Daniel A. Farber, Philip P. Frickey, and Suzanna Sherry
What cases may be before the Supreme Court twenty years from today? More of the same, say law professors Farber, Frickey, and Sherry.

14 **Cerebrate, Cerebrate**
By Paul L. Murphy
Making the Constitution work in a modern world demands some serious thought.

15 **The Constitution Abroad**
By Samuel Krislov
From format to content, the U.S. Constitution has been borrowed, adapted, and adopted by countries around the world.

16 **Constitutional Commentary in Black and White**
By Bjørn Sletto
A unique law journal, *Constitutional Commentary*, published by the University Law School, takes some relatively novel approaches to covering the law.

18 **Against All Odds**
By David Hrbacek
The University's men's basketball program is in the hands of a head coach who's broken down barriers all his life. Introducing Clem Haskins and his story.

23 **Our Town**
By Marta Fahrenz
Ortonville, Minnesota, looks at ways to revive itself, with the help of University graduate students in education.

Cover photographs by
Tom Arndt and Jeffrey Grosscup;
hand coloring by Kristin Staubit; calligraphy by Diane von Arx

COLUMNS

31 **Science: At Least Five New Ways to Spell Relief**
By Bjørn Sletto
The new drug-delivery systems search.

33 **Minnesota Alumni Association: Footing the Bill**
By Kimberly Yaman
The University's funding requests.

35 **Faculty: Starry, Starry Nights**
By Deane Morrison
Astronomy's Roberta Humphreys.

41 **Books: Bemidji Days**
By Alia Yunis
Will Weaver's *Red Earth, White Earth*.

43 **Some of Our Graduates: Stop the Presses!**
By Kimberly Yaman
A look at alumni headliners.

45 **Sports: The Cutting Edge**
By Blaise Schweitzer
Hockey cocaptain Corey Millen.

47 **The Sports Page: Movin' on Up**
By Brian Osberg
Sports highlights, inside news.

49 **Opinion: Proposition 48**
By Clarence Underwood, Jr.
Will Proposition 48 hurt minorities?

50 **Executive Director: Revolution at Hand?**
By Margaret Sughrue Carlson
Issues facing the Big Ten today.

DEPARTMENTS

26 Colleges and Schools

34 Calendar

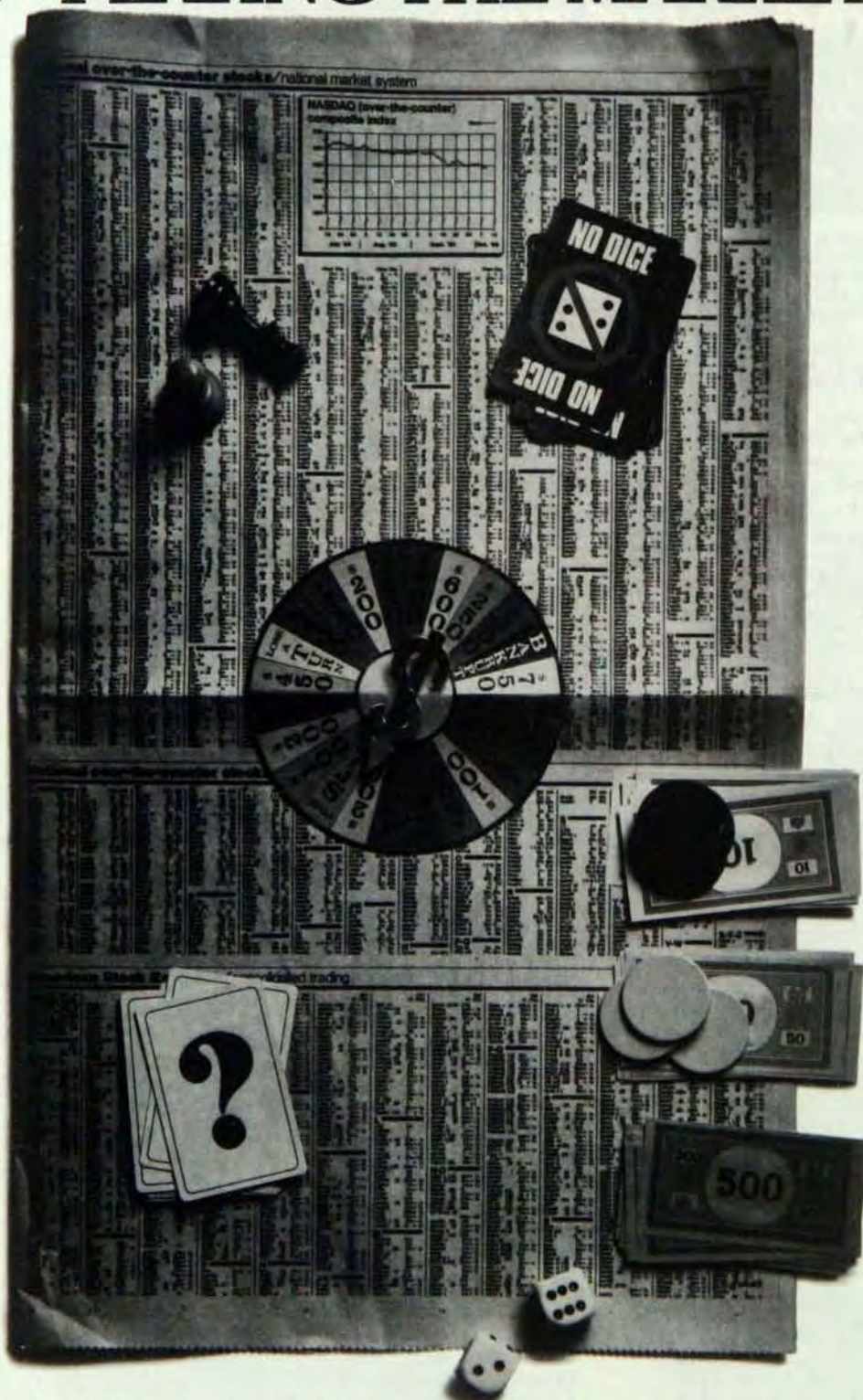
37 Travel

39 Minnesota Campaign

42 Class Notes

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Rochester, N.Y.

A federal judge ruled Tuesday that a dog does not have the right to sue an airline for \$50,000 because animals are not considered citizens.

Ari, a fifteen-year-old, blind, arthritic . . . dog had been traveling to its . . . home . . . when an oversight . . . left it circling on a Tampa, Florida, airport conveyor belt while its owners were on a plane home.

This story is about blind dogs, talking cats, apes of NIMH, and the U.S. Constitution. Let us explain.

About two years ago, we read in some obscure place that the U.S. Constitution was going to be 200 years old in 1987. We made a note of it, thinking that writing something about the occasion in *Minnesota* would be timely. Our foresightedness duly noted, we must also add that in the process we overlooked the 100th birthday of the Statue of Liberty. Just as well, we think; Liberty surely got her due. Who couldn't love her: beautiful, inspiring, majestic.

The U.S. Constitution is a different matter altogether. Rallying the nation around a written piece of paper is going to be harder. This time, fireworks, sailing ships, and celebrity patriotism won't match the occasion. The celebration of the Constitution's 200th birthday demands thought, scholarly attention, interpretation. Because you cannot celebrate it without knowing something about it, this occasion will demand a little work on everyone's part.

We started our work by rereading the Constitution. We were surprised to be reminded of its true substance: its preamble, seven articles outlining our system of governance—the courts, Congress, the president—and 26 amendments, added throughout its history to make it a workable and purposeful document for a modern world. But what to do with the Constitution in the context of the University?

With U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren E. Burger serving as chair of the Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, we had an excellent place to start. We invited Chief Justice Burger, who attended the University, to write an article. While we were waiting for his answer, he resigned from the Court to devote his full attention to the bicentennial. In spite of a hectic schedule, he agreed to write for *Minnesota*.

Next we called the Law School to find out whether the University has a unique program in constitutional law. Our naiveté became apparent when we were informed that the Constitution is to law schools as the keyboard is to a pianist: everyone has to learn it. We did discover that a unique publication, *Constitutional Commentary*, is produced by the Law School faculty and read by an elite cadre of thinkers around the country. The result is "*Constitutional Commentary in Black and White*," featuring the story of Blackie, the talking cat, and other tales.

We brainstormed (one doesn't chat idly with law professors) with professors Philip Frickey and Daniel Farber, former law clerks for Supreme Court justices Thurgood Marshall and John Paul Stevens, respectively. Their colleague Suzanna Sherry joined their efforts to anticipate what cases might be before the Supreme Court twenty years from today. The result is "2007: A Case Odyssey," featuring the apes of NIMH, artificial wombs, and the rights of the underclass.

Frickey and Farber also alerted us to the work of history professor Paul Murphy, who serves on Project 87, a coalition of historians and political scientists working to "get the Constitution's story told," and to political science professor Samuel Krislov, who is working on a project studying the Constitution's effect on other countries. Krislov's essay is on page fifteen. Murphy introduces us to constitutional "celebrating," a term you will be hearing much more of in the coming year.

"We the People" became the focus for illustrating our constitutional salute. Photographers Tom Arndt and Jeffrey Grosscup graciously agreed to help us by supplying the photographs for our cover. We knew we made the right decision: Arndt was selected as one of twelve photographers to mark Philadelphia's celebration of the bicentennial.

We know with certainty that the rest of the country will soon be following our lead and "celebrating" the Constitution. Whether they choose to celebrate with talented cats and the apes of NIMH is another matter.

Only U.S. citizens can sue, Telesca said, and the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution says a citizen is a "person born or naturalized in the United States."

Feinstock said yesterday that he was "disappointed" with the decision.

1787

1987

We the people

of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common Defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

1787
1987

THE CONSTITUTION AT

200

By Chief Justice Warren E. Burger

The editors of *Minnesota* have chosen an appropriate theme for this issue: the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution. Our great charter, as we know, was debated and drafted by delegates to the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia from May to September 1787. Thirty-nine of those delegates signed the Constitution on September 17, 1787, and it was then submitted to the states for ratification.

Too few of us have a sufficient appreciation for the vitality of the Constitution, which is evidenced by its having withstood nearly 200 years of change, including a civil war, two world wars, and 40 years of "cold war." The Constitution's vitality, of course, is the result of careful craftsmanship by those who understood the importance of a system of government sufficiently strong to meet the exigencies of the day, yet sufficiently flexible to accommodate and adapt to new political, economic, and social conditions.

Even fewer Americans know much about how we went about getting this

Constitution—and how hard it was to secure. This bicentennial era presents an opportunity for reflection on the "miracle at Philadelphia," so aptly described by the late Catherine Drinker Bowen in her book by that name, in which 55 men forged a charter of national government that was utterly unique in human history.

This issue of *Minnesota* contains articles by several distinguished authors that will undoubtedly give readers a better understanding of both the history and significance of the Constitution. I salute the editors and authors for their fine contribution to the celebration of the bicentennial, and I hope all of us will, as they have, take advantage of this occasion to give ourselves a good history and civics lesson on this marvelous document.

Warren E. Burger, chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court from 1969 to 1986, is chair of the Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution. He attended the University of Minnesota in 1926-27 and from 1931 to 1933.

1787

1987

2007

A CASE ODYSSEY



Illustrations by Susan Nees

What cases will the Supreme Court decide in 2007? Part of the answer is predictable and clear: more of the same. The major issues confronting the Court today, such as racial and sexual equality, will still be around, in one form or another, twenty years from now. After all, twenty years ago the Court had already encountered some of the major issues that make up its docket today.

We asked law professors Daniel A. Farber, Suzanna Sherry, and Philip P. Frickey to choose a case that might be before the Supreme Court in 2007.

Suzanna Sherry chose a case involving the issue of abortion, noting that the Supreme Court has heard at least one abortion case almost every term since 1973, when it first protected a woman's right to seek an abortion. That controversy, says Sherry, shows no signs of abating, and state and local governments continue to enact laws that restrict women's access to abortion. Most of the current cases are disposed of under the 1973 decision itself;

the Court has not had to face truly new issues. By the year 2007, however, Sherry predicts technological developments may raise new questions.

While many of the major issues of 1986 were prefigured in the Court's decisions in 1967, and undoubtedly the docket in 2007 will reflect the judicial opinions of 1987 in the same way, Daniel A. Farber believes the 2007 docket will contain some novelties as well. To attempt a serious prediction would be foolish, he says, because so much depends on social and political changes as well as the makeup of the Court. He gives us not a prediction but a vision of one possible new direction involving the apes of NIMH.

While some new constitutional issues will arise because of technological advances, Philip P. Frickey believes that, just as in all law, the most important constitutional decisions are fueled more by gradual societal evolution. He presents a pessimistic picture of a Supreme Court asked to reweave a tattered social fabric of the future.

By Daniel A. Farber, Suzanna Sherry, and Philip P. Frickey

CHARLES DARWIN WASHOE III v. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH

556 U.S. 1298 (2007)

On certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals
for the Fourth Circuit

By Daniel A. Farber

CHIEF JUSTICE TRIBE delivered the opinion of the Court.

Modern science has brought with it many difficult moral and legal issues. Today, for the first time, we encounter one of those issues: whether an entity other than a human being can ever be considered a person under the Constitution.

The plaintiff, Charles Darwin Washoe III, is a genetically enhanced chimpanzee. His grandparents were the subjects of genetic engineering that involved the incorporation of portions of human DNA in their genes. As a result, although in physical appearance he is indistinguishable from any other chimpanzee, his intelligence is much greater. On human IQ tests, his score is roughly 90, which is below average but higher than many members of our species. Since his birth in 2002, Washoe has been under the custody of the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). This suit was filed on his behalf by the American Association for Animal Rights, seeking a writ of habeas corpus to obtain his release from NIMH. The question before us is whether Washoe enjoys the protection of the Constitution.

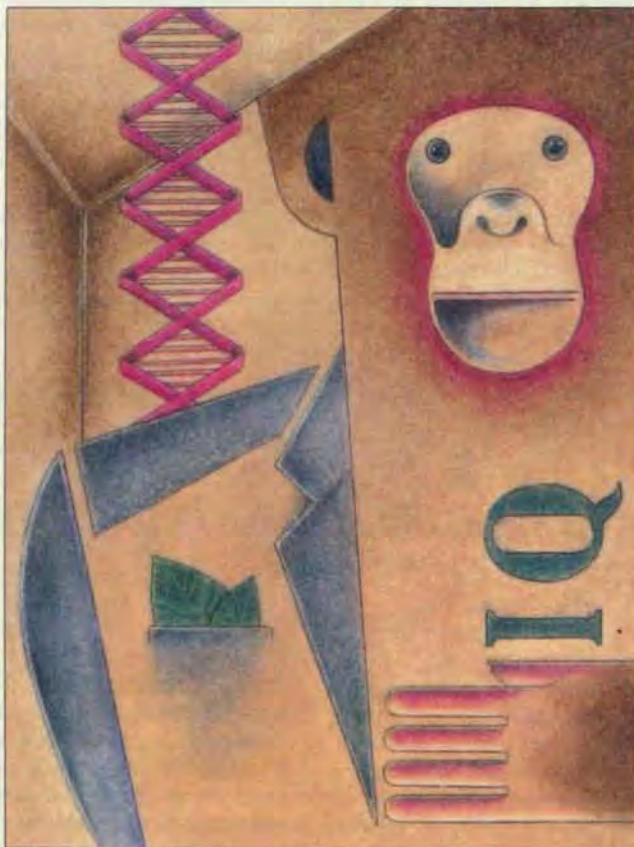
Even apart from the special circumstances of Washoe's case, we think it clear that chimpanzees are persons within the meaning of the Constitution. Thus, they enjoy the right to life, liberty, and property, unless deprived of those rights by due process.

Our conclusion is based on the following facts. First, chimpanzees differ genetically from members of homo sapiens in only a tiny percentage of their genetic sites. Second, as has now been known for some 40 years, chimpanzees have the capacity to use sign language fluently. Doubts raised on this

score in the 1980s by some scientists have long since been laid to rest. Third, observations of chimpanzees in the wild as well as in laboratory settings indicate that chimpanzees share with us a rich social life, including a full range of emotions from anger to sorrow to laughter.

True, chimpanzees are technically a separate species, but species are defined simply on the basis of viable interbreeding. The fact that a human being cannot produce viable offspring with a chimpanzee is utterly irrelevant to the issue before us. Only blind, unreasoning prejudice underlies their treatment as inferiors.

We pause to deal with a few minor points. First, apart perhaps from other apes and conceivably some marine mammals, we think it clear that no similar claim can be made for other animals. Also, we are unimpressed by the government's argument that our ruling will require granting constitutional rights to computers. We leave it to philosophers and computer scientists to debate whether such machines can think. We are confident, however, that they cannot feel pain, pleasure, or other emotions, and these we view as requirements of true personhood. Thus, we are not concerned about the problem of line drawing.



Second, the fact that chimpanzees are persons does not mean that they must be treated in an identical fashion with others. Their real biological differences may support a variety of special legal rules, but not a complete denial of the right to equal respect and concern.

Third, we are unimpressed with the argument that we must defer to the views of the framers. They were utterly lacking in our modern biological knowledge, and we are incapable of knowing what they would have believed if they had known the facts as revealed by today's science. Hence, their view of the resolution of the issue presented today is irrelevant. Today's decision is true to their deepest values; we need not also cater to what we now know to be irrational prejudices.

Much of this Court's history has been the story of a fight against prejudices based on irrelevant biological features. Today, we go one step forward in the fight against irrationality and bigotry.

The Fourth Circuit erroneously held that Washoe was not entitled to any constitutional rights. Consequently, the judgment of the Court of Appeals is reversed, and the case is remanded for further proceedings consistent with this opinion.

SO ORDERED.

JUSTICE STARR, concurring in the judgment.

I do not necessarily disagree with the majority, but I would prefer to leave the weighty issues discussed in the majority opinion to a later day. To me, the decisive fact is Washoe's unique genetic

heritage, which gives him not only the many somewhat human attributes shared by all chimpanzees but also a human level of intelligence, based on possession of some portions of human DNA. For me, this is enough to establish his right to be treated as a person.

JUSTICE SCALIA, dissenting.

I do not quarrel with the facts on which the majority relies. Nor do I dispute the ethical argument for affording Washoe some of the status normally enjoyed by human beings. Our role, however, is not to make such value judgments. It is to interpret the Constitution. I think it is clear beyond any doubt that the framers of the Constitution would not have considered any creature other than homo sapiens to be entitled to the rights created by that document. We are not empowered to contravene this clear original intent in pursuit of our own notions of fairness. This is a decision that should be left to the democratic branches of government.

JUSTICE ROBERTSON, dissenting.

The essence of humanity is not, as the majority would have it, a matter of DNA or behavioral attributes. It is the possession of a soul. No animal can possess a soul. Only a Court intent, once again, on trampling the Judeo-Christian heritage that underlies our society could reach such a bizarre and repugnant result. I dissent, knowing in this case that not only the law but also the Lord is on my side.

PENNSYLVANIA v. ELIZABETH M.

555 U.S. 676 (2007)

On certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals
for the Third Circuit

By Suzanna Sherry

CHIEF JUSTICE SCALIA delivered the opinion of the Court.

Elizabeth M. is single and pregnant. She seeks, and her doctor is willing to perform, an abortion to terminate her pregnancy. The state of Pennsylvania, however, has enacted a statute that requires any doctor who terminates a pregnancy to follow certain procedures. Elizabeth M. challenges those procedures as violative of the right to privacy—which, we held in *Roe v. Wade* (1973), encompasses a woman's decision whether to terminate her pregnancy by abortion. We must here decide whether the Pennsylvania statute is constitutional.

Under the Pennsylvania law, any doctor performing an abortion must follow three steps. The doctor must remove the fetus from the woman's womb without killing it, unless doing so would endanger the life or health of the woman. The

doctor must then place the fetus in an artificial womb and allow it to incubate to term. Finally, within 24 hours of performing the abortion, the doctor must notify the relevant state agency that a child is available for adoption and provide an estimated date on which the child will be ready to leave the artificial womb. The same law provides that an abortion automatically terminates the woman's parental rights in the fetus, so that it is available for adoption, and provides criminal penalties for violation of any aforesaid provision.

Elizabeth M. argues that the law is unconstitutional because it prohibits a pregnant woman from disposing of her fetus as she wishes. She thus contends that a woman's constitutional right to abortion encompasses the right to terminate both her pregnancy and the life of the fetus. When we decided *Roe v. Wade* in 1973, this question did not arise, since terminating the pregnancy automati-

cally terminated the fetus. When the artificial womb was perfected in 2001, however, terminating a pregnancy without killing the fetus became possible, and the two questions became different. We must decide the exact contours of a woman's reproductive rights.

In *Roe* we did not decide whether the fetus is a person, nor do we need to do so now. We need only decide if this statute conflicts with the woman's right to choose whether to bear or beget a child. We hold that a woman has no constitutionally protected interest in the death of a fetus. The right to decide whether to have children is adequately protected by allowing a woman to terminate her pregnancy and thus to terminate her physical and legal obligations to the potential child. She does not also need to prevent that child from being born at all.

Elizabeth M. argues that merely knowing that a child of hers is alive (and ultimately living with adoptive parents) is psychologically traumatic, and that women will be deterred from having abortions if they must suffer this trauma. We recognize that the trauma exists and can be devastating, as studies of mothers who have given up their children for adoption show. We also recognize that this may deter some women from having abortions. But the right described in *Roe* is designed to give women control over their own bodies, not to protect them from all consequences of the choices they make. The father of an unborn child cannot force a woman to have an abortion, although he may suffer the same trauma of knowing he has a child, because the woman's right to privacy outweighs the man's injury. Similarly, the state's interest in protecting potential life outweighs Elizabeth M.'s injury in this case.

Since the Third Circuit erroneously held that the Pennsylvania statute violates the Constitution, the decision of that court is reversed.

REVERSED

JUSTICE ROBERTSON, concurring.

The artificial womb is an abomination and a

transgression of the laws of God and nature. I am therefore opposed to the majority's approach to this case, as it is based entirely on the existence of this contraption of the devil. I would instead reverse *Roe v. Wade* and hold that an unborn child has the same rights as any other human being. The mother has no more right to kill her unborn baby than she does to kill her eight-year-old child.

JUSTICE O'CONNOR, dissenting in part.

I would join the majority in upholding most of the Pennsylvania statute. However, that portion of the statute that allows the state to terminate a

woman's parental rights if she undergoes an abortion is an unconstitutional infringement of the woman's right to choose. If a woman regrets having an abortion and wishes to raise the child when it is "born," the state can have no interest in preventing her from doing so. Just as we have always allowed a new mother a short period of time in which to change her mind about giving a child up for adoption, we should allow a woman who has an abortion time to decide whether she really wants to give up her child after it is "born." I would strike down the part of the statute that permanently terminates her parental

rights and instead require that these cases be governed by Pennsylvania's adoption statutes. Her rights should be permanently terminated after the child's "birth" in exactly the same way that a mother gives her child up for adoption.

JUSTICE TRIBE, dissenting.

The majority's analogy to fathers is fatally flawed, and the case is therefore wrongly decided. A man cannot force a woman to have an abortion, even though allowing her to bear the child may cause him some injury, because the woman's rights outweigh his. In this case, however, there are no competing rights. The state's interest in protecting potential life is not compelling until the third trimester, as we held in *Roe v. Wade*. This statute is merely another example of a legislature trying to subvert our decision in *Roe* by deterring women from having abortions. I respectfully dissent.



ADAMS v. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

556 U.S. 1184 (2007)

On certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals
for the Eleventh Circuit

By Philip P. Frickey

JUSTICE EASTERBORK delivered the opinion of the Court.

Today we revisit issues last seriously addressed by this Court almost 40 years ago. Petitioner asks us to overrule a long-standing precedent and create a federal constitutional right to "minimum necessary protection" against economic deprivations. This we cannot do.

Petitioner, a 53-year-old resident of Birmingham, Alabama, is unemployed. He last worked full-time in 2003, as a custodian. As a younger man, petitioner was a steelworker, but since the steel industry left Birmingham he has been unable to find employment with equivalent wages. He has worked at part-time, low-paying jobs sporadically for the past four years.

Based on the evidence before it, the district court found that, although petitioner has diligently sought full-time, remunerative employment, he has also no reasonable hope of ever again earning sufficient wages to support his family above the poverty level calculated by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

The district court's findings, which are not challenged on appeal, paint a pathetic vision of the collapse of the local economy. As the district court put it, "By 1997 heavy industry was wiped out in Birmingham, and insufficient service sector jobs have arisen to relieve unemployment there. In addition, many of the new jobs have been of the high-paying, highly skilled white-collar variety, jobs for which

petitioner does not qualify and cannot feasibly be trained considering his age and the inadequate adult retraining programs available."

The district court also found that the public assistance available to petitioner and his family under the Alabama welfare system not only failed to lift the family over the federal poverty line but also was insufficient to provide the family enough

money to meet basic nutritional needs and other necessities. Nonetheless, the district court rejected petitioner's argument that a federal constitutional right to "minimum protection" was violated in these circumstances. The court expressed great sympathy for petitioner and the millions of other Americans in similar circumstances but held that it was foreclosed from providing any relief by decisions of this Court. The Court of Appeals affirmed.

We are compelled to agree with the lower courts. Our decisions in *San Antonio Independent School District v. Rodriguez* (1973), *James v. Valtierra* (1971), and *Dan-*

tridge v. Williams (1970) make it clear that there is no federal constitutional right to minimum protection from economic hardship. To deviate from this clear and long-standing constitutional path would be an abrupt, unpredictable, and chaotic change of direction, to say the least.

Petitioner would find the right he seeks in either the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment—which provides that no state "shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due



process of law"—or the equal protection clause of the same amendment, which states that no state may "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of laws." Neither constitutional provision is apposite. The former is a protection of *procedural*, not substantive, rights; and in any event, the state here is not depriving petitioner of anything he already has. The latter simply requires that similar people be treated similarly. No claim is made that the Alabama welfare system is less generous to plaintiff than it is to other similar individuals. In addition, it is obvious that the nineteenth-century drafters of the Fourteenth Amendment did not intend to replace the American socioeconomic system with a welfare state.

It is for Congress and the state legislatures, and not this Court, to find methods to relieve economic hardship. Judicial intrusion into the legislative domain on no firmer basis than is presented here would be well beyond the appropriate role for unelected judges. We are not a super-legislature.

We do not share the dissent's cynical view of the possibilities of legislative solutions to current economic problems. But even if we did, we would stay our hand in this case. As the great twentieth-century judge Learned Hand wrote: "This much I think I do know: that a society so riven that the spirit of moderation is gone, no court *can* save; that a society where that spirit flourishes, no court *need* save; that in a society which evades its responsibility by thrusting upon the courts the nurture of that spirit, that spirit in the end will perish."

AFFIRMED.

JUSTICE MICHELSON, dissenting.

In this case, the facts, and the history surrounding them, are much more probative than abstract constitutional theory. America no longer is the "middle-class society" it was during earlier portions of the twentieth century. Beginning in the 1980s, both the upper and lower classes grew rather dramatically at the expense of the middle class; indeed, by the peak of the Second Great Depression in 1996, the lower class had grown 59 percent in fifteen years. The collapse of the industrial sector of the economy has created a three-class society: a relatively large upper class employed in the service sector of the economy, the remainder of the middle class, and a substantial "underclass" in which individuals, if employed at all, provide cheap labor in the service sector or work in manufacturing the few products still made in America.

Much of the blame for this economic catastrophe lies with Congress and the state legislatures. Scholars in the field of "public choice" have long contended that American legislatures systematically produce economically biased legislation—in effect, that powerful, economically dominant groups "buy" legislation specially benefiting them in return for favors (e.g., campaign contributions) sought by legislators. Although public choice is a respected

discipline—indeed, in 1986 one of its founding fathers received the Nobel Prize in economics—the legislatures and the interest groups that dominate them have taken little heed of these warnings. Taxpayers have paid dearly in the process. For example, both federal tax revenues and the federal deficit have grown at astronomical rates since the 1980s. Both will continue to do so as long as pork-barrel legislation is one device whereby the average taxpayer pays for the benefits specially accruing to legislators and more powerful constituents.

All the while, Congress and the state legislatures have failed to provide even minimum protection to the massive underclass. Public choice again explains why: the poor cannot effectively organize for political advantage. They lack the economic resources to do so, and because any new legislative benefits would fall to the poor generally rather than to specific, insular subgroups, little incentive exists for any individual to attempt to influence the legislature. In short, the "free rider" phenomenon has ridden the poor out of the American economy on a rail.

As a judge sworn to uphold the constitutional requirements of due process and equal protection, I cannot allow such systematic economic discrimination to continue. The majority's narrow-minded, abstract view of the equal protection clause is reminiscent of Anatole France's comment that the "law, in its majestic equality, forbids the rich as well as the poor to sleep under bridges, to beg in the streets, and to steal bread." In these troubled times, we must change our focus from abstract equality to comparative inequality. We must also reject crabbed notions about due process having nothing to do with substantive, as opposed to procedural, rights. I would hold that the Fourteenth Amendment compels a state to provide the minimum protection to its citizens necessary to prevent severe economic deprivations.

Daniel A. Farber, Suzanna Sherry, and Philip P. Frickey are professors in the Law School. Farber obtained his law degree from the University of Illinois in 1975. He has taught constitutional law at the University since 1981 and is coeditor of Constitutional Commentary, a Law School publication. Before entering teaching, he served as a law clerk to Justice John Paul Stevens. Sherry obtained her law degree from the University of Chicago in 1979. She has taught constitutional law at the University of Minnesota since 1982 and this year is teaching a summer seminar on the drafting and ratification of the U.S. Constitution. Before entering teaching, she worked at Miller Cassidy Larroca & Lewin, a private law firm in Washington, D.C. Frickey received his law degree from the University of Michigan in 1978. He has taught constitutional law and legislation at the University of Minnesota since 1983 and served as a clerk to Justice Thurgood Marshall in 1979 and 1980.

CEREBRATE, CEREBRATE

The constitutional bicentennial is upon us, and commissions and task forces are being put in place for a celebration. Yet some of us who have spent our careers living with that remarkable document are apprehensive at much of what we are seeing. Blind and uninformed veneration and excessive national chauvinism are not what our founding fathers need from us—a fact they themselves made clear. That succeeding generations comprehend the meaning and purpose of their work and “adapt the constitutional structure to the various crises of human affairs” was their concern. Possibly, then, we should be exploring how well the Constitution has worked over the last 200 years to understand not only its strengths but also its weaknesses and how it might be made to serve us for another century.

In this respect, we need to accept that the document has a mixed history. As a framework for activating representative government and for achieving the goals of its preamble, it has worked well sometimes and poorly at others. It has worked, for example, far better for males than females, far better for the rich than for the poor, far better for whites than for blacks or Indians. It has worked far better in times of stability and placidity than in times of national crisis.

As responsible citizens, we should also be aware that in one sense we have had a number of constitutions, and we should decide which one we wish to celebrate. One scholar, New York attorney Howard Meyer, has argued that the original Constitution was a failure. Even with the Bill of Rights added, it did not deliver liberty and justice for all. It denied rights to racial minorities, to women, to political and religious dissenters, to immigrants. Further, its ambiguity and lack of compromising mechanisms led to the Civil War. It thus completely failed in protecting domestic tranquility—one of the promises of the preamble. Meyer also suggests that the Constitution we should celebrate is the Constitution with the addition of the

By Paul L. Murphy

Fourteenth Amendment, which eventually created the potential for solving the problems that the original Constitution had failed to address. He also asserts that it was only in the days of the Warren Court that the Constitution became what the founders had in mind.

Should we celebrate the original document of the founders, or should we celebrate the Constitution of our own times? It is, after all, a Constitution that has led in the twentieth century to governmental intervention into practically every aspect of our lives, an intrusion that has led current conservative leaders planning the federal bicentennial celebration to suggest that we should really be studying primarily the intent of its original framers.

But I think we must ask other questions. What results do we expect? Are we trying to stimulate new respect for the document? To salvage a highly endangered constitutional system? Is it an occasion, as some are suggesting, to write a totally new Constitution, one that will be better adapted to serve the 21st-century world we will soon bequeath to our children? Or is it an occasion to remove from current constitutional practice what some members of the Right are calling “constitutionally suspect additions,” which the Supreme Court has added to that document in recent years?

These are serious questions.

We should understand that constitutionalism is not solely an American invention but is as ancient as the Greeks. As such, its American version is designed to serve American needs. That version can best be explained as a commitment to limited government and the rule of law. It says that our government exists only to serve specific ends and properly functions only according to specific rules. Above all, our constitutionalism places limits on power and sets forth designated processes to assure those limits. Therefore, the hallmark of American constitutionalism is reliance upon formal rules and limitations.

In America, those limitations are tied clearly to popular sovereignty. A modern constitution is expected not only to define

society's political institutions and establish standards for evaluating those institutions but also to reflect the popular will—the consent of the governed. Thus, today's Constitution captures something of the force of tradition and benefits from historical experience; in this way, current challenges can be dealt with through appropriate rules of law. Clearly, citizen participation is absolutely central if modern constitutionalism is to prevail.

The Constitution, then, is a set of sensible general rules for achieving national values and principles—the ones we repeat in saluting the flag “with liberty and justice for all” or in singing “America, sweet land of liberty.”

Most modern nations today have constitutions, including the Soviet Union and South Africa. But constitutions work only if people want them to, and healthy ones work only the way people want them to.

Judge Learned Hand gave an interesting and famous brief speech during World War II. He was talking to a New York City noonday crowd during the height of the war, when we were struggling to defeat Hitler and the Axis powers and to preserve a much-endangered Western democracy. Hand said: “Liberty lies in the hearts of men and women. When it *dies* there, no constitution, no law, no court can save it. No constitution, no law, no court can even do much to help it. But when it *lies* there, it needs no constitution, no law, no court to save it.”

Thomas Reed Powell, who taught constitutional law at the Harvard Law School for many years, made the same point by focusing on what happens when the spirit of liberty flickers out. Writing after World War I, when the government, in the name of national security, had practically eliminated free speech and press for the wartime period, Powell said: “Nine men in Washington cannot hold a nation to ideas it is determined to betray.”

Both of these men were saying that constitutionalism is a state of mind, an attitude. And it is the rejuvenation of that attitude that we need and that I, for one, hope the bicentennial era can serve to nourish and revitalize.

The Constitution deserves more than

Continued on page 30

THE CONSTITUTION ABROAD

By Samuel Krislov

Exaggerating the influence of the American Constitution is difficult—but by no means impossible.

The extent of that influence is immense. The notion of a government agreed upon by "We the people," rather than divinely ordained or granted by grace from a ruler or contracted between members of a ruling stratum, was itself basic. The concept that a society could self-consciously craft its institutions, choosing the way it was to be governed, rather than have it evolve by nature, was no less than a daring break with past thinking.

Institutions and concepts created by the Constitution in such a society—presidential government, federalism, judicial review, secular government, due process—have had enormous influence, too.

Presidential government was a pattern that was partly accidental and partly intentional—in anticipation that the "uncrowned King," George Washington, evolutionary, would occupy the office. It has had detractors, admirers, and imitators such as de Gaulle. It has also influenced the contemporary role of prime ministers in most systems.

The implementation of federalism was and remains an example of how societies that are diverse and complex avoid political friction by adroit localization of some issues while permitting national control of others. To this day, Roscoe Pound's generalization of a half century ago remains valid: that no country of continental size has proved governable except as a federal state or an autocracy.

Unlike presidential authority and federalism, judicial review is not specified in the Constitution. Even so, it has evolved as a characteristic, and perhaps the most controversial, part of the constitutional order. Chief Justice Marshall in the *Marbury* case asserted that the very idea of a written constitution, the wording of the supremacy clause, and the Judiciary Act of 1789—as well as the oath judges take to uphold the Constitution—all combine to "prove" the intention that judges can

declare laws and acts of the other branches void because they conflict with the document. Although this practice has clearly prevailed, Marshall's justification has never convinced all American legalists, not to mention those abroad. Nineteenth-century European thinkers were particularly critical of "government by the Judiciary." In their view, democracy was stultified and betrayed by the control of elderly, elite, nonrepresentative word-mongers who could inject their social predilections and policy preferences into constitutional doctrine. However, the Hitlerian interlude increased concern to strengthen freedoms by giving judges power to prevent executive abuse.

Two more characteristic concepts have evolved with even less constitutional clarity. One is the idea of secular government—"the separation of church and state." Though some South American countries, the Netherlands, and Turkey have also secularized, most Western countries, such as Great Britain, retain greater links between religion and state than the United States. Our example remains a powerful one, particularly in avoiding possible antagonism of government to religion, as has occurred in revolutionary Mexico or in Marxist countries.

Another patterned evolutionary development has been the "due process" emphasis of the past 50 years. Procedure and opportunity to plead one's case has been elaborated, not just in criminal proceedings but wherever governmental decisions affect individual rights. Again, European scholars and judges, particularly the English, have criticized and even mocked our predilection for procedural nicety at the expense of the "true" or "best" decision. Recent years, however, have witnessed a growing minority abroad expressing respect for and even envy of these safeguards.

Given all of this, bearing in mind some sharp limits of American influence and originality is also important. The Constitution is itself a culmination of ideas that were part of Western civilization and thinking, ideals and practices that contin-

ued independently in their original settings. American experts such as Carl Friedrich and James Pollock, for example, exaggerated their roles in fashioning West Germany's constitution, particularly the federal component, ignoring the essential federalism of not only the Weimar Republic but even that of Germany under the Kaiser. Neither the ideals nor the tradition of personal freedom is exclusively American in origin.

American influence, however, has also been indirect. French constitutions have been unmistakably influenced by the American Constitution and, in turn, have been models for others.

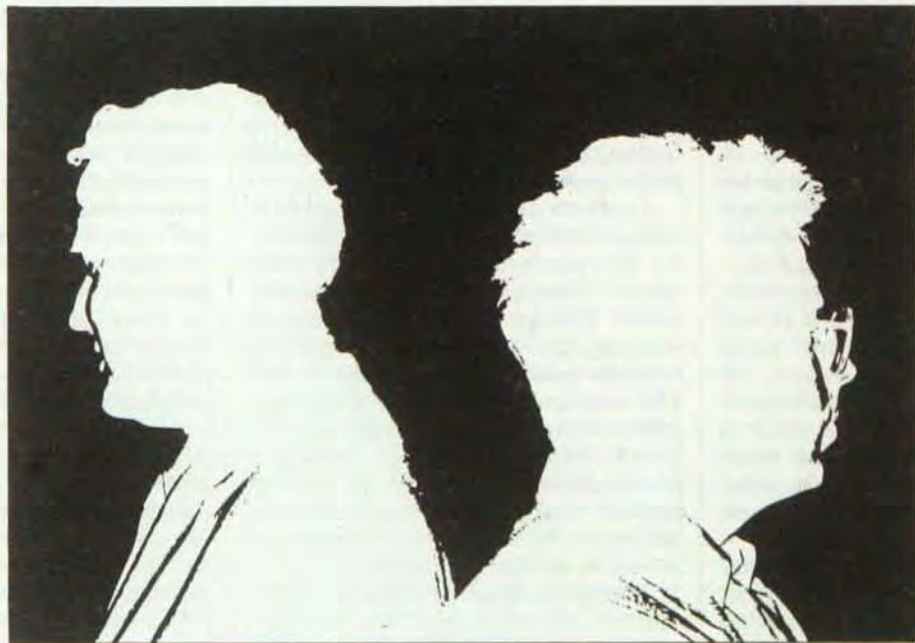
Finally, American institutions themselves are continually shaped by knowledge of other systems. The current administrative structure of the presidency draws heavily upon British experience in two wars and reflects the experience of other systems. The rise of the due process state at the federal level involved borrowing many civil law practices that enhance the fact-finding capacity and enforcement powers of the courts. In short, the flow of influence is two-way.

The most obvious form of American influence has been in the superficial structure of constitutions. Of the constitutions promulgated since 1789, virtually all follow the rough pattern of assigning powers to the various branches of government preceded by an explanatory preamble, followed by statements of individual rights. The order and mode of constitutional provisions—legislative, executive, judicial—are nearly identical to ours; but a substantial number of systems deal with individual rights in other documents. The actual distribution of power allocated also varies enormously, as does the degree to which the constitutional instrument is obeyed. All too often it is simply a façade-making, arbitrary rule.

Clear ebbs and flows have occurred in American influence on constitutions. The early nineteenth century saw a clear rise in imitative constitutions with each revolutionary wave of the 1830s and 1840s. During the late nineteenth century, on the other hand, American pluralistic democracy was rejected and the legal restraints for what

Continued on page 30.

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMENTARY IN *Black & White*



STEVE HOBBS

The partnership between Blackie ("the Talking Cat") and the Mileses

began somewhat auspiciously in a South Carolina rooming house. According to the deposition of Charles Miles: "Well, a girl came around with a box of kittens, and she asked us did we want one. I said no, that we did not want one. As I was walking away from the box of kittens, a voice spoke to me and said: 'Take the black kitten.' I took the black kitten, knowing nothing unusual or nothing else strange about the black kitten. . . ."

"Blackie was talking when he was six months old, but I could not prove it then. It took me altogether a year and a half before I had him talking real plain where you could understand him."

(Constitutional Commentary, Vol. 2, No. 1, editorial)

By Bjorn Sletto

The world of talking cats is far from the world of law journals.

Ordinary law journals, that is.

But *Constitutional Commentary*, a unique quarterly academic journal published by the University Law School, dares to be different. Beyond the traditional cover and the solid journal format reign unorthodoxy and academia, humor and seriousness, pragmatism and theory. The journal contains news about talking cats and other humorous articles—unheard of in typical law journals—as well as ground-breaking articles about constitutional law issues.

The journal's uniqueness is by no means an accident. Coeditors Daniel

Farber and David Bryden strive to be different.

"David Bryden and I were sitting one day talking and complaining about student law reviews—which is something that law professors do," Farber recalls. "We were saying, 'Instead of complaining about it, why don't we do something about it?' I had seen some budget figures for other law reviews, so I had an idea of costs. They were actually less expensive than I thought. So I said, 'Why don't we go to the Law School to get the money and get it started?'"

Farber and Bryden did their research and put together a serious proposal, which included printing costs, number of pages, frequency of publication, and the

funding needed. They met with school administrators, and Law School Dean Robert Stein approved the idea. The school was to cover the production expenses, pay for a few students to help with proofreading and checking citations, and allow the coeditors to use some of the school's office staff. The editors would not be paid for their work, nor would they get teaching credit.

Now the real work started. The fledgling editors had to show that their proposal had some substance, that the journal wouldn't end up in the overfilled graveyard of publishers.

The prospects seemed meager. Neither editor had much publishing experience, their backgrounds limited to having been student editors of law journals. Long nights were here to stay.

"We had some problems getting off the ground," Farber admits. "We had to find a printer [who knew about journal printing]. We had to design a brochure [and neither of them had design experience]. But we spent the most time on what the cover should look like. We looked in Wilson Library at 50 to 100 different journal covers to see which one we liked. The problem was that I liked a lot of them and my coeditor liked a lot of them, but almost none of them were the same. We had very different tastes.

"The problem was partly that we wanted something that still looked dignified and scholarly and not so stuffy and pompous—something informal but not too informal."

The coeditors then set out to compile a mailing list of approximately 10,000 former University law students and law professors, libraries, law schools, historians, and political scientists all over the country—the target for a mass mailing of newly created brochures. The response to the call for subscribers was smaller than the editors had expected (500) but was sufficient to allow them to start working on the first issue.

The next problem was to find writers. Most professors didn't seem willing to contribute to a journal that existed only in two law professors' minds. However, a few interested scholars responded positively to the brochure mailing, and the coeditors persuaded some of their colleagues and professors in other University departments to join the early ranks of *Constitutional Commentary* contributors. Again, the number of supporters wasn't

staggering, but it was sufficient.

After a few more months of hard labor—and, at times, endless aggravation—Volume 1, Number 1 was finally born in the winter of 1983.

Since those early days, the journal hasn't made another campaign for subscribers. A trickle of additions to the mailing list has brought the number of subscribers up to 600, and the number of contributors has increased steadily as the journal has become better established. But even though the number of people involved with the journal as either subscribers or contributors has remained small, the quality of those individuals remains high.

Subscribers include all the law libraries in the country, scientists, lawyers, and columnists, including George Will. The CIA is also a subscriber, Farber adds, and muses, "I don't know if they subscribe because they think the journal is interesting or if they want to keep track of us."

Contributors include Chief Justice William Rehnquist and a number of well-known scholars from around the country. One of the journal's articles was reprinted in the *New Republic*, and other articles have been cited in large legal publications.

Constitutional Commentary is different from other law journals on more counts than just the inclusion of some humorous articles. According to Farber, its articles are shorter and more readable than the more involved articles in typical law journals, and they often concentrate on concrete, timely issues rather than on the philosophical discussions often taking place in other academic publications.

"Law professors, like any other group, are prone to fads," says Farber. "But we try to provide a balanced presentation and feature things that we think are sensible. Much of what law reviews have published have been very abstract things, but there are some very concrete, timely legal issues that we think deserve some attention, too." Some of the issues discussed in the journal articles have included feminism and pornography, the balanced budget amendment—seen from an economist's point of view—Justice Rehnquist's article about presidential appointments to the Supreme Court, and the latest science research results on national poverty.

John Nowak, law professor at the University of Illinois-Champaign, and an early contributor and avid subscriber, agrees with Farber that *Constitutional Commentary* is a law journal apart from

the rest. "If you look at the types of articles and the diverse background of the professors who publish their articles in the journal, you realize immediately that this is a journal with an interdisciplinary appeal," says Nowak.

"But it is different from other law journals in many other respects as well. It is faculty edited, which is rare for law journals around the country. A number of law schools, however, have started following the *Constitutional Commentary* format and have introduced more faculty editing.

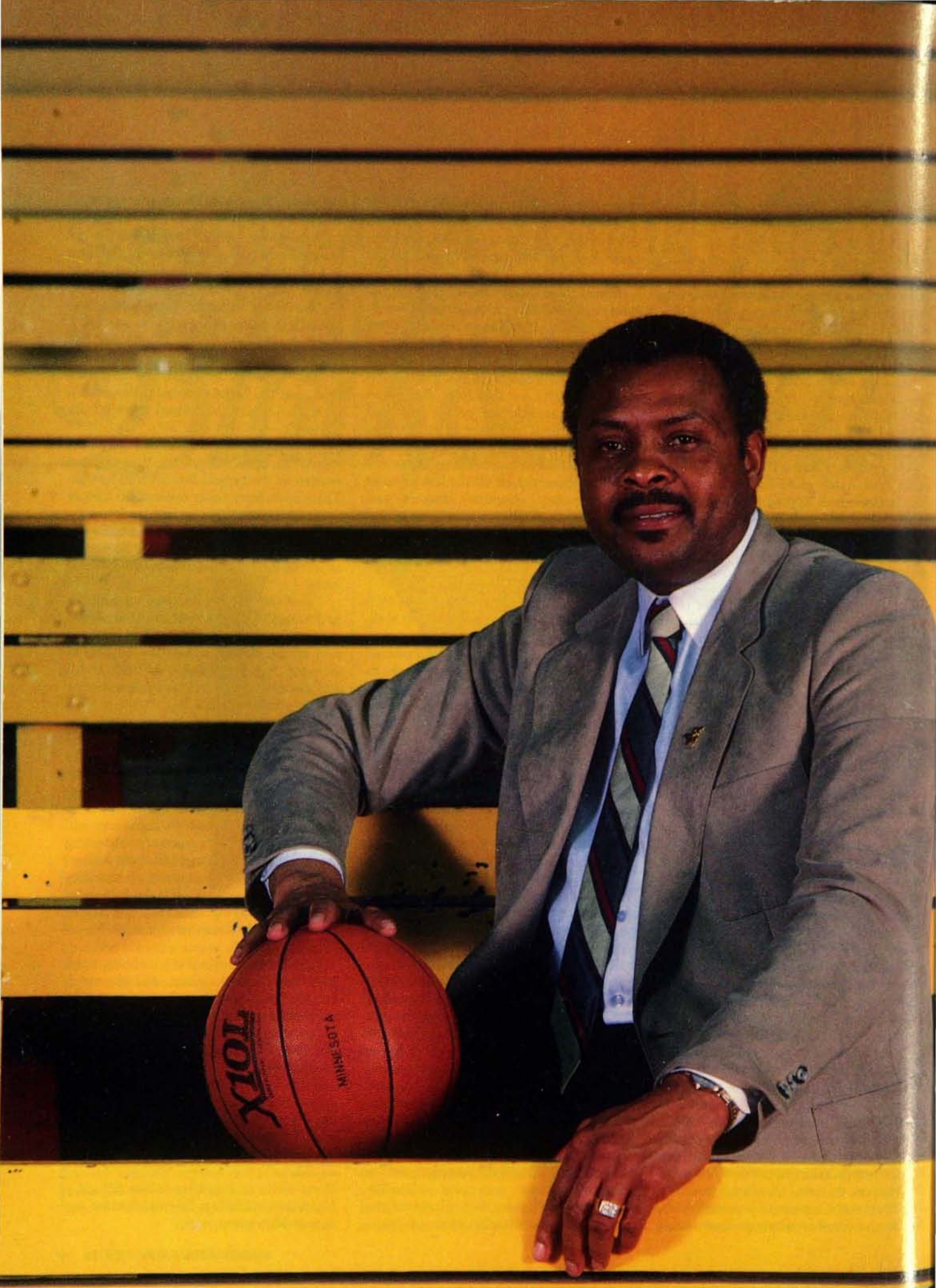
"Secondly," Nowak continues, "the journal is open to articles that are not written in the typical law journal format. This allows for a fuller debate and a more open exchange than in regular journals. And since the journal doesn't require the standard law journal format, it allows for more immediate discussion of current issues.

"*Constitutional Commentary* is undoubtedly filling a void in the academic community," says Nowak. "The recognition of the journal across the country is growing. It is a pioneer in its field, and it will always be one of the leaders among faculty-edited journals."

"We like to be different and sometimes publish things that are a little outrageous," says Farber. "Law professors are too stuffy at times and too much inclined to be terribly respectful of each other or anything that looks like it is terribly intellectual. It's rare for them to come out and say, I know that this is a very interesting theory, Mr. X. You've got all these authorities and all these impressive-sounding German philosophers, but let's look at what you're saying here. You are saying X, and X really doesn't make sense!"

Ineluctably, Blackie's talents were taken to the marketplace, and the rest is history. Blackie catapulted into public prominence when he spoke, for a fee, on radio and television shows such as "That's Incredible." The public's affection for Blackie was the catalyst for his success, and Blackie loved his fans. As the district judge observed in his published opinion, Blackie even purred "I love you" to him when he encountered Blackie one day on the street.

Björn Sletto is a student in the School of Journalism and Mass Communication and former Minnesota intern.



There's
only one word for
Gopher men's
basketball coach
Clem Haskins:
respect. From
racism to making it
in pro ball, he's
fought the odds—
and won

Against All Odds

The University of Minnesota basketball program was almost untouchable last spring when the University was searching for a new head coach. Three Gopher basketball players had been arrested and charged with rape. (They were later acquitted.) Coach Jim Dutcher had resigned in protest. The entire program was the subject of intense scrutiny. Who would be bold enough—or crazy enough—to grab the reins of a team with such a stigma attached?

Clem Haskins, nine-year veteran of the National Basketball Association (NBA) and Western Kentucky coach, accepted the challenge, becoming permanent head coach of the University of Minnesota basketball program.

If the University's basketball program seems like a powder keg for a coach to be sitting on, consider the roaring blazes Haskins has walked into—and tamed—in the past.

Haskins grew up in a different era. His boyhood world was a tobacco farm in rural Campbellsville, Kentucky, where he lived with his parents and ten brothers and sisters. He was the first black student in an all-white high school where he silenced many racial taunts with basketball skills that were a marvel to watch and earned him all-region honors four years in a row. He was the first black basketball player at Western Kentucky University and became one of the best players in the history of the school. He was the first black man to work at Union Underwear, makers of Fruit of the Loom underwear, the largest employer in Campbellsville, and opened the door for many other blacks to get jobs there.

That Haskins became Campbellsville's local hero, and legend, is something that would never have been predicted by the

throng of people who packed Newton's Dinner House last May at a party given to honor him and wish him well in his new job as head coach of the University of Minnesota basketball team. That Haskins would play professional basketball is something they wouldn't have predicted, either.

The start of Haskins's basketball career occurred almost by accident in a small apple orchard just up the dirt road from his family's farm. Haskins and his brother Paul went exploring one day after doing their morning chores, just as they had done hundreds of times. Often, they would go stomping through the woods near their house, but this time they decided to take a walk up the dirt road.

They stopped when they saw two boys their age playing near a pole that stood between two apple trees. The pole had a metal ring on the top. One of the boys was holding a brown rubber ball, something Clem had never seen before. They walked up to the boys, and Paul watched as the one holding the ball threw it to Clem.

"What's that?" Clem asked.

"A basketball," the boy replied.

"What am I supposed to do with it?" Clem asked.

"You're supposed to put it in the hole up there," the boy said.

Clem did what he was told. He stood back twenty feet from the hoop, gripped the ball awkwardly with both hands, and pushed the ball through the air toward the basket. It went in.

"That's how basketball started," Paul says. "We've played every day ever since."

The boy who gave Clem his first basketball lesson was David Roberts, who later became Clem's best friend even though he was four years older—and

By David Hrbacek



"Everyone on the club would do anything for him. Even though we've only known him a short while, he's a big part of us."

white.

Ironically, rural Kentucky was sheltered from the prejudice that existed in the big cities. Clem didn't know he wasn't supposed to associate with Roberts, and Roberts didn't know he wasn't supposed to associate with Clem. None of the four boys who met in the apple orchard that day had ever been to the city.

The four boys, Clem, Paul, David, and his brother Richard, began doing things together. One Saturday after the farm chores were done, the four decided to make their first trip into town. That's when they learned about segregation.

"We experienced racism for the first time at the movies. We went to see *Old Yeller*," says Paul. "Once we paid our way in, we started into the door. The guy [usher] stopped us and said, No, no, no,

you can't go up there.' And Clem pointed at another door, and the guy said, No, you can't go there, either.'"

Blacks sit in the balcony, said the usher, and whites sit downstairs on the main floor. Not knowing what else to do, the four boys split up and sat where they were instructed.

"There was a black guy up there, and he was the only guy there," says Paul. "He said, 'You're supposed to sit up here, man.' And I said, 'Why?' And he said, 'Don't you know anything?'"

They didn't. Not about segregation, anyway. Clem and Paul had a long talk that night, but neither could understand why blacks and whites were treated differently.

Next they would find out that blacks and whites went to different high schools. Blacks went to Campbellsville-Durham,

which was actually a kindergarten through twelfth-grade school. Clem went there through the tenth grade and by then was becoming a standout on the basketball team. Although he had played most of his ball in apple orchards and barns, Clem had natural ability that carried him to the top of whatever group of boys he happened to be playing with.

His first year on the Durham high school team was no exception. He was expected to be the leading scorer from the very first game he played, says John Whiting, who coached Clem in ninth and tenth grade. "I remember the first game Clem played in high school," Whiting says. "It was against a team in Senora, Kentucky. Clem scored six points. In all of our practices up to that point, I thought he was going to be our leading scorer. I took Clem on after the game and asked him why he scored so few points. He said he was trying to hear what I was saying on the bench. I was jumping off the bench every play."

Clem's explanation stunned Whiting.

Those who know Clem well say Clem admired Whiting to the point of idolizing him. That's why when Whiting left Durham for Seneca High School in Louisville after Clem's sophomore year, Clem began thinking about leaving Durham, too. After Whiting left, Clem switched to Taylor County High, Campbellsville's all-white school.

His first year at Taylor County was probably the roughest year in his life. "I stood at the door six weeks before I could get into the school. I had guards and everything taking me home from school," says Clem. "It's something I had to do. I wanted to do something to help my people."

Clem was trying to get more recognition for black athletes, who were not getting as many college scholarships as those from the white schools. But that wasn't the kind of recognition he got.

"You name it, I was called that name," he says, "and spit on and tripped, cussed, and threatened. Buses were turned over after the games."

Clem had many long talks with his two coaches, head coach Billy B. Smith and assistant Fred Waddle. Most of the time, it was Waddle who sat down with Clem, listened to stories about racial incidents, and urged him to keep pressing on.

"Clem said, 'Coach, they're calling me every name in the world,'" Waddle says. "I said, 'Clem, you have to understand that you're carrying the load for everyone behind you.'"

Trouble was not coming from anyone at Taylor County High, Waddle says, but from teams and fans in other communities. Clem was well liked and respected at Taylor County, and he even became team captain his senior year. His basketball

skills, his humility, and his integrity won everyone's respect, Waddle says.

A visible symbol of the racist remarks directed against Clem still remains in the Taylor County gymnasium. About fifteen years after Clem graduated from Taylor County, he and Smith went back to the gym to reminisce and see if an old message was still painted on the wall.

"We walked to the top of the bleachers," Smith says. "On the wall by the window at the top of the bleachers, someone had painted 'Go to hell, Haskins High.' They made an attempt to paint over it. If you looked closely, you could see where it had been. Clem and I both looked at it. And we laughed a little bit."

Clem's reaction to the sign and other racial prejudice was not much different while he was at Taylor County, Smith says. "I don't remember ever seeing him even close to losing his cool when someone called him a name or something."

Clem had the kind of discipline that kept him from retaliating and propelled him into a position of leadership on the team. "He was another coach on the floor," Smith says.

The tough, character-building high school years set the stage for Clem's next two bold steps—being the first black to work at Union Underwear and the first black to play on the basketball team at Western Kentucky. They both happened simultaneously.

Clem was being persistently recruited by several Division I colleges after graduating as an all-state and all-American center and forward from Taylor County. His first choice was the University of Louisville. That is, until a better, and more interesting, offer came from Western Kentucky University.

"If he attended Western, this guy promised he would start hiring blacks at the factory," Paul Haskins says. Clem accepted the offer and, in 1963, became the first black at the factory and the first black on the basketball team. "He's done a lot for blacks in that town—more than they know," Paul says.

Soon other blacks began working at the factory. One of them was Clem's sister Lummie, who started in 1964 and has worked there ever since. One of Clem's other sisters, Betty, also works at the factory.

Clem's four years at Western were a continuation of his high school days. He played great basketball but still had to deal with racial prejudice. His coach during his sophomore through senior years, John Oldham, remembers both good times and bad times. "We had some great years with Clem playing," he says. "He was a coach on the floor. He was a twelve-month ball player. He played 365 days a year. He didn't even take Sundays off, except to go to church."

That's part of the reason why "Clem the Gem," as he was called in those days, became one of the most outstanding basketball players in the history of the school. He was named the Ohio Valley Conference Player of the Year three years in a row and set seven school records, including most points in a game, 55, against Middle Tennessee his sophomore year.

Oldham had only one problem with Clem: his weight. "Clem got a little heavy. He liked dessert," Oldham says. His favorite was pecan pie. "I had to take some away from him, which his mother made, to keep him from getting fat. I probably shouldn't have done it, but I did."

Many of the restaurants the team went to while they were on the road were more

true for me to play pro basketball," Clem says.

Clem enjoyed a long pro career "playing with the greatest players in the game: Wilt Chamberlain, Elgin Baylor, Oscar Robertson, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Elvin Hayes." He played in the NBA nine years—three with the Bulls, four with the Phoenix Suns, and his last two with the Washington Bullets.

The closest he came to a championship was when he played with the Bullets in 1975 when they lost four straight games in the NBA finals to the Golden State Warriors. They had a 60-22 record that year, and even though Clem was on the downward slope of his career in playing time and point production, he was one of

"I stood at the door six weeks before I could get into the school. I had guards and everything taking me home from school. It's something I had to do. I wanted to do something for my people."

effective in keeping Clem's weight down. Many wouldn't serve Clem and the other blacks who joined the team shortly after Clem's arrival. "We had trouble finding places to eat and sleep. I would always make Clem's [arrangements] in advance to avoid embarrassment," Oldham says. "I'd be turned down a lot of times. I'd turn around and go back sometimes. I never told the kids."

But that wasn't the worst of it for Oldham. "I'd get calls at night and be called a nigger lover," he says. "I'd get threatening letters. I had my life threatened twice. It was a very prejudiced time. But that didn't stop people from coming to basketball games. We averaged 10,000 to 12,000 people a game. That's not bad for a small town."

Clem's experience helped him deal with the racial prejudice in college. "He had too much self-control to let it bother him," Oldham says.

Prejudice aside, Clem's four years at Western were bright. His sophomore year, he married his high school sweetheart, Yvette Penick, who also grew up in Campbellsville and was in the same grade as Clem. Clem proposed to her on Christmas Eve 1964, and they were married five months later. They had the first of their three children, Clemette, the following November and packed up to move to Chicago after Clem was drafted in the first round of the 1967 NBA draft by the Chicago Bulls. He was the third player selected.

Clem broke no new ground in the NBA; there were scores of black players in the NBA, including some of the greatest to play the game. "It was a dream come

the most valuable members of the team.

That statement comes from one of Clem's former teammates on the Bullets, Elvin Hayes, a fifteen-year pro, a twelve-year NBA all-star, and a member of the NBA Hall of Fame. Despite these accomplishments, Hayes respected no one more than twelve-point-a-year player Clem Haskins.

"Clem could say things to me that the coaches couldn't say," Hayes says. "Coaches would say things to me like, 'You're doggin' it.' And I would get hot. I was a controversial ball player. I spoke my piece. I would say, 'I'm not doggin' it. If you don't like what I'm doing, get rid of me.' Then I'd come to the bench and Clem would say, 'You're doggin' it.' He could get away with it."

"He could do it with any player and get away with it because each player respected him," Hayes says. "It got to the point where he didn't have to say anything. You knew he was there. 'Big Daddy,' as we called him, was there."

"Big Daddy" retired in 1976, after his second season with the Bullets. Hayes still remembers what a hole Clem left after his departure.

"The team missed him all year long. Not just a week—all year long. We didn't have a good year," Hayes says. "Clem was probably the greatest shooter in the history of the NBA. But he didn't have to score a point to have the same impact that Larry Bird has on the Boston Celtics."

Two tragedies marred Clem's pro career: the deaths of his two best friends, David Roberts and Dwight Smith. Smith died in a car accident shortly after being drafted by the Los Angeles Lakers, and

Roberts drowned ten years ago in the Green River Reservoir in Kentucky. Both men were like brothers to Clem.

"For fifteen years, anyplace where you'd see David, a basketball goal, and a basketball, you'd see Clem Haskins," Clem says. "He taught me a lot about life and a lot about people. He didn't see color."

Neither did Smith, which made his death hard for Clem to handle. "It was really tough," Clem says. "He was my closest friend, and he got killed. I'll never forget it—Mother's Day, May 14, 1967." Smith's brother Greg was driving, but he survived the accident.

But Clem responded to these tragedies the same way he responded to all the others: he put it behind him and moved on. And what he moved on to after his pro career was a college coaching career

waitress that worked in a hotel restaurant for 25 years," Oldham says. "She said, 'I want you to know that [Clem's team] was the best-behaved athletic group I've ever waited on in 25 years.'"

Clem's dedication is notorious. Don Evans, who became the student-manager for the Hilltoppers in 1976 and stayed with the team until he came to Minnesota to be on Clem's new coaching staff, recalls a break he and Clem took from coaching. Clem got up at 4:00 a.m. and did chores on Evans's Campbellsville farm while Evans slept in. Clem was not always aware of how early he was getting up. He and Evans arranged to watch game films one Saturday morning at 7:00 a.m.

"I hear my phone ring, and I look at my clock and it's 4:30 a.m.," Evans says. Clem hadn't even looked at the clock.

Over the years, Clem has kept meticu-

"Clem was probably the greatest shooter in the history of the NBA. But he didn't have to score a point to have the same impact that Larry Bird has on the Boston Celtics."

that began at Western Kentucky a year after he retired from the pros. The "coach on the floor" finally became a coach on the bench in 1977.

And what better place to be a coach than back at Western? "I was excited to have him back," says Oldham, who was now athletic director. Clem was hired as an assistant, but it took him only four years to move up to the head coaching spot, replacing Gene Keady. He inherited a successful program. The Hilltoppers won 54 of 87 games, won the Ohio Valley Conference championship once, and went to the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) tournament twice while he was an assistant.

The program hardly skipped a beat his first year as coach. The team posted a 21-8 record en route to the conference championship and a berth in the NCAA tournament. Clem became the first rookie coach to win Conference Coach of the Year, and he was also named NBC-TV's Rookie Coach of the Year. That turned out to be his best year. Two years later, the team was moved to the tougher Sun Belt Conference, where the team fell below .500 the next two years.

But records and tournament finishes aren't what Oldham and others in the basketball program remember about Clem. They remember how disciplined his teams were, how hard he worked, and how much gratitude he showed to his and the team's supporters.

Clem did an outstanding job of keeping his players in line. "I got a letter from a

lous detail of those who have supported him. He has file cabinets full of letters he received from supporters. And he sends handwritten responses to each of them, says Ann Handy, Clem's secretary for nine years at Western. "He always remembered little people. There were plenty of little people following him around because he was a celebrity," she says. "And he has not forgotten them."

During the first round of the NCAA tournament last year, "he even called and thanked me for helping him get there," she says. "What does a secretary have to do with it? Nothing. But he called me the night of his game. And he probably didn't call just me."

She's probably right. Clem did other things for his supporters, too. Once he took the whole team to see the terminally ill wife of one of his supporters in Louisville the day after a game there.

The little things are what caused people to fill Newton's Dinner House to bid Clem farewell. "People who would not put on a suit and come to church, put on a suit and came down there to Newton's Dinner House to see Clem Haskins," says Walter Johnson, pastor of Pleasant Run Baptist Church.

And little things caused the mayor of Campbellsville to name a portion of Main Street after Clem when the stockyards at the end of Main Street were torn down and the street was extended.

And things like this will make Clem Haskins a successful basketball coach at the University of Minnesota.

All who have known Clem through the years are as confident that he'll succeed as they are sad to see him go.

But before he starts worrying about winning ball games, Clem will have to make sure incidents like the one last year in Madison, Wisconsin, never happen again. That he will do, friends say.

"You won't have any more of that—I guarantee you that," Hayes says. "He'll sleep in that dormitory if he has to. He will sit out all night in the frigid weather in Minnesota. Whatever it takes, Clem Haskins will make sure it doesn't happen again."

Clem's goal is to do far more than just keep his players out of trouble. He's pushing them—all of them—to get their degrees and be successful in the working world. That's been his sermon from the moment he arrived. And the message was heard loud and clear by this year's cocaptains, junior forward Tim Hanson and senior forward Terence Woods.

"He stressed academics right away," Hanson says. "He always says very few people make it in the NBA, and you need something to fall back on. He says that almost every day."

"I've taken it very seriously," Woods says. "Some of the freshmen have, too. That's great. The freshmen we have now really hit the books."

In the nine months since he arrived, Clem has won the respect and loyalty of all the players, Woods and Hanson say. His pro experience, his interest in the players as individuals, and his positive attitude have won them over. "Putting all that together, you can't do anything but be on his side," Woods says. "I feel everyone on the club would do anything for him. Even though we've only known him a short while, he's a big part of us."

And this sentiment is shared by black and white players alike, Hanson says. "I don't think he is any closer to the black players than he is to the white players. I don't think he sees color. I don't see color. It doesn't matter if he is black, white, or orange. It's the qualities inside that matter."

And perhaps no one has better internal qualities than Clem. Years of struggling as the first black on the Taylor County High basketball team, the first black at Union Underwear, the first black on the Western Kentucky basketball team, and now the first black to serve as permanent head basketball coach at the University of Minnesota have made his skin as thick as leather and his heart as soft as a baby's touch.

"I'm not bitter [about the past]," he says. "It just gives me the ability to deal with the adversity that I face today. I can laugh; I can sleep at night."

David Hrbacek is a sports editor at Minnesota Suburban Newspapers, Inc.

OUR TOWN

*Trouble comes to Ortonville.
Hope does, too*

From the crest of a hill, three miles from the South Dakota border on U.S. Highway 12, is the prettiest sight in 100 miles: Big Stone Lake stretches horizontally before you farther than you can see—35 miles along the Minnesota border. Sitting high on the granite bluffs rising from the lake is Ortonville.

No outward signs indicate trouble in this Minnesota town of 2,500. Three banks, a Chrysler dealership, two grocery stores, and the shops and businesses that line the two main streets of the business district give the sense of a busy, thriving community. It's a Saturday morning and all the counter spots are taken at the Silver Spur Cafe. Grocery carts are lined up four deep at the checkout lanes at Loula's Country Store.

But Ortonville *is* in trouble. Like so many towns whose names appear in small print on the Minnesota road map, this rural community—a boomtown in the early seventies during the hayday of a flourishing farm economy—has depended on the farmer's prosperity for its own.

BY MARTA FAHRENZ



Today, with the agricultural economy in turmoil, the town is changing.

A close look at Ortonville reveals a town that is worn around the edges. The image of prosperity starts to fade after counting the empty storefronts on Second Street: Montgomery Wards, Gambles Furniture Store, Motley's Department Store, a cafe, an insurance agency, a video-game arcade, and restaurant. "People sit in coffee shops and try to guess what business will be the next to go," says Jim Foster, an Ortonville resident.

At least one house is for sale on almost every block of the town's pleasant, hillside residential area. Some of the For Sale signs sit in front of vacant houses. "It's a crime," says Stan Rensberger, who's lived in Ortonville for the last 22 years. "A house that would sell for \$70,000 or \$80,000 in the Cities is going for \$12,000 here." If it sells at all.

Unlike many floundering small towns, however, Ortonville has some advantages: members of the community formed the Ortonville Springboard Committee in 1985 to look at ways to boost the town's economy, and students in a University of Minnesota College of Education class adopted the town and began a study to search for solutions to its problems.

The idea for the University project grew from a seminar on systems theory taught in 1985 by Marion Lundy Dobbert, an anthropologist and professor in the University of Minnesota's College of Education. "I had a student from Ortonville in the class," says Dobbert. "He said that things were falling apart in his town and their system was in chaos."

Dobbert decided that studying the pattern of Ortonville's decline over the past few years was a way to apply systems theory to a real-life situation—and perhaps help a troubled town. Dobbert made a proposal to the eight graduate students enrolled in her field methods course for the study of education. "I asked them if they wanted to do field exercises or a

study," Dobbert says. They opted for the real project—a study on the future of a small, rural Minnesota town in crisis.

Members of the Ortonville Springboard Committee gave Dobbert the go-ahead when she approached them with her idea for the study.

From the beginning, the Ortonville project was different from traditional studies in which data and cost are collected and evaluated. Dobbert's students traveled to the town to ask its people what they wanted and hoped for Ortonville, based on their knowledge of the past and expectations for the future.

Most of the students drove to Ortonville three or four times during the quarter and stayed two or three days at a time. They visited classes in the elementary and senior high schools and talked to business owners, farmers, and nursing home residents. They stood on street corners and asked questions, sat in restaurants and listened to lunchtime conversations, and attended town council meetings. They researched the area's history by interviewing longtime residents and looking through city and county records. Mostly they listened and wrote down what people had to say.

Dobbert, who conducted some of the interviews, found that "people were willing to give us hours of their time. Farmers were coming in early from the fields to talk to us. . . . They're trying most anything they can think of to try to solve their problems."

"People feel out of control," says Lorraine Kvistberg, one of Dobbert's students. "Farms are failing, and business owners are saying that because it's a rural community, they're dependent on what is happening on the farms. And if the farmers can't come into town and spend money to support their businesses, they're going to go under next."

Student Ray Anderson interviewed a number of people who were concerned about the effects of failing businesses on the area's population. "One business owner estimated that between eight and

ten families leave each time one business fails," he says. The young people aren't staying in Ortonville, either. Of 72 high school graduates in 1985, "only two are going into farming and will stay in the area," says Anderson. "The rest are going away for jobs."

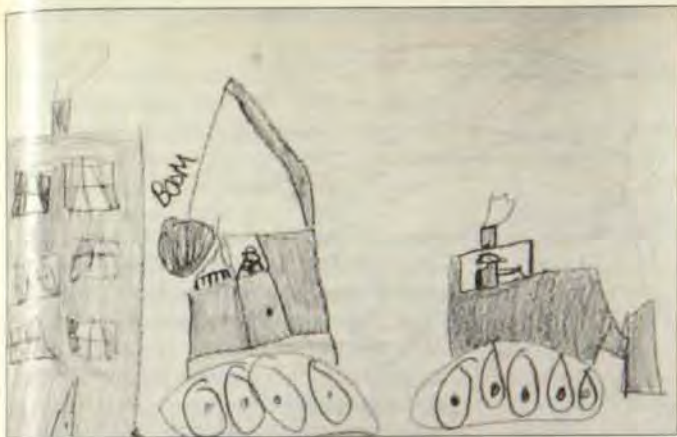
Despite the hardships described by the residents they interviewed, both Anderson and Kvistberg were impressed by the people's spirit. "They're not giving up," says Anderson. "They're willing to try anything to make things work."

Springboard Committee Chair Jim Foster lived in Ortonville from 1978 to 1981, then moved back with his family in 1983 after he got his B.S. degree in mortuary science from the University. "We like the quality of life here," says Foster, who works for the local funeral home and a small computer software development firm.

"A lot has happened [in Ortonville] between 1982 and now. And in the last two years, things have gone down fast." When Foster moved to Ortonville in 1978, "we had three car dealerships, two or three implement dealers, a major agricultural equipment developer. Now we have no implement dealers, one auto dealership, and one hardware store where we used to have three. We've averaged two businesses closing per year."

Dennis Pansch raises sugar beets and wheat on his farm a few miles outside of Ortonville. He's farmed practically all his life, even during the thirteen years he taught elementary school. Since the implement dealer in Ortonville went out of business a few years ago, he's had to travel an extra 45 miles to Morris and 75 miles to Willmar to get parts for his farm equipment.

"This whole region has fewer people," Pansch says. "The smaller communities that depend on agriculture are more or less dying. Agriculture as I used to know it has changed a lot. The dairy farmers



now have to produce so much before they can make anything. I have a feeling that in the future, grain farming will go the same way."

In July of 1986 Dobbert and her students drove the 175 miles from the Twin Cities to Ortonville. They stood in the high school auditorium, facing 75 hopeful townspeople, and presented the results of their study—results that were perhaps particularly meaningful because, as Jim Foster says, "they're based on the opinions of the people."

The team's recommendations focused on Ortonville's strengths: its local industries, such as the Big Stone Cheese Factory and a bottling plant, which continue to be profitable; and its natural resources in the form of large granite deposits and the tenth-largest lake in Minnesota.

What may have been most surprising to Ortonville's residents was what the research team did not recommend. "Don't try to attract big industry," the team cautioned its audience. "Big industry is part of a small town's problem. The town puts all of its eggs in one basket; if the big business dies or moves out, the town dies." Instead the group suggested that small, locally based business with lots of variety, such as service and high-technology development industries, should be pursued.

"Rural America is in chaos," Dobbert says. "Lots of rural towns think they need big industries to come in and keep them alive. This strategy has failed. Industries do come to small towns, but because our system encourages depreciation and turnover to make short-term profits, the industries move out and the same thing happens to the town all over again. We're finding that lots of little things feeding off each other is what keeps a town growing, healthy, and alive."

The students recommended creating an identity for Ortonville based on its history as a railroad center, a mining town, and a

lake town. A town built around a theme would attract tourists to the area, stimulate new business, and boost the town's economy, they claimed.

The students observed that the townspeople and rural residents need to work together more closely. The study revealed that rural residents sometimes feel like outsiders when they come to town. They suggested that businesses offer store discounts to farmers and stay open longer, especially during planting and harvesting time.

Farmers could profit from establishing their own cooperative businesses for farm equipment rental and repair, the research team said. They advised farmers to look into raising specialty meats such as elk, antelope, and pheasant for commercial and restaurant sales.

"I don't think a lot of us realized that although we consider ourselves an agriculture-based community, the farmers didn't have a sense of belonging to the community," says Foster. "The study pointed that out to us."

Big Stone Lake is a diamond in the rough. The lake isn't used much in the summer—"It gets pretty green and foul smelling," says Rensberger—but the students asserted that it could be a year-round attraction. If the lake was reclaimed, the town could offer paddleboat rides, rent boats, open a marina, and sponsor summer and winter recreation events. Restoring the lake would help revitalize the slumping resort business as well.

The students talked about making Ortonville's quality of life even better by organizing a community theater, starting a chamber orchestra, or opening a summer art institute in granite sculpture. They recommended that the town cater to all populations, and suggested creating a youth center, sponsoring dances and holiday events, promoting the town as a retirement community, and starting a foster grandparents program.

Although the results of the study are final, the real work is ahead. "Now it's up

Schoolchildren from Ortonville, Minnesota, made their own plans for renewing their town.

to the town," says Dobbert. "What's important about the results is what the people plan to do with them."

"Some things can be implemented right away," says Foster. "Others, like developing a community theme, will take more time. The most important thing is now we have a plan of attack, some specific goals."

"We feel very fortunate to have had the study done. If we had attempted to do it ourselves, it would have taken months and cost thousands of dollars. These people gave us a golden opportunity to figure out what we need to do and do it."

In 1964, Stan Rensberger came back to Ortonville and bought out one of the three electrical contractors in town at the time. He had lived in Ortonville on and off since 1951. He's retired now, but he still holds the controlling interest in Rensberger Electric, and he's at the shop most days. If he's not there, you can probably find him at the Historical Society, which he helped start.

Although Rensberger thinks the farm economy is about as bad as it's ever been, he thinks that Ortonville will survive. "One of the things we've never done much with is tourism," he says. Big Stone Lake needs more resorts, he says, and those on the lake should do more advertising.

"Eventually Ortonville will come back," says Rensberger. "The farm economy's going to turn around one way or another. Once that happens, people can get back on their feet."

Would he ever leave Ortonville? "I don't have much choice," he laughs. "I have a house here, I'd have to give it away. I'd have to move up to the Iron Range to get a house cheaper. Anyway, this is home."

Marta Fahrenz is a writer and editor in the University's College of Education.



Clare Turlay Newberry's illustration for "April's Kittens" (*Harper*, 1940) is in the University's Kerlan Collection.

VETERINARY MEDICINE

Purrfecting Diabetes Research

Has your cat lost weight? Not eating much? Is she looking—well—downright scrawny?

The problem could be diabetes, according to Tim O'Brien, assistant professor in the College of Veterinary Medicine. O'Brien, who along with professors Ken Johnson and Dave Hayden has been studying the problem of diabetes, is not only concerned with your cat's health.

"One of the reasons we're working on this is because of the close similarities with adult onset diabetes," says O'Brien. "The clinical signs as well as the age of onset, about the middle of a life span, are very close."

Amyloid, an abnormal protein deposit in the pancreas, is related to diabetes in humans and cats. Originally, researchers believed amyloids were derived from insulin, but new evidence shows that it may be a new polypeptide or a new hormone.

O'Brien is studying various hormone levels in cats and whether cats can form antibodies to insulin when they are treated, just as humans do. Tests of glucose tolerance in cats and their insulin secretions follow patterns similar to humans.

Eventually researchers hope to be able to predict at the time of diagnosis how difficult it will be to treat the diabetes. "Cats in general are hard to treat because of their personalities," says O'Brien, who is looking forward to future breakthroughs in his research. "It will have as many applications to humans as it does to the treatment and understanding of cats."

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

Hüsker Dü (Do You Remember?)

The Tell G. Dahllof Collection of more than 10,000 Swedish-American books, pamphlets, and newspapers has been purchased for \$20,000 by the College of Liberal Arts and the University of Minnesota. The collection was bought from Dahllof, a retired Swedish newspaper editor, who began his collection in the 1940s by purchasing books while traveling in the United States. The books, printed in and after the mid-1800s, contain information about America written in Swedish. The collection expanded over the years and can now be categorized under 70 topics, including the first Swedish settlements, emigrant guidebooks, newspapers, socialist material, fiction, and poetry.

"The collection forms a base for the

study of Swedish-American history," says Mariann Tiblin, Scandinavian bibliographer in the O. Meredith Wilson Library. "It will be incorporated into the program of Scandinavian Studies. Hopefully, we'll be able to interest graduate students in doing special studies."

Incorporated with other collections, such as one at the Minnesota Historical Society, the Dahllof Collection will also provide a broad background for researchers from around the country who are interested in early Swedish immigration.

The collection can now be viewed only by special request. In 1988, it will exhibit in conjunction with New Sweden Year, the 350th anniversary of the arrival of the first Swedish settlers in the United States.

MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY

Cell-inflicted Wounds

To the untrained eye, the photograph of miniscule green balls inside a white blood cell has no particular meaning. To Carol Wells, it means the beginning of possibly endless new research. To organ transplant recipients or chemotherapy-treated cancer patients, the colorful picture may eventually mean a longer life.

That white blood cell could help provide answers to how these critically ill patients' own bacteria can cause serious, even fatal, infections.

Those bacteria that somehow escape into the body to cause infection, approximately fifteen of 500 intestinal bacteria, concern Wells, assistant professor in the department of laboratory medicine and pathology, Division of Medical Technology, who also has a joint appointment in the department of surgery. For some reason, these bacteria usually cause infections in immunosuppressed patients—those whose bacteria-fighting immune systems are abnormal.

"Many, you can't say all, of these infections come from normal bacteria that come from the intestinal tract," says Wells. "Right now, to prevent this, we're giving patients—some of them for life—antibiotics that kill this portion of their bacterial flora."

Wells, who has a Ph.D. in medical microbiology, explains that "these normal flora bacteria live in your intestinal tract,

skin, and mucous membranes. The rest of you—lungs, liver, spleen, kidneys—is sterile. They don't have any bacteria in them. If they do, you're sick."

Wells explains that "in order to make you accept a graft forever—somebody else's heart—your immune system can't be working the way it usually does. Otherwise, you would reject the organ."

In cancer patients, she says, "cancer drugs not only kill the cancer cells, they kill immune-function cells in your body. Radiation also affects the immune system."

Wells's work focuses on how to help prevent complicating infections. The problem has been that no one knew how bacteria left the intestinal tract to get to the rest of the body.

This is where those little green balls enter the picture.

Because many of the fifteen or so intestinal bacteria, called gram-negative bacteria, can't move on their own, Wells determined that "the only way these bacteria could get out is if something carried them. We postulated from past research that perhaps white blood cells can float anywhere."

This hypothesis applies particularly well to susceptible cancer and organ-transplant patients. "If immunosuppressed patients get disease more often, maybe the reason is that these white cells' killing function doesn't work anymore," Wells explains.

Wells uses a memo pad to draw a simple experiment she used in her studies, in which bacteria-sized red and green beads were placed in a separated loop of a dog's intestine. After a week, the lymph nodes at the bottom of the intestine into which the targeted white blood cells would carry the foreign beads were examined. And there they were—red and green beads in separate white blood cells. She reasoned that the white blood cells carried the intestinal bacteria but had not destroyed them.

For Wells, this discovery is just the beginning. She knows what happens, but not how. "All we know right now is that drugs often don't work. We need to know more about the route and mechanism that these bugs use to get out and to know where to direct the therapy to prevent this."

"It has really opened up a whole new area of research. This could happen all the time within you and me—it could be a normal process that the body goes through."

One current theory concerns the layer of mucus in the intestinal tract that covers the intestinal tissue. Many therapies such as chemotherapy not only affect the white blood cell function, but during such treatment the mucus layer disappears. "Maybe that is an important factor," Wells says.

HOME ECONOMICS

Pumping Iron

Although women athletes are keeping pace with men, many are suffering because of it.

More and more women have entered the demanding world of athletics, but the nutritional needs of female athletes differ from those of male athletes, according to Joanne Slavin, extension nutritionist and associate professor in the department of food science and nutrition.

Slavin has concentrated her research on female recreational athletes and iron status. A marathon runner, Slavin has conducted studies on female participants in the Twin Cities Marathon, monitoring their iron levels during their training period and after the marathon.

"Most of the marathon runners have very poor iron stores, despite their good

diets," Slavin says. "So the question is, what's the problem?"

Female athletes are more susceptible to iron deficiency. Runners lose iron simply through sweating, and women lose iron through menstruation. Others may have problems absorbing iron.

Low iron status that stems from a poor diet may or may not be easy to change. "Athletes—especially runners—are a very superstitious group of people," says Slavin. "When they find something they believe works for them, they stick with it. Many think that red meat isn't good for them, so they cut it out of their diets completely. Just a small amount every day or every other day would be enough."

Supplements may be another source of iron, but Slavin warns that ones made for nonathletic women may not be suitable for runners. "Before taking supplements, a runner should find out what her iron status is. At certain levels, supplements are not appropriate."



CAROL GLEENE

User Friendly Education

In a Twin Cities eighth-grade classroom, a student sits at her desk-top computer correcting an English composition written by a student in Montreal, Canada. At the same time, hundreds of miles away, the Canadian boy corrects her French composition on his computer. When they're both done, they study each other's corrections.

Although this scenario may not be possible today at a price school districts can afford, within the next ten years, students may be able to communicate inexpensively with each other through a centralized information system called the Educational Utility built by the National Information Utility Corporation.

The College of Education at the University is one of thirteen universities that will begin testing this system in the fall of 1987. The Minnesota Extension Service will also be a test site, the only noncollege of education to be included.

"Imagine a huge storage repository of information near Washington, D.C., that would concentrate already existing data bases and make them available to local school districts at an affordable price," explains Carol Carrier, College of Education assistant dean, who has been attending meetings on the system for about a year.

The Utility, known as the "electronic highway," will reduce access barriers to technical information, says Carrier, who wrote "The Utility and Instruction Strategy" chapter in the book *The Education Utility*. Today, the expense of buying software, which is often not used, and the inaccessibility of computers for some students are problems, she says. The Utility would provide a cheaper way to lease information (currently commercial data bases charge up to \$100 an hour).

Information from other data bases, textbooks, films, videos, software programs, and other educational materials would be centralized in the Utility's main computer in Vienna, Virginia. That information would then be down-loaded to smaller education resource computers in school buildings, then to students' computers. Carrier says that how the information will be transferred will depend on local conditions.

The first year of operation would be spent training faculty on the system. In the second and third years, teachers who would be using the system in the school districts would be instructed on its use.

Carrier believes the main obstacle to Utility's implementation will be the development of training models that teach teachers how to best use the system. Teachers will have to learn how to work



HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The Best of Tip

Stepping up to the lectern on Northrop Auditorium's stage, House Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill, Jr., began his address "From Roosevelt to Reagan: One Democrat's Perspective."

"Let me tell you a story. . . ."

With 34 years of congressional experience behind him, O'Neill has a reputation for saying what's on his mind. That's perhaps why the University's Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs invited the crusty Democrat to speak as a Distinguished Carlson Lecturer.

An audience of nearly 5,000 gathered in Northrop Auditorium November 12 to hear O'Neill present his views on government, social programs, and education.

O'Neill spoke first of Minnesota's Hubert H. Humphrey: "He believed in public politics that helped average people meet the real challenges of life, to become self-reliant, to pursue the American dream," said O'Neill. "Today, I want to talk about that dream and the role of government in helping people attain it." An outspoken believer of government's responsibility to fund social programs for the disadvantaged, O'Neill criticized supporters of spending cuts in social programs and educational aid. "There are those who speak to our young people and preach the gospel of gloom and doom," said O'Neill. "They tell everything that is wrong with our political system and our government. They say how much better we

would be *without* government. For such persons, I have a very simple question: Who paid for your college education?"

"I believe it is wrong for people who have made it up the ladder of education and success to pull that ladder up behind them," continued O'Neill. "Why not try and give the same help to those people who are trying to get ahead today?"

After his 45-minute speech, O'Neill opened the floor to audience questions. When asked which president he admired the most, O'Neill had a little to say about several presidents. "John Kennedy I loved. Eisenhower I knew in a slight vein. History is building him up; he looks better and better every year. . . . Johnson was probably the greatest political leader. I'd have to say Jimmy Carter without a doubt was the most able and talented man. His main problem is that he had a parochial group—they made him governor, and he brought them along [to the White House]."

Pausing momentarily before commenting on President Ronald Reagan—with whom he has been known to publicly clash—O'Neill said, "[President Reagan] can talk about anything but politics. He can tell good jokes."

Responding to a question regarding the secret arms negotiations with the Iranians, O'Neill said, "It's been a tremendous blunder. I think the White House should clear the air on the whole matter."

O'Neill closed his speech with a further reference to Humphrey: "He was beautiful. He had a heart. He was one of the most beautiful people in the history of government."

with 30 students who each could be working with different information and lessons.

The work spent making Utility succeed will be worth the effort, Carrier believes. "It has the power to link kids with other kids all over the world," she says. "It could become a major tool for education."

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

On the Road

What began as part of the celebration of the College of Biological Science's twentieth anniversary is being taken on the road.

"Understanding Life's Connections" is an exhibition put together through the joint efforts of the faculty, staff, and alumni of the college and the Bell Museum of Natural History. It consists of nine hand-colored panels forming a continuous loop, each representing a different aspect of biology. "We wanted to broaden the science perspective to include modern biology," says Darlene Joyce, associate to the dean. "It's beautiful."

As part of a new outreach program, the exhibition is scheduled to travel to at least eight metropolitan high schools during this academic year. During the exhibition's two-week run, a team of volunteers consisting of alumni and staff will spend a day at each school.

But the exhibition and team visits act as more than just an educational experience for high school students. The visiting team is available to answer questions about the college, and alumni can share their experiences. "We're a relatively new college; it's important for students to know what we have to offer," says Joyce.

Aside from donations received from the College of Biological Science and the Bell Museum, grants for the exhibition were received from the Biological Science Alumni Society, the University Education Development Program, and the Minnesota Alliance for Science.

"A lot of credit has to go to the science teachers on the alumni board," says Joyce. "They really rolled up their sleeves and worked hard to make it happen."

According to Kevin Williams, curator of exhibits at the Bell Museum, other museums have already expressed an interest in the exhibition. "A lot of museums out there are hungry for natural science exhibits. We are now beginning to fill that need. We'd like to target small museums that can't afford other traveling exhibits."

"The real feedback will come from the science teachers and the students. But now we feel pretty confident."

This department was compiled by Minnesota interns Lisa Ray and Ann Mueller.

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CEREBRATE

Continued from page 14.

the respect and admiration of the American people. It needs their critical understanding and serious attention. It is the final source from which concrete public policy should evolve. We therefore have a responsibility to see that, through the political process, public policy conforms to the purpose and spirit of the document. When power is abused by any one of the three branches of our government or by our states, we need to stand up and be counted. When the rule of law is being flouted, we need to be whistle blowers. But all this requires a renewed comprehension of the document and places serious responsibilities on the American people. For me, the accent in studying the Constitution should be in viewing it as a living instrument of free government—a document setting forth important concepts and ideas, a basic structure to which we turn to get back to our national moorings.

In these bicentennial years, let's *celebrate* the Constitution—something the framers certainly did themselves and something they expected us to continue. Let's rediscover that document and hold our government to it. Let's turn our understanding and respect for it into a new vigilance for the revitalization of the true meaning of our American values.

Let's insist that our representatives and leaders reestablish public policies that honor our constitutional heritage. As John Jay, one of the authors of *The Federalist Papers* and our first chief justice, stated: "Every member of the state ought diligently to read and study the constitution of his country, and teach the rising generation to be free. By knowing their rights, they will sooner perceive when they are violated and be the better prepared to defend and assert them."

Paul L. Murphy is a professor of American constitutional and legal history at the University.

CONSTITUTION ABROAD

Continued from page 15.

was seen as a more democratic parliamentary system were guarded. After World War II, Europeans, who were shocked at Hitler's easy triumphs, strengthened both regionalism (federalism) and legal power to restrain governments, though rather than giving regular courts such power, special and separate constitutional courts were generally established.

Clearly, too, regional and cultural differences have occurred in constitutional influence. South American countries have

particularly followed our example, some through direct imitation, others by way of Spanish constitutions adapted from the French. Eastern European constitutions follow Soviet models, but with some American touches. In recent times, African and Asian constitutions follow American formats, though genuine adaptation of local practice to the text is rare. Hiring an American expert to write a "world-class" document is much easier than engineering a genuine democratic order. On the other hand, British commonwealth nations, particularly those with social compositions similar to ours, have ended up with systems closely approximating the U.S. Constitution.

The past decade or so has seen strong American influence in two new and inter-related constitutional aspects—a bill of rights entrenched and enforced by judicial means, and support for innate power of courts to review bureaucratic decisions.

Although both have emerged in part as reactions to the growth of the welfare state, the bill of rights notion has also emerged as a conscious device to promote national loyalty. In Canada, provisions for protection of rights of expression were resorted to in order to defuse social conflict threats by French-speaking provinces to leave the Union and by English-speaking people to leave the French provinces. The European economic community has similarly moved to "incorporate" the European Declaration of Human Rights into European law. Other countries that have recently turned to judicially entrenched bills of rights include New Zealand and Sweden.

European countries have also discovered that bureaucratic systems theoretically controlled by parliaments often become empires whose small day-to-day excesses are not significant enough to attract political attention and, therefore, are virtually uncontrolled. Some European devices to overcome that problem—the ombudsman and citizen review boards—have been imported by the United States. But Europeans have also begun to find judicial control useful. The English courts have revolutionized their administrative law in the past quarter century, and most Scandinavian countries are witnessing a debate likely to dramatically change court-bureaucracy relations there as well.

The two-way influence, then, continues. The oldest written constitution in the world, the U.S. Constitution, retains its own capacity for self-invigoration and still shines as an example for others.

Samuel Krislov is a professor of political science at the University. This article is based on a project being conducted jointly by Krislov and Professor Robert B. Quark.

At Least Five New Ways to Spell Relief

BY BJØRN SLETTØ

Patients normally don't leave their pharmacies smeared with latex paint or walk around with balloons in their stomachs. But they do as part of the new drug-delivery system research conducted by the College of Pharmacy.

The products that are being conceived and tested—some of which are already on the market—will dramatically improve the efficiency of drug delivery, whether the drugs are applied to the skin, delivered through the skin, introduced through the gastrointestinal tract, or injected. With the new products, researchers can create insect repellents that will not wash off in the rain, all-day perfumes, sunscreen and suntan products that don't come off in the pool, and antacids that stay in the stomach for several hours longer than normal.

The basis for all these advancements, however, is not nearly as spectacular as the new products themselves, which are based on natural or synthetic microscopic beads of polymers. The natural materials are typically cellulose polymers—the materials that serve as the building blocks for all plants and plant foods.

Gilbert Banker, dean of the college, and Yueh-Erh Rahman, professor in pharmacy, are two of the researchers most heavily involved in the drug-delivery research. Both are looking at more efficient ways to introduce or retain drugs directly where they are needed, but they are attacking the problem from different angles. Banker is primarily looking at cellulose polymers and how to use these safe, natural products in completely new physical forms to achieve new capabilities in topical and oral drug delivery. Rahman—whose original interest is cell biology—is specializing in targeted delivery of drugs against toxic metals.

One area of Banker's research involves new aqueous polymeric dispersions, usually of purified cellulose or cellulose dispersions that have the ability to group together and coalesce into continuous films, much like that formed by latex wall paints. The new dispersions produced by Banker typically use natural, rather than synthetic, polymers, free of monomers, catalysts, initiators, and other foreign chemicals present in latex products. These new natural products have been named *pseudolatexes*, since they have the same ability to form films, are also colloidal dispersions, and are microscopically identical to the vehicle of latex paints but are prepared by a patented mechanical pro-



All-day perfumes, long-lasting insect repellents, and water-resistant sunscreens are by-products of the drug-delivery research conducted by College of Pharmacy Dean Gilbert Banker and professor Yueh-Erh Rahman.

cess rather than by emulsion polymerization of a synthetic monomer.

Researchers can introduce drugs and other chemical agents directly into the microscopic pseudolatex polymer beads, completely in solution if desired.

"This is the only way I know to produce high concentrations of drugs in solution in a topical film," says Banker. "The film can contain 20 to 30 percent of a normally crystalline drug and yet remain as clean as a piece of Saran Wrap. You can apply such a drug-containing pseudolatex product to any body surface, and once the film dries, you can no longer see it.

"We have found other advantages as well with these systems. We can produce films that will remain fully intact on your skin under clothing, even if you exercise vigorously or go swimming. The films don't rub off, and they don't sweat off. They do, however, come off with soap and water."

Materials other than drugs—insect repellents, perfumes, and other volatile materials—may be incorporated in the pseudolatex polymer particles and their rates of release controlled. As a result, prolonged release of these volatile compounds is possible. Systems are also being developed to release a product on demand, simply by rubbing the area

where the product was applied.

Having the drug in molecular form in films that are extemporaneously formed on the skin leads to more than cosmetic advantages: increasing the amount of drug that can be absorbed through the skin, as well as controlling the speed of absorption, is now possible.

"We have been able to obtain higher diffusion-coefficients of the local anesthetic Lidocaine from our system, which has led to better and longer-lasting anesthetic effects through intact skin than occurs from commercial products. We are working on a simplified, low-cost, transdermal nitroglycerin system to treat angina," says Banker.

Veterinary applications have also been tested. In one study, Banker's group entrapped an anthelmintic drug (used to treat intestinal parasites) and applied the product to the midline of the backs of cows, instead of injecting it. "We achieved prolonged blood levels and good therapeutic results from one application," says Banker. "We don't need to inject the cow or try to get the cow's mouth open and put a dosing tube down the cow's throat to place the medication in her stomach."

Banker is using other polymer systems and technologies to keep the drug in the stomach or small intestine for longer, controlled periods of time.

Drugs are not absorbed until they dissolve. For some drugs that dissolve slowly, the goal is to hold the dosage form in the stomach or upper intestine and allow the dissolved drug to slowly move past its region of best absorption. By "targeting" the delivery of the drug to its best intestinal absorption site, greater drug effectiveness and more reliable effects have been demonstrated for certain antibiotics, tranquilizers, and even some vitamins.

Two approaches are being used to produce prolonged gastric retention of drugs, or more controlled rates of gastrointestinal transit. One approach uses polymers that have bioadhesive proper-

ties. They adhere to the mucosal lining of the stomach and intestine and release the entrapped drug gradually into solution. A second approach uses a special cross-linked polymer coating that is applied to conventional tablets. In the stomach the coating hydrates and swells extensively, up to the dimension of a Ping-Pong ball. Based on physical size and flotation, the dosage form remains in the stomach until the table contents diffuse out, at which time the coating collapses and empties from the stomach.

Rahman's research differs from Banker's topical and oral drug-delivery research in that it attempts to enhance drug delivery on

the cellular level. Born in China, Rahman came to the University last year from the Argonne National Laboratory at the University of Chicago. She has now completed her basic cell biology research and has started to apply her findings to targeted drug-delivery problems.

Rahman's research stems back to the 1960s, when she was working with professor Christian de Duve at the University of Louvain, Belgium. De Duve found that by using a new centrifuging technique, a group of new subcellular particles could be formed, which he called lysosomes. These particles contain enzymes that break down raw materials that enter the cells and serve as the cells' digestive system.

"In my early days I tried to find out what happened to toxic metals—like lead and mercury—after they get into the cell," Rahman says. "I found that they accumulate in the lysosomes when they got into the cells. You could see the lysosomes filled with the toxic metals, because they appear as dark spots under the electron microscope [because of the high electron density of the metals]."

The group of drugs that are used to remove toxic metals are called chelating agents. The term *chelate* comes from the Greek word *chele*, meaning "crab's claw," and describes those compounds that can hold the metals to form a more soluble and excretable metal-chelate complex.

"But almost none of these chelating agents can get into the cells and remove the metals that are inside," says Rahman. "Since the cells cannot accept the drugs as they are, we have to disguise the drugs by putting them in a system that will be picked up by the target cells. We use some microscopic particles—liposomes—that are made up of natural fatty materials found in cellular membranes. We put the drug inside of these particles [the liposomes] and introduce them into the animal body. We have found that the cells actually pick up the particles because the cells don't see them as chelating agents.

"Once the liposomes get into the cells, they are automatically taken up by the lysosomes, and thereby you have directly introduced the drug to the toxic metal," Rahman concludes.

Rahman's, Banker's, and other faculty members' research on improved drug-delivery efficiency may appear disparate, with the great variety of approaches, drugs, and drug targets. But for the patients who will visit their pharmacists someday in the future in search of new and improved drugs, whether they are antacids, pain relievers, or insect repellents, the college's research will mean the same thing: added relief.

Björn Sletto is a student in the School of Journalism and Mass Communication and former Minnesota intern.



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Footing the Bill

BY KIMBERLY YAMAN

For the 1987-89 biennium, the University of Minnesota is requesting a two-year increase of \$115.6 million in state funds. This is a two-year increase of 15.6 percent over the current (fiscal year 1987) funding level, and it does not include any statewide formula increases that the governor may recommend for faculty and staff salary increases or supply budget increases. The additional funding would be used to implement "Commitment to Focus," University President Kenneth H. Keller's plan to improve the University and make it one of the top public universities in the country.

President Keller says that the \$115 million figure "standing alone" is somewhat misleading. "Much of that amount is money we lost during the last periods of retrenchment, and we need to recoup that to be able to once again provide a good education to the state.

"Some people are of the misunderstanding that 'Commitment to Focus' costs money. 'Commitment to Focus' doesn't cost money," says President Keller. "Getting the University to a funding level that is appropriate and commensurate with other institutions does cost money. 'Commitment to Focus', on the other hand, is a strategy for enriching the mix of resources available to each student through a combination of program choice, internal allocation, and a somewhat smaller student body."

For several weeks from November to February, University regents, President Keller, and University and Minnesota Alumni Association (MAA) volunteers participated in a series of forums on "Commitment to Focus" and the University's legislative request. The plan to provide the forums grew from alumni chapter events organized in St. Cloud and Willmar, Minnesota, where President Keller was scheduled to speak on "Commitment to Focus" and the request for funding to implement the plan. Regents representing other areas also expressed interest in presenting forums in their districts and discussed the possibility with President Keller and MAA administrators. Together they decided to sponsor a series of forums across the state. Alumni and area legislators were invited to the sessions, which took place in Crookston, Duluth, Fergus Falls, Hibbing, Rochester, and Redwood Falls, Minnesota. Four additional forums were held in metropolitan congressional districts.

Each of the forums was hosted by the regent representing that area and attracted as many as 70 legislators and/or alumni.

The forums, says President Keller, provide an opportunity to explain in detail "Commitment to Focus" and remove some misconceptions and misunderstandings. "People tell me, 'I was in mechanical engineering in 1953, and it was great. I don't understand why you're complaining.' It was great 20, 30 years ago, but things have changed.

"When I came to this institution in 1964 and taught in chemical engineering," says Keller, "I had 40 students in my class. When I left in 1980, I had 180 students in that same class, with no more help than I had before. You just can't teach 180 the same way you teach 40. This was a change that was forced upon us by a lack of adequate funding.

"People aren't able to take the classes they want; they don't get to see advisers; they don't have equipment in laboratories that is made for the 1980s—and it's nearly 1990 now. The students simply are not getting from this institution what they deserve."

Talking to alumni and legislators is making people more aware that the University's request for additional funding is a valid one, says President Keller. "Everywhere we've gone," he says, "we've encountered people who had some misconceptions that we are concerned about—that the University is becoming elitist, that access would become an issue—and they are relieved to find out that these *are* misconceptions. With those misconceptions eliminated, they are relatively supportive."

Says University Board of Regents Chair Charles McGuiggan, who participated in nearly all of the forums, "The forums have been a boon to our cause simply by making alumni and legislators more informed about our legislative request. Informed alumni can work with their legislators and be of service to them in terms of trying to espouse the University's cause. The alumni chapters in outstate Minnesota have traditionally been the most effective units for lobbying that the Alumni Association and the University have had, because they are so involved with the University and, at the same time, are in contact with their legislators."

Regent McGuiggan says that he endorses "Commitment to Focus" but is concerned that because of state budget problems, the University may not receive

the funding it needs to implement the changes outlined in the plan. "The state's projected fiscal shortfall may have a great impact on the outcome of our legislative request," says McGuiggan. "But it is important to realize that what the University is asking is basically for just a restructuring of priorities, a way to save money over the next twenty years and provide quality education in this state."

President Keller agrees and emphasizes that there are ultimately few alternatives to funding "Commitment to Focus." "If we don't get funding support from the legislature, it will damage the University and the state. Minnesota's funding at the higher education level is below the average of the Big Ten by a substantial amount. As a result, we're not doing the job we should for undergraduates. And if funding is not approved, we'll continue to not do that job.

"The University's big value to the state is in its economic development," says President Keller. "Reduction of the number of people who contribute to that development and the reduction of the number of scholars means that we won't have any economic development. A failure to invest in that development today means that tomorrow we won't have teachers for St. Cloud State University or biomedical scientists who will build the Medtronics of the future. It means that 42 percent of the engineering doctorates we grant will continue to go to foreign nationals and not to people who will contribute directly to our state.

"And we'll go at things as business as usual: keeping this place as big as we can—competing for enrollment against the state college system and community colleges—so we can keep the students rolling in and collect money to continue operating.

"The forum presentations have been a good start toward seeing that the University's future isn't compromised in this manner," says Keller. "Talking directly with citizens and legislators enables us to describe the state's higher education problem and come together to devise solutions."

The University's legislative proposal was introduced before Senate and House finance committees on January 6, and testimony on the request is expected to continue through the spring.

Kimberly Yaman is editorial assistant for Minnesota.

MARCH

- 19 Medical Alumni Society Board Meeting
Home Economics Alumni Society Board Meeting
- 24 Band Alumni Society Board Meeting
- 30 Wadena Chapter Annual Meeting

APRIL

- 4 College of Education Alumni Society Kerlan Symposium
College of Education Alumni Society Board Meeting
Black Alumni Society Board Meeting
- 10 Public Health Alumni Society

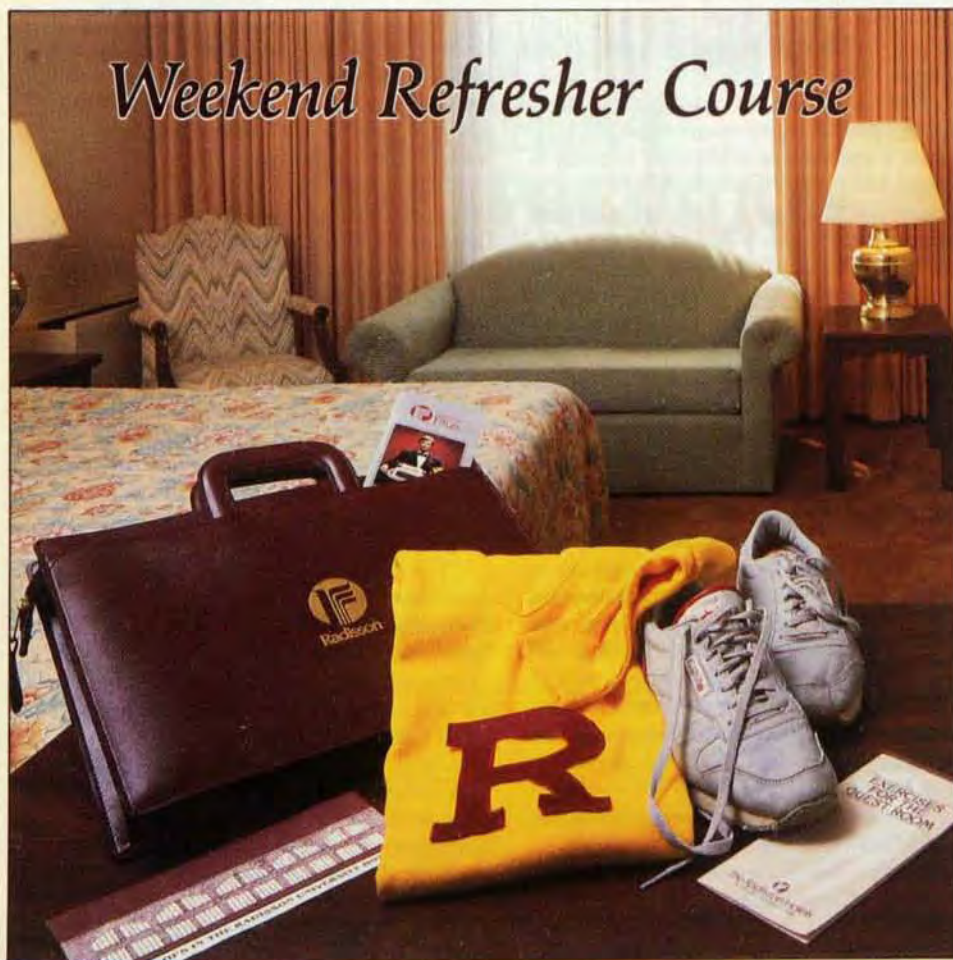
- Annual Meeting, Career Change Forum, and Casino
- 11 Red Wing Chapter Meeting
- 12 Alumnae Society Board Meeting
- 14 Institute of Technology Alumni Society Executive Committee
- 15 College of Education Alumni Society Mentor Program
- 16 Home Economics Alumni Society Board Meeting
- 20 College of Liberal Arts/University College Alumni Society Board Meeting
- 21 Nursing Alumni Society Board Meeting
School of Management Business Day

- Band Alumni Society Board Meeting
- 23 College of Biological Sciences (CBS) Alumni Society Board/Executive Board Meetings
- 24 Sun City Chapter Yearly Event
- 30 CBS Annual Meeting and AIDS Panel

MAY

- 2 Nursing Alumni Society Annual Meeting
Pharmacy Alumni Society Annual Meeting
- 5 College of Education Alumni Society Spring Spectacular

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Starry, Starry Nights

BY DEANE MORRISON

It gets cold at the top of Kitt Peak in the fall. From the 7,000-foot mountain-top, the Arizona landscape is rugged and wild, and the lights of Tucson glow in the distance. The wind whips around the few buildings but finds no theater, restaurant, or sports arena. At night there's nothing to do but look at stars.

That's exactly what draws Roberta Humphreys to Kitt Peak. A professor of astronomy, she scans the northern sky from the national observatory at Kitt and the observatory at Mt. Lemmon, also in Arizona, which the University shares with the University of California at San Diego. To view the southern sky, she flies to Cerro Tololo National Observatory in Chile.

She is like many other astronomers who grew up with America's space age—bright, imaginative, and eager to discover the forces that shape the universe. But the United States needs more big telescopes to keep up with these young scientists' talents, she says. So last year Humphreys organized a group of astronomers from eight universities who want to alleviate the problem by building a new observatory in the Southwest.

"The 60-inch Mt. Lemmon telescope isn't powerful enough for the kind of work that will dominate astronomy for the next twenty years. And the four-meter national telescopes are way oversubscribed," she says. "We need more big telescopes if American astronomers are to remain competitive."

A native of Indianapolis, Humphreys began her career as an astronomy major at Indiana University. Since then, her life has been marked by long nights in cold instrument rooms for a couple of weeks at a time. She thrives on it, though, having long since become accustomed to the built-in limitations.

One is that the stars she studies are up at night only during the fall. Another is that clouds or blowing dust sometimes shuts the big telescopes down. And observing is possible only on moonless nights when the telescope's computer is "up." But the payoff is that her discoveries about the biggest and brightest stars in our Milky Way galaxy and nearby galaxies have put her at the cutting edge of astronomy.

One of her favorite sights is the view along the arms of our Milky Way galaxy. There Humphreys zeroes in on some of



A new observatory is the goal of a consortium of astronomers at eight universities that was organized by professor Roberta Humphreys, shown here holding a model for one of the proposed observatory's telescopes.

the youngest and biggest stars known. Massive enough to swallow 100 suns, these "supergiants" may ultimately define the generations of stars to come. "I view these stars as drivers of stellar evolution and maybe even the evolution of galaxies," she says. "The fate of a galaxy is influenced by the types of stars in it, and its appearance depends on the rate of star formation. These supergiants throw out elements as heavy as carbon, and perhaps heavier, into space, where they can be used to make new stars. So these big stars do influence their galactic environment."

About ten years ago, Humphreys stretched her vision to the brightest stars in Andromeda and other nearby galaxies. Her work on the evolution of massive stars revolutionized that branch of astronomy. One thing she showed was that stars cannot get too big or they will explode. "I've shown that the evolution of very massive stars is controlled by stability limits. There is an upper limit to the size

and brightness a star can have," she says.

The limit arises because stars burn hydrogen for fuel, Humphreys explains. As the hydrogen inside the star is used up, the star expands. But if the star is very big, the pressures from expansion can overcome the inward pull of gravity, and the star will shed its outer envelope. Some supergiant stars reach this limit in only 3 million years, whereas the Sun—an average-sized star—is still stable after more than 4 billion years of life.

One famous supergiant lies in Carina, a Southern Hemisphere constellation whose name means the keel of the ship Argos. The star, called Eta Carinae, began life 100 to 150 times bigger than the Sun.

"Every 1,000 years Eta sheds a mass of material the size of the Sun," Humphreys says. "So it can't last much longer. Its core is so big that when it dies, it will probably collapse into a black hole."

"When you look at Carina, you're looking right down a major spiral arm of

TOM POLLEY

the Milky Way. It's brilliant. It's one of the largest regions where big stars are forming, and it's relatively near the Sun. The northern Milky Way is anemic in comparison."

It was at Cerro Tololo, around 1970, that she met University astronomer and Regents' Professor Edward P. Ney. Then a postdoctoral fellow at the University of Arizona, Humphreys was studying red supergiant stars (they come in several colors). Ney wanted to study the infrared light from southern stars but didn't have a list of red supergiants in the southern sky. Humphreys did, and soon Ney was fascinated by those stars.

One night, Humphreys was studying a

very red star that gave off an interesting pattern of light. She told Ney about it, and he looked at its infrared radiation. The star turned out to have the most spectacular infrared "signature" of any star studied up to that time. Two years later, Humphreys had a job offer from the University.

Not all her job offers came that easily. When she began graduate school, it looked as if jobs in physics and astronomy would be there for the taking. The space program was in full swing, and the government was hiring new Ph.D.'s as fast as universities could produce them. But near the end of her graduate work at the University of Michigan, the well suddenly dried up, and even the best graduate students could get only a few job offers.

Humphreys was certainly one of the best. In her thesis she tackled a dilemma that had bedeviled astronomers for years.

Radio wave data indicated that the clouds of gas from which stars form were in certain areas of the Milky Way's arms, but optical data showed the actual new stars to be somewhere else. The gas and stars should have been very close. Humphreys resolved the impasse by showing that the motions of stars and gas were similar, which meant that they must be close after all. The previous radio data had failed to account for certain types of gas motions in the arms.

Her work led to the discovery of noncircular, or "streaming," motions of gas. About the same time, astronomer C. C. Lin of MIT proposed a theory of how the galaxy's arms maintain themselves. Humphrey's data on motions in the arms fit in Lin's model nicely.

After the triumph of her thesis, Humphreys searched for jobs and received a few responses, including one university that said they already had two or three women and didn't need any more. She took a temporary position at Dyer Observatory of Vanderbilt University, but it was the University of Arizona job that ignited her career. She found a mentor in Bart Bok, chair of the astronomy department there and an expert on the spiral structure of the Milky Way.

In 1972 she accepted the offer from Minnesota to become an assistant professor. Two years later she met Kris Davidson, her future husband, when he joined the University astronomy faculty. They were married in 1976 and have a six-year-old son, Rowan.

A full professor since 1983, Humphreys enjoys the teaching side of astronomy almost as much as watching the stars. Many students have thanked her for showing them that science can be fun. "Of all the sciences, astronomy is probably the closest to philosophy," she says. "It brings you back to the origins of the whole physical and biological universe. I think

astronomy is very important to human imagination. I tell students we're trying to understand 'how' and separate it from 'why.' But the 'why' challenges people's imaginations."

Meanwhile, the "how" challenges astronomers in a different way. Discoveries like Humphreys's pioneering work on giant stars are usually made after many years of patient observing on big instruments like the four-meter telescopes at Kitt Peak and Cerro Tololo, she says. These national observatories are now available to the best astronomers from around the country, each of whom can count on no more than about three or four nights of observing a year.

If those nights are cloudy, the astronomer is out of luck. No one is willing to start a long-range ambitious project under those conditions, Humphreys says. Two years ago she decided to do something about it.

"I was thinking how Minnesota was probably the best astronomy department in the Big 10, but needed something to maintain its momentum," she says. "I thought that if we were to stay competitive, we would need our own large telescope. The national observatories are no longer adequate. I always envisioned, though, that we would share ours with other universities."

Calls to fellow astronomers in the East, Midwest, and Southwest led to the Alliance for the Construction of Telescopes (ACT), an informal consortium of eight university astronomy departments, which Humphreys heads. ACT's goal is to build three or four 3.5-meter telescopes at a clear, dark site in New Mexico or Arizona. Humphreys hopes to raise \$5 million to pay for the University's share of the \$30 to \$40 million project.

"A new observatory with three or four telescopes would mean astronomers could be guaranteed a few weeks of observing time every year," Humphreys says. "Major projects would again be possible, and having several similar telescopes on the same site would save on operational costs. We could use them singly, say to get simultaneous observations of quasars or variable stars, or combine them optically."

Even though the facility would be built in the Southwest, University astronomers could observe by satellite or telephone link, Humphreys says. She envisions it as an outpost of Minnesota research.

"The boundaries of a great national university don't end at the state line. Our research extends around the world," she says.

And, with help from astronomers like her, to the farthest reaches of space.

Deane Morrison is a University Relations News Service writer.



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Campaign Reaches \$215,398,004

Several new gifts have been committed to the Minnesota Campaign since November, bringing the campaign total to \$215,398,004.

The Medtronic Foundation has made a grant of \$2 million to establish a biomedical engineering center at the University of Minnesota. The center, one of only five in the nation, will draw engineering and medical faculty into research, teaching, and technology transfer with the medical products industry.

The grant will be matched, in part, by the Permanent University Fund to endow the center's directorship, to be called the Earl E. Bakken Chair. Bakken is the founder of Medtronic, the world's leading manufacturer of implantable medical devices. He developed the first wearable, external, battery-operated pacemaker and, later, the world's first implantable pacemaker. The gift will be made in two phases. The first \$1 million will endow the directorship. Programs funded by the second \$1 million will be matched to support a second chair and fellowships or visiting professorships.

One million dollars has been pledged by Super Valu Stores, the Minneapolis-based world's largest foods wholesaler, to develop a new minority support program at the University. An additional \$1 million from unrestricted McKnight Foundation funds will match this gift. The minority program, still in formative stages, will include a prefreshman summer program to improve the opportunities for minority high school students and to improve access for undergraduate minority students to postbaccalaureate programs. The program will also provide for effective student counseling.

Five law firms in the Twin Cities area have each contributed \$250,000 to unrestricted endowments in the Law School. The professorships created from those endowments are:

- The Dorsey & Whitney Professorship in Law, funded by Dorsey & Whitney, a general practice firm with offices in Minneapolis, Rochester, St. Paul, and Wayzata, Minnesota; Billings and Great Falls, Montana; New York; Paris; and London.

- Faegre & Benson Professorship in Law, established by Faegre & Benson, a general practice firm with offices in Denver, London, and Bloomington, Minnesota.

- Fredrikson & Byron Professorship in Law, funded by Fredrikson & Byron, a



University President Kenneth H. Keller unveils "Minnesota Chairs" that were presented to Bert Cross, '29, and Harry Heltzer, '33. A \$3 million gift to the Minnesota Campaign from the 3M Foundation has made possible the designation of endowed chairs to honor the former 3M chief executives.

local Minneapolis firm specializing in tax and business planning law, real estate law, corporate law, and litigation.

- Gray Plant Mooty Mooty & Bennett Professorship in Law, established by the Minneapolis-based firm specializing in full-range civil law practice, litigation, real estate and estate planning, and tax issues.

- Robins Zelle Larson & Kaplan Professorship in Law, endowed by Robins Zelle Larson & Kaplan, a law firm with offices in Newport Beach, California; Washington, D.C.; Atlanta; Wellesley, Massachusetts; Minneapolis and St. Paul; and Dallas. The firm has a strong corporate business and insurance litigation practice.

Other chairs and professorships include the following:

- The Otto A. and Helen F. Silha Professorship, established as a professorship in the Silha Center for the Study of Media Ethics and Law in the School of Journalism. The Silha Center was established in 1984 through a combined gift from the Silhas and the Cowles Media Company to develop projects on media accountability, criticism, and modes of ethical and legal inquiry and reasoning, among other legal and ethical concerns. Otto Silha, a former managing editor of the *Minnesota Daily*, served as president and board chair of the Cowles Media

Company until his 1984 retirement. He now heads his own consulting firm, Silha Associates. Helen Fitch Silha has taught school in Tracy, Minnesota, and has worked in the University Student Activities Bureau.

- Jan R. Goergen Chair in Liberal Arts, established by Goergen, founder and chair of Intericap, an international capital corporation based in Rancho Santa Fe, California. A key leader for the Minnesota Campaign in the California area, Goergen is a member of the President's Club and the Minnesota Alumni Association.

- The Miriam F. Bennett Professorship in Law in honor of Professor Henry J. Fletcher. Bennett, a homemaker and writer whose memoirs, *Lights and Shadows*, were recently published, established the professorship to commemorate her father, Henry J. Fletcher, who was one of the first law professors at the University. He taught at the Law School from 1895 to 1925 and initiated the *Law Review*.

- The Roger F. Noreen Professorship in Law, established through a contribution by Noreen, vice president and manager of the law school department of West Publishing Company in St. Paul. Noreen's law school activities include serving on the board of visitors and the board of directors.

JEFFREY GROSSCURP

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MYTH AND MEANING IN THE WESTERN FILM, George Lipsitz, Professor, American Studies Program	May 12	May 14
BUTTER SCULPTURE AT THE MINNESOTA STATE FAIR: WHAT'S IT ALL ABOUT? Karal Ann Marling, Professor, Art History	June 9	June 11

All talks at 12 noon. In Minneapolis: Gold and Maroon Rooms, Minnesota Alumni Club, 50th Floor, IDS Tower. In St. Paul: Courtroom 317 in Landmark Center. For further information, call (612) 625-0727.

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Bemidji Days

BY ALIA YUNIS

Aspiring novelists flock to New York or California to "live" material worth writing about. Will Weaver, '72, did that. But as a graduate student at Stanford University, he found himself writing about his native Midwest, particularly rural Minnesota. And when he got his degree, he came home to Bemidji.

Weaver's debut novel, published by Simon and Schuster, has enough spell-binding intrigue, racial tension, family turmoil, and forbidden love to rival any tale of grits and glitz in the big city. The underlying tensions that plague the residents of White Earth, a small Minnesota farm town, are compelling because they occur in a place that outsiders may believe is as wholesome as a Norman Rockwell painting.

At the center of the novel is the growing unspoken war between the white farmers and the reservation Indians who share the same land. The white farmers have never known the land to be anything but theirs. The Indians remember when the land belonged to them.

Red Earth, White Earth does more than explore a no-win political situation. The conflict among the people of White Earth unravels through multidimensional characters who grip the reader with the hopes and failures of daily living. The community reaches its climactic demise through the omnipresent eyes of Guy Pehrson, a farmer's son, who grows up in the 1950s, grows away from the land in the 1960s and 1970s, and returns to the land in the 1980s as both an insider and an outsider.

Those who touch Guy's life are grounded to White Earth despite the unhappiness it brings them. At the crux is Guy's pious grandfather, whose forceful grip on life prevents his own son from living. Guy's mother is involved in a struggle for self-determination that parallels and intertwines itself with the similar struggle of the Indians. Childhood friends Tom Little Wolfe and Mary Ann deal with their oppression in different ways, Mary Ann still dreaming of being a soap opera queen.

Much of the novel's power comes from Weaver's attention to detail and masterful use of language, talents that have earned him the title of "a young Steinbeck" in East Coast book reviews.

Weaver has lived most of what he has written. The conflict over the land is something he faced when his own grand-



Will Weaver's debut novel, *Red Earth, White Earth*, published by Simon and Schuster, will soon be a television movie.

father died. "My grandfather owned a farm within the boundaries of a reservation," says Weaver. "At his death [in the 1980s], the question of the land title arose. The Chippewa saw it as their lost lands." As in the novel, the real battle continues.

"I don't offer answers," he says. "The best I can do is call attention to the issue." So strong is Weaver's concern for the plight of the Indians that he has designated some of the novel's profits to go toward a scholarship for native Americans.

Weaver, who graduated from the University in 1972 with an English degree, has drawn upon his University of Minnesota experiences in writing *Red Earth, White Earth*.

When Guy visits the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis, his description of a protest on the mall could have been taken from a newspaper clipping. "It's exactly as I remember it," says the 36-year-old Weaver. "It was such a difficult yet remarkable time to be attending the University."

Though Bemidji is proud to have a

local success story, Weaver is amused to note that reviews get better the farther away they come from. "My mother could have written them," he laughs.

Red Earth, White Earth continues to bring success. Viacom Productions, in conjunction with CBS Television, has bought the rights to make a TV movie based on the novel. Though contractually Weaver gave up 90 percent of his say in the project, he has made sure that the Chippewa Indians get to look at the project as it develops.

Television offers aside, success has not gone to Weaver's head. He, his wife, Rosalie (whom he met in a Shakespeare class at the University), and their two children plan to continue to live in Bemidji. "This is a pleasant town to raise children in," Weaver says.

For now, Weaver has no plans for a second novel. Instead he is enjoying the attention his previously written short stories are now getting.

Alia Yunis is a former Minnesota intern.

MEDICAL SCHOOL

'63 Robert Avant of Rochester, Minnesota, has been named Parker D. and Idabella G. Sanders Professor of Primary Care at Mayo Clinic. Avant was formerly director of the Mayo Family Medicine Residency Program.

'73 Marvin Heuer of Moorestown, New Jersey, has been appointed vice president of clinical research for Ayerst Laboratories in New York City.

'75 Robert Nesheim has completed graduate training in psychiatry at Mayo Graduate School of Medicine and has begun a private practice at the Olmstead, Minnesota, Medical and Surgical Group.

'79 Bradley Doeden has completed graduate training in endocrinology/metabolism at the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine in Rochester, Minnesota, and has entered private practice in Minneapolis.

'81 Robert L. Brown has completed graduate training in orthopedic surgery at the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine in Rochester, Minnesota, and has joined Northern Orthopedics in Brainerd, Minnesota.

Charles N. Marvin, Jr., has completed graduate training in general surgery at the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine in Rochester, Minnesota, and has begun a two-year fellowship in plastic surgery at the University of Rochester Medicine Center, in Rochester, New York.

Bruce Orkin has completed graduate training in general surgery at the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine in Rochester, Minnesota, and is a research fellow in gastroenterology at the Mayo Clinic.

'82 Blair Anderson, former chief resident at Mount Sinai Hospital in Minneapolis, is serving for six months as a visiting physician in the West China University of Medical Science in Chengtu, China. After his return to the United States, Anderson will begin a fellowship at St. Louis University, where he will study critical care/pulmonary medicine.

John Bellville has completed a four-year psychiatric residency in the Karl Menninger School of Psychiatry and Mental Health Sciences at the Menninger Foundation. Bellville has joined the staff of the Fairbanks Psychiatric and Neurological Clinic in Fairbanks, Alaska.

Karen Gosen has completed graduate training in psychiatry at the Mayo Graduate School in Rochester, Minnesota, and has joined the staff of Gunderson Clinic in LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

Allen Meurer has completed graduate training in internal medicine and emergency medicine at the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine in Rochester, Minnesota, and is a specialist in internal medicine and emergency medicine at Finley Hospital in Dubuque, Iowa.

'85 Mark Christopherson has begun a residency training program in physical medicine and rehabilitation at the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine.

GRADUATE SCHOOL

'50 James Zumberge of San Marino, California, president of the University of Southern California, has been appointed by President Ronald Reagan to a four-year term as chair of the Arctic Research Commission.

'72 Bayard Wynne of Bloomington, Indiana, has been appointed director of the Institute for Research on the Management of Information Systems at Indiana University. Wynne was also named professor in the operations and systems management department of Indiana University's business school. Prior to his appointment, Wynne was director of applied management sciences at Arthur Andersen's world headquarters in Chicago.

'74 Darwin Patnode of Redwood City, California, has been appointed corporate relations coordinator of the Graduate School of Business at Stanford University.

'76 Michael Dotson of Minneapolis has been nominated vice president elect for state divisions of the American College Personnel Association. A counselor with Normandale Community College in Bloomington, Minnesota, Dotson is also a community faculty member with the Metropolitan State University in St. Paul.

'78 Blake Ives of St. Paul, associate professor of computer and information science at Dartmouth College, has been named recipient of a Marvin Bower Fellowship at the Harvard Business School. Ives will spend a fully supported year at Harvard research in his field of interest.

'81 Bette Abraham of Minneapolis, partner in the business and management consulting firm Business Matters, has been recognized for her contributions as a volunteer for the Carlson School of Management. A past chair of the school of management's alumni advisory council, Abraham was cited for her work in volunteer recruitment, establishment of alumni functional groups, and efforts to coordinate programming among the school's alumni and other University alumni groups.

Deborah Appleman of St. Paul has been named assistant professor of education at Carleton College in Northfield, Minnesota.

PUBLIC HEALTH

'72 Everard Rutledge has been named senior vice president of operations at the University of Maryland Medical System. Rutledge formerly served as director of the St. Louis, Missouri, Department of Health and Hospital. He has also served as associate executive director for the Bronx Municipal Hospital Center in New York and as vice president and executive director of L.

Richardson Memorial Hospital in Greensboro, North Carolina. Among Rutledge's honors are the Presidential Outstanding Leadership Award from the American Cancer Society and an appointment by President Ronald Reagan to the Presidential Rank Review in the U.S. Office of Personnel Management.

DEATHS

Winton Christenson, '38, Rushford, Minnesota, on September 24, 1986. The retired owner-operator of Christenson Drug Store in Rushford, Christenson had served in the U.S. Army in the European Theater during World War II, attaining the rank of major. The recipient of the Distinguished Pharmacy Award in 1979 from the University of Minnesota's College of Pharmacy Alumni Society, Christenson had served on the Minnesota Pharmacy Advisory Committee and on the boards of the Minnesota Family Planning Board of Health and Minnesota Pharmacy Association. Christenson was active in several religious, community, and professional organizations.

Harriet Gould, '28, New Hope, Minnesota, on June 29, 1986.

R. Bruce Hohn, '51, Columbus, Ohio, on May 8, 1986. A graduate of the first veterinary medicine class at the University of Minnesota, Hohn was also the first veterinarian to serve as an orthopedic fellow at Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota. He established the Rochester Veterinary Clinic, now Cascade Animal Hospital, and was a partner there until moving to New York in 1966. In 1976 Hohn was named Veterinarian of the Year by the American Animal Hospital Association and was the Humboldt U.S. Awardee in Munich, West Germany, in 1984-85.

Jerome Lacher, '31, Phoenix, Arizona, on February 1, 1986. Co-owner of Lacher Drugs in St. Paul and pharmacist for several drugstores in the Twin Cities area, Lacher was active in the political arena, having run for state representative of the 42nd District. He served as president of the Twin Cities Retail Druggists Association and was a columnist for *Minnesota Pharmacist* magazine. In 1962 he moved to Phoenix, where he remained a pharmacist until his retirement in 1976.

Benjamin Singer, '28, St. Paul, in August 1986. Born in Lithuania, Singer immigrated to the United States with his parents when he was eleven. After graduating from medical school, Singer opened an office in downtown St. Paul, where he was in private practice until his retirement in 1976. He was known for his work with low-income, inner-city patients. Singer also served on the staffs of United, Children's, and St. Joseph's hospitals in St. Paul. He was active in several professional and community organizations.

Florence Smythe, '23, Carmel, California, on September 11, 1986. An art educator for nearly twenty years, Smythe became a partner in Cornet Cupboard Gift Shop in Carmel. She was a frequent contributor of craft items to the Monterey Peninsula Museum of Art.

Gordon Ward, '25 B.S., '26 M.S., '30 Ph.D., Gwynedd, Pennsylvania, in February 1986.

Stop the Presses!

BY KIMBERLY YAMAN

Genevieve Bolger, '40, of Richfield, Minnesota, president and cofounder of Bolger Publications and Creative Printing of Minneapolis, has been named the 1986 Printing Industries of America (PIA) Lewis Memorial Graphic Arts Executive of the Year. The annual award, cosponsored by Printing Industries of America and *Graphic Arts Monthly*, recognizes individuals who have made major, long-term contributions to the printing industry in America. Bolger is the first woman to be named PIA executive of the year in the 37 years the award has been presented.



Genevieve Bolger was the first woman to be named executive of the year by Printing Industries of America.

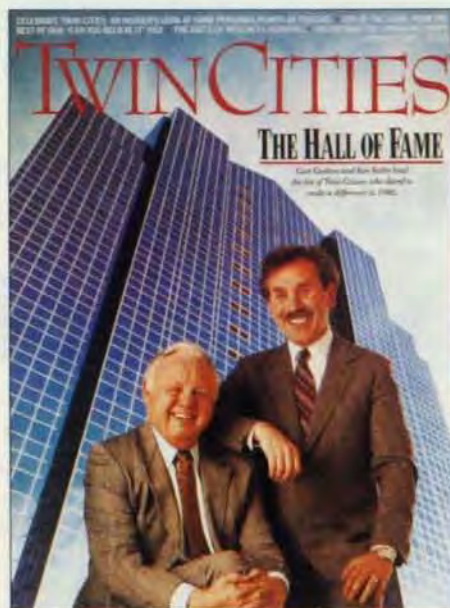
In 1980, Bolger and her husband, John, were named Small Business Persons of the Year by the Greater Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. The following year, Bolger was the recipient of the Outstanding Graphic Arts Industry Leader Award from the Printing Industry of Minnesota in conjunction with the Twin Cities Club of Litho and Printing House Craftsmen. Bolger is a board member of the Master Printers of America and has served as board chair of the National Composition Association and as a board member of the Graphic Arts Employers of America.

Shirley Strum Kenny, '57, president of Queens College of the City University of New York, is proposing a rather unconventional university project: the formation of a board comprising college faculty and corporate and cultural leaders that will advise Queens College on curriculum.

Twelve corporate and cultural leaders will meet with an equal number of academic leaders from the college to examine the programmatic needs of the college. "This concept is, of course, heretical," admits Kenny. "Colleges generally approach corporations for either gifts or contractual agreements for specific

research projects. But that traditional way of looking at the relationship between academics and the corporate community has created a false and misleading dichotomy between liberal arts and professional training. The combination of corporate and academic leaders on a single board allows us to draw on the best minds in and out of the academy. The combination is refreshingly unpredictable—new ideas really do happen."

Kenny is nationally recognized as a leader in innovative academic programming and the resurgence of liberal arts studies. In her previous position as provost for the division of arts and humanities at the University of Maryland, Kenny developed the Liberal Arts in Business Program, combining business with the core values of liberal arts. Students and faculty were unimpressed with the concept at first, says Kenny. "They could see no incentive to teach or learn in the liberal arts area; it didn't seem to put any bread



University President Kenneth H. Keller and University alumnus and donor Curtis L. Carlson, '37, were named Twin Citizens of the Year by *Twin Cities* magazine in its first annual presentation of the award. President Keller was cited for his work at the University—specifically "Commitment to Focus," the plan he proposed to improve the University and make it one of the top five public universities in the country. Carlson was recognized for his commitment to the University and his \$25 million donation to the University. Also cited as one who "made a difference" in Minnesota was Leonard Parker, '48, University professor of architecture and landscape architecture. Parker was honored for his leadership and design work on Minneapolis's \$102-million convention complex, construction of which will begin this spring.



Harold "Tuck" Langland with Venus Natarani (*Dance of Creation*).

on their tables." But enthusiasm grew, and the program has been successful.

Kenny, a noted scholar of eighteenth-century British theater and the editor of the complete works of playwrights Richard Steele and George Farquhar, is admittedly bold in putting forward novel concepts. "A person who teaches Restoration and eighteenth-century literature," says Kenny, "can learn to discuss almost anything in public without embarrassment. Bawdy, evil, filthy, detestable conduct cannot embarrass us, for we have chosen to embrace a century enthralled by the tension between the desire to believe in goodness and the daily confrontation of the contemptuously evil."

Sculptor Harold (Tuck) Langland, '64, of South Bend, Indiana, never worries that his work will be stereotyped. His bronze figures have been exhibited in shows as diverse as "A Little Erotica," "Liturgical Art," "Art of the Bath," and "Sculptures Relating to Music." Langland, a professor of sculpture at Indiana University at South Bend, was the recipient of the 1985 Elliot and Joyce Liskin Purchase Prize and is a five-time winner of the Hoosier Salon Outstanding Work in Sculpture Award.

Although his primary medium is bronze, Langland will create his next work in paper: a college-level textbook on sculpture published by Prentice-Hall that will be available for classroom use this winter.

Kimberly Yaman is editorial assistant for Minnesota.



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The Cutting Edge

BY BLAISE SCHWEITZER

Rink savvy, says Gopher hockey coach Doug Woog. "He's one of those few guys who have that old rink savvy."

Dynamic, says University of Minnesota-Duluth coach Mike Sertitch. "He's very dynamic."

"He's like a little bull," says teammate Steve MacSwain, "but he skates a hundred miles an hour."

By all measures, Corey Millen probably has the right to be cocky. The former Olympian and cocaptain of the University of Minnesota hockey team is ranked by many as one of the top five players in college hockey. This season Millen was a third-round draft pick for the New York Rangers. But is he conceited, overconfident, or aloof?

"Not at all," says Woog. "Probably the opposite," says his mother. "He's a level-headed, good-natured guy," says his teammate Todd Okerlund.

Curly haired and amiable, Millen stands only five feet seven inches, weighs 175 pounds, and walks and talks like an average University student uncertain about his future. On the ice, however, Millen becomes an aggressive player who hates to lose.

What sets him apart as a veteran is that Millen played on the 1984 Olympic team, with and against the best in the world. His teammates can't help but pick up his enthusiasm and competitive spirit. "Before you know it," Okerlund says, "you've got four classes—freshman on up—that can't stand losing."

Part of Millen's charisma has to do with his small stature, according to Woog. "He's kind of exciting to watch. He darts here, he darts there. . . . His style and his size and his quickness make him stand out." Being able to think on his feet is part of Millen's style, part of his savvy, says Woog.

Comments about his size don't bother him. Millen says, "I guess I've been exposed to it all my life." It becomes more of a challenge, he says, something to prove. At the college level, Millen says, his speed gives him an advantage over the larger, usually slower players. In professional hockey, however, "the big guys are as quick as the little guys, and they're stronger." That, says Millen, could pose a problem.

The same small stature that sets Millen apart also limits him. The size difference between Millen and his cocaptain Tim



Gopher cocaptain Corey Millen is ranked by some as one of the top five players in college hockey.

Bergland illustrates some of the size differences he will face if he chooses to go on to the pros. At six feet three inches and 220 pounds, Bergland is eight inches taller and more than 30 pounds heavier than Millen. When it comes to physical contact, Millen can't be the enforcer or fighter that Bergland is. But Millen is the driving force, the "offensive punch" for the team, and according to Bergland, "everyone's gunning for him. . . . He's got to take a lot of abuse."

Injuries have sometimes frustrated Millen. "I've had a broken ankle, separated shoulder, knee surgery, sprained ankle," he says, ticking off a list of problems. "It's a big part of the game, and unfortunately it plays a major role in teams."

The hockey options open to Millen after he finishes his time with the Gophers could range from playing on the Olympic team in 1988, to playing hockey in Europe, to signing a contract with a National Hockey League team. The management of the New York Rangers has changed since they chose Millen as the third-round draft pick earlier this year. The route Millen takes will depend partly on what kind of offer the Rangers might make.

As a senior in high school, Millen had to face some tough choices, too. A native of Cloquet, Minnesota, Millen was recruited by both nearby University of Minnesota, Duluth (UMD), and the University of Minnesota. Because he turned down UMD, Millen says there are those in Duluth who are still "a little hostile towards me. People around the area figure it's a given that if you're from the area, you should go to that school."

Duluth coach Sertitch says that although he was disappointed when Millen decided against UMD, he has reconciled the loss. "Sure, we'd love to have him here, but it's not the end of the world either," Sertitch says.

A long time has passed since Millen was a weak-ankled four-year-old wobbling on the ice with the new pair of skates that he begged his parents for. In his first game, Millen says, his coach set him in front of the net and told him if the puck came his way, "hit it in there." He did, and little Corey Millen decided he liked the surge of adrenalin he got when he saw that hard rubber disk slide into that crease. He hasn't been the same since.

Blaise Schweitzer is a Minnesota intern.

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Movin' on Up

BY BRIAN OSBERG



Big Ten all-around champion gymnast Shelley Brown

The Gopher women's gymnastics team has finished second to Ohio State's first place in the Big Ten three of the last four years. But this year, things could change. With the return of six letter winners, and with six newcomers, the Gophers have a good chance of unseating the Buckeyes at the conference championship in March.

Coach Katalin Deli, with fourteen years of experience at Minnesota, has built the women's program into a Big Ten power earning national respect. A native of Hungary, Deli was a member of the Hungarian National Gymnastics Team for five years, competing in both national and international events before immigrating to the United States. Her husband, Gabor, is the assistant coach; he joined the team in 1977. He also competed on the Hungarian National Team, representing Hungary at the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico City. The Delis operate the Olympic Gymnastics Academy in Brooklyn Center, Minnesota, and a gymnastics camp in Duluth during the summer.

The prospect for a strong finish in postseason competition also looks bright with this year's move to the NCAA's Central Region, where the Gophers are picked to win the title. The Gophers had been competing in the Midwest Region, which includes six-time national champion Utah University.

The gymnastics team is led by senior Shelley Brown, the defending all-around Big Ten champion. Other key performers for the Gophers include all-around com-

petitor senior Candace Doell from Saskatoon, Canada, and junior Mary Jo Mastel from Bloomington, Minnesota, the team's top returning competitor in the floor exercise. Among the newcomers are two Olympians, Marie Roethisberger from Huntington Beach, California, a member of the 1984 U.S. Olympic team and daughter of Gopher men's gymnastic coach Fred Roethisberger, and Canadian Olympian Kathleen Finnegan of Winnipeg, Canada, who patented a unique release move on the uneven bars called the "Finnegan."

Fast Start Slows

The Gopher hockey team, led by cocaptains Corey Millen and Tim Bergland, battled the University of North Dakota Sioux for the Western Collegiate Hockey Association (WCHA) title this season. The two traditional rivals distanced themselves from other WCHA teams early in the season. The teams exchanged 4-1 victories at Minnesota in November. North Dakota swept Minnesota 5-2, 4-2 at North Dakota in January.

The Gophers, who won 20 of their first 24 games, including the Alaska Tournament, were in second place February 6 with a 23-9-1 record.

Ranked high in the national ratings all year, the Gophers are expected to challenge for the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) championship at the national tournament March 26-28.

Two Gopher players were selected as members of the U.S. National Junior



Sophomore wing Marty Nanne

Team in the World Games played earlier this season. Sophomore wing Marty Nanne, son of former Gopher Lou Nanne, '63, now general manager of the Minnesota North Stars, and freshman goalie Robb Stauber received the honors.

This year's Gopher team includes Paul Broten, the third Broten to play for the Gophers. Neal, '81, and Aaron, '81, preceded Paul.

Gopher Notes

The men's basketball team surprised the experts by winning nine of their first twelve games, including conference victories over Wisconsin and Northwestern.

- An estimated 6,000 Gopher fans cheered on the football team at the Liberty Bowl in Memphis, Tennessee. The Gophers lost to Tennessee University 21-14 despite a second-half rally. More than 2,000 fans attended a pep rally Sunday before the game, sponsored by the Minnesota Alumni Association.
- The Gopher baseball team opens its season with a double-header against Nebraska University March 11 at the Metrodome in Minneapolis. They will host a round-robin tournament at the Metrodome April 3-5 that will include the Cuban national team. The Gophers will play the Minnesota Twins in a benefit for the Williams Fund on April 6 at the Dome.

Alumni News

Five former Gopher swimmers have been inducted into the Minnesota Aquatics Hall of Fame. They are Dorothy Lestina Shepard, '29, who has established a fund providing ten full scholarships for members of the women's swimming and diving teams; Bud Ericksen, '64, former Gopher swimming coach and president of Ericksen, Roed, and Associates, structural engineers; Virg Luken, '64, Olympic and world record holder, aquatics consultant, and president of Virg Luken's Pools; Walt Richardson, '65, Olympic and world record holder and assistant professor of surgical pathology at the University of Kansas; and Steve Jackman, '63, doctor of diagnostic radiology, Springfield, Illinois, and associate clinical professor of radiology at Southern Illinois University School of Medicine.

Brian Osberg, '73, '86, is Minnesota's sports columnist.

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Proposition 48: A Minority View

Clarence Underwood, Jr.

Last year, the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) initiated Proposition 48, requiring incoming freshmen to satisfy minimum qualifications for admission. To be eligible to participate in intercollegiate athletics, freshmen students entering an NCAA Division I institution in the fall of 1986, or in subsequent years, must have achieved at least a 2.0 grade point (C) average in eleven core curriculum high school courses, including at least three years of English, two years of mathematics, two years of social science, and two years of natural or physical science. They also must have earned a minimum 700 combined score on the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) or a minimum 15 composite score on the American College Test (ACT).

Stiffening entrance requirements, specifically testing, for prospective student athletes will militate against the admission of black athletes from urban areas. Already more than 500 prospective student athletes have been ruled ineligible for the 1986-87 football and basketball seasons nationwide. An estimated 1,000 athletes (mostly black) in all sports will probably be found ineligible before the current school year ends. These same students most likely would have qualified under previous NCAA requirements that called for a minimum high school grade point average of 2.0 for admission.

I'm not opposed to upgrading the academic standards of student athletes. I have no problem with requiring black students in particular to work harder academically than they ever have before, because only through formal education have blacks made some progress in this country. I do take exception to Proposition 48's testing requirements.

Plenty of documented research concludes that black students from segregated school systems suffer academically and do not perform as well on tests as students from suburban and rural areas. This has nothing to do with innate intelligence but has more to do with cultural and environmental factors. Black students are supposed to identify with test items largely representative of the majority middle-class culture. This is the heart of the problem, because despite court mandates for desegregation, educational systems across the country remain virtually all black in the

urban areas and all white in the suburban and rural areas.

National studies provide evidence that black athletes admitted as marginal students graduate at rates comparable to students who did not compete in sports. Data from one study involving freshman classes from 1972 and 1982 show that of the 751 black males in the 1972 study, only 18 percent would have qualified under Proposition 48; 82 percent would have been ineligible initially as freshmen. Of the 18 percent admitted, 54 percent either graduated or were still enrolled five years later. Among the 82 percent not qualifying under Proposition 48, 70 percent had graduated or were still enrolled five years later. I believe such data suggest that black athletes can learn more than football and basketball plays when given the opportunity to overcome deficiencies of an inferior education system.

I don't want to see test scores used to close the door on prospective student athletes from cities such as Chicago, Detroit, or Philadelphia, where students find themselves embedded in a system of racism, family separation, poverty, and a risky environment. I would be in favor of the NCAA elevating its core 2.0 grade point average for freshman student athletes to a 2.5 and abolishing the test score requirements altogether. I believe this would be fair, because a recent survey by a local paper in Chicago revealed that nearly all of the 134 high schools in the suburbs recorded 1986 ACT scores well above the national average, but only 2 of the 64 city public schools exceeded these averages. Most of the city schools had average test scores in the lower 25th percentile.

I have worked as an athletic academic counselor for ten years at Michigan State University. I counseled hundreds of black and white student athletes who were the first generations from their families to attend college. Football and basketball scholarships provided them opportunities to observe and participate in another way of life. It gave them the opportunity to recognize viable options they never would have seen had they remained in their tough, survival-of-the-fittest, inferior environments.

I remember counseling a black football player at Michigan State who was from Detroit. He was admitted under the pre-



Clarence Underwood, Jr., is assistant commissioner of the Big Ten. He received his B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees from Michigan State University, where he served as associate director of the alumni association and assistant director of athletics, among other positions.

vious liberal NCAA 2.0 rule as a marginal student with a 2.02 grade point average and a 9.0 on the ACT. If Proposition 48 had been in effect in 1976, he would have been ineligible for both athletic aid and competition as a freshman. He graduated in five years with a bachelor's degree in political science. Two years later he had earned a master's degree from another institution. I last heard from him in 1983, when he requested me to write a letter of recommendation to support his application for a doctoral program in political studies at Harvard. I could easily cite hundreds of other academic success stories involving black and white student athletes who did not perform satisfactorily on formalized admission tests.

Each student is unique in his or her own right and should be evaluated on that basis. Many other factors besides test scores determine the success rate of college students. Test scores tell only where a person should start from; they do not tell where he or she will end up. Test scores fail to tell about a student's personal character, motivation, and personal goals. These personal qualities can be realized only through opportunities and challenges in an environment where coaches, athletic administrators, and academic counselors maintain high expectations for student athletes and hold them accountable for their personal development.

Proposition 48 in its present form will definitely close the door on such opportunities for black prospective student athletes as well as for white prospective students who are poor.

Revolution at Hand?

Margaret Sughrue Carlson



Margaret Sughrue Carlson is executive director of the Minnesota Alumni Association.

Americans seem to have a chronic need to compare themselves and their life-styles. We Minnesotans rumble with discontent when we note that our taxes are sixth-highest in the nation. We beam with content when Rand McNally rates Minneapolis/St. Paul among the nation's most livable cities.

We also have a passion for comparing our University to the sentimental favorites of our friends and colleagues. Our ears perk up when we hear how the University of Minnesota stacks up to its Big Ten sister institutions. Undergraduate enrollment on the Twin Cities campus is 32,694, which ranks it as the largest in the Big Ten. A recently completed study clustered University programs into 30 groups. In 18 of these 30 groups, the University ranked in the bottom half of the Big Ten in dollars spent per student.

To provide a more meaningful comparison of Big Ten institutions, I turned to my fellow alumni directors and asked them to comment on the dilemmas and opportunities facing their institutions, as well as to speculate about the future.

The number-one problem facing Big Ten institutions today, my unofficial poll reveals, is inadequate public financial support. A serious example of constricted state resources comes from Michigan. For almost twenty years, the state has grappled with an economy predicated on the automobile industry, which has left it dealing with recession and unemployment, the result of increasing foreign competition. With fourteen state-assisted colleges to oversee, the Michigan legislature and the governor (alumnus James Blanchard, '68) find mending two decades of inadequacies difficult at best.

The University of Michigan is attempting to cope financially by continuing to follow a "smaller but better" philosophy, taking a hard look at whether certain programs are important, prioritizing, weeding out those things that no longer seem as appropriate as they once were.

Such a process has created tremendous internal trauma as the search for new revenues and ways to cut costs is called for. And the situation is not restricted to Michigan. Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin report similar situations, as do we as we prepare for the future under University President Kenneth H. Keller's plan to increase funding levels and make the Uni-

versity one of the top institutions of public education in the country.

With shrinking or constant public dollars, capital campaigns have been spawned in epidemic proportions. Every one of the Big Ten institutions is either planning for, involved in, or completing a major fund drive. Iowa is conducting a \$100 million campaign to support endowed chairs. Indiana's five-year campaign proceeds through 1990 with a \$300 million goal. Ohio State has a target of \$350 million in five years. Michigan has a \$160 million goal and a five-year time frame and expects to exceed its goal.

By 1992, the University of Minnesota hopes to have 8,000 fewer students, under limits proposed by President Keller's "Commitment to Focus" plan. The nationwide decline in college-age students will result in a decline of 6,000, and the other 2,000 would come from enrollment caps, primarily in undergraduate education on the Twin Cities campus. Enrollment caps are in effect at Michigan, Illinois-Urbana, Purdue, Wisconsin, Northwestern, and at Michigan State, which last year closed its open enrollments for the first time. Ohio has a ceiling on certain programs. Iowa has raised its admission standards in various programs, including its College of Liberal Arts.

Thus far, the need to cap enrollments at most Big Ten institutions hasn't been a major problem, but at institutions such as Wisconsin-Madison, where it has become part of the solution to budget problems, turning away students has become a difficult issue fraught with emotion.

Do alumni directors foresee a revolution coming in higher education?

My colleagues expressed uniform agreement that change would be evolutionary rather than revolutionary, but they see major changes ahead.

Joe Rudolph, Purdue alumni director, points to declining enrollments and increased competition for students and dollars as a major force for change in the coming years. Declining revenues will drive some colleges out of business, and all institutions that remain will have to have a clear mission as they move into the 21st century, if they are to survive.

The problems of what happens to those in our society who don't make the enrollments cuts—whether they are educationally disadvantaged students from the inner

cities or from financially strapped states, or students who are poorly motivated and unprepared to face viable futures—are the concern of many of my colleagues. Says Lou Liay of Illinois, if students come to college underprepared for the curriculum, it will literally erode the intellectual climate of higher education that forms the basis on which the country runs.

How will these emerging trends affect organizations? Bob Forman of Michigan believes the alumni association's role is to help universities be responsive to societal needs. At times we may need to suggest that our universities are not upholding their missions, or we must demand certain levels of performance. In addition to our staples—chapters, reunions, tours, publications, and collegiate activities—we need to help solve the tough problems—minority recruitment, legislative outreach, career placement, educational funding. Success in these areas will result in a true academic partnership.

Do I believe a revolution will occur in higher education? In just the past decade, we've seen major shake-ups in industries and areas of the economy that Americans never dreamed could happen. The automobile, computer, airline, entertainment, oil, and banking industries all changed dramatically because of unforeseen factors—foreign competition, deregulation, new inventions. Not long ago we boasted of our American farmers who fed the world and survived a recession. Higher education could very well be next, changed by something as innocent as a new tax law or declining birthrate. President Keller's "Commitment to Focus" plan, which calls for making choices for excellence, has Minnesota headed in right direction—whether the revolution is or isn't at hand.

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Margaret Sughrue Carlson

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FEATURES

6 The Making of a Visionary

By Paul Froiland

What makes Harold Stassen run? A look at the remarkable career and accomplishments of the University of Minnesota's visionary alumnus.



12 The Gentle Farmers

By Kimberly Yaman

The University-sponsored Minnesota Agricultural Experiment for New Americans overcame language problems, cultural differences, and a lack of technological knowledge to help Hmong families help themselves.

20 Détente?

By Mathews Hollinshead

Can the missions of teaching and research peacefully coexist at a university striving to be one of the top five public institutions of higher education in the nation?

22 A Child's Legacy

By Vicki Stavig

Can you predict which children will have problems even before they are born? Professor L. Alan Sroufe hopes to find out as he studies two generations of parents and children.

DEPARTMENTS

28 Class Notes

31 Colleges and Schools

34 Travel

36 Minnesota Campaign

38 Calendar

COLUMNS

35 The Sports Page: Who Needs Met Stadium?

By Brian Osberg

The Gopher men's baseball team is the only outdoor game in town.

37 Some of Our Graduates: Fortune Smiles

By Kimberly Yaman

A look at alumni headliners.

39 Faculty: Of the Earth

By Bjørn Sletto

Vernon Ruttan, the University's newest regents' professor, comes home; his theories of agricultural economics travel the world.

41 Alumni: Biotech Man

By Sue Carlson

Profile of Franklin Pass, biotechnology entrepreneur.

43 Sports: Majors and the Minors

By Blaise Schweitzer

Alumnus John Anderson went from team manager to Gopher men's baseball coach in five years. He says he knows the value of a good education.

45 Minnesota Alumni Association: Behind the Headlines

By Ann Mueller

A profile of Ted Koppel, host of ABC's "Nightline" and keynote speaker for the MAA's 83rd annual meeting.

48 Executive Director: Just Say Yes

By Margaret Sughrue Carlson

Introducing Networking '87, the Minnesota Alumni Association's member-get-a-member campaign.

50 Looking Back: On Course

By Harvey Mackay

The Minnesota Alumni Association's national president looks back on his year in office.

Cover
photograph by
Donald L. Breneman

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I N F O C U S

Minnesota, Minnesota

What must the rest of the world think of us? First, Lake Wobegon, and now this.

So said *Minnesota* editorial assistant Kimberly Yaman after attending ABC-TV's "Viewpoint" news program at Northrop Auditorium, during which the fourteen-and-a-half-hour miniseries "Amerika" was analyzed with an unpredictability that made a midwesterner wince. More than 1,800 Minnesotans gathered to hear a disparate panel discuss the relative merits/demerits of the fictionalized account of life in America ten years after a Soviet takeover and field audience questions.

The program was moderated by Ted Koppel, who will be the featured speaker at the Minnesota Alumni Association's annual meeting June 9. Koppel, in the Twin Cities to help dedicate the Silha Center for Media Ethics, was brilliant and perspicuous and clearly in charge of the program, although handicapped by the subject of discussion. That only the author and one panelist—Ted Sorenson, who was paid by the United Nations (UN) to decry the film's portrayal of the organization—had watched the series in its entirety said something about the quality of the series.

Koppel began the evening with a reference to Lake Wobegon, which, unbeknownst to him, set up an audience guilt-alert signal. And the evening proceeded on course. Technical difficulties nearly eliminated the Washington, D.C., and Moscow satellite feeds—a dilemma that had a certain symmetry, pointed out Koppel. With Minnesota snowless and Washington crippled by a two-inch blizzard, the audience shucked aside the symmetry theory and opted for guilt: somehow Washington had gotten what was intended for Minnesota, and it was wrecking Ted's show.

Security hadn't been entirely up to snuff for the event, and a few polite but interested street people had wandered into the audience early. The University's oldest undergraduate, dressed in Woodstock attire, tried to impress a young woman in the front row. The polite Minnesota audience was not familiar with procedure and waited courteously to be invited to microphones to ask questions. Surely, most thought, people with questions must have been planted in the audience.

The church man who quoted from Genesis and was cut off; Reed Irvine, chair of the Accuracy in Media conservative lobbying group—who, the rest of the world had no way of knowing, wasn't

even a Minnesotan—and a gulping teenager who asked what kind of impression the show had made on the uninformed youth of America proved without a doubt that nothing had been planted, or at least that nothing had grown.

With each new person who went to the microphone, with each attempt to solicit a nonhysterical comment from cable magnate and panelist Ted Turner, the Minnesota audience twisted in its seats. You could almost hear a sigh of relief when a questioner made it through a question.

Heaven knows we Minnesotans are used to going it on our own, to being out of step with the drummer, to being on the liberal order of things. That we didn't live up to our liberal expectations with the fervor that was expected added to the guilt of those in attendance. A new presidential candidate would not emerge from this grassroots audience.

Koppel demonstrated his skill as a moderator, helping beleaguered Soviet Gennadi Gerasimov explain his country's takeover tactics in Afghanistan, Poland, et al., by rephrasing the question out of existence, asking former UN ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick why she hadn't watched the entire miniseries, and becalming ABC entertainment division president Brandon Stoddard as he theorized that a story about a Bermudan takeover of the nation wouldn't have sold in Peoria.

When the questioning clearly had ended and the last commercial had been called, the typical University audience—impelled by its first-to-be-out-of-the-parking-lot obsession—jumped from its seats to clear the auditorium and had to be coaxed back by Koppel so that the program could end in peace. With the closing credits, the audience breathed its last sigh of relief and rushed home to awaken those there and ask, "How'd we do?"

Consensus: A technically flawed performance—and not much substance. "Viewpoint," like the miniseries itself, had rambled and repeated itself—even Koppel had scolded us for that. But it was democratic. And it was the best show in town, said one old liberal, recalling the good old days when disparate audiences regularly gathered to debate the issues of the day.

Koppel is gone now but will be back for the annual meeting, which is a good thing, we think. It will give us Minnesotans an opportunity to redeem ourselves.

It's a quiet week in Lake Wobegon once again. Thank God for radio.

The Making of a **VISIONARY**

From the moment he first stepped foot on campus, Harold Stassen has been a man of high hopes, a leader who believes there is a common ground to the high road

By Paul Froiland

WHY DOES HAROLD STASSEN KEEP running for president? Certain corollary assumptions and assessments attach themselves to that question—assumptions about his probable need for power, about his ignorance of what the electorate requires in a presidential candidate, assessments about the unseemliness of a man who, at 80, continues to offer the public what it manifestly does not want.

Only an interview with Harold Stassen can melt away these predispositions and judgments. Then it becomes clear that he is not a knight in antique armor searching for the lost glory of his early career. He is not mad for power.

Harold Stassen is a sensible pragmatist whose vision extends decades into the future, and he probably keeps running because he is the only candidate of the true center, whose ideals are uncompromised by associations and agreements with various partisan coalitions. His misfortune is that he has been too liberal for the Republicans, too conservative for the Democrats, and too visionary for the

voting public. "They say that [being visionary] has been one of my biggest problems," says Stassen. "I've tended to look too far ahead and be out of touch with the politicians of the time. I guess there's some grounds for that kind of criticism, but you have to somewhat be what you are."

Stassen started early and quickly. As a student at the University of Minnesota, he was president of Silver Spur, the junior honorary society; president of Grey Friar, the senior honorary society; a member of Scabbard and Blade, an honorary ROTC fraternity; captain of the University Rifle Team, which took a national championship; a member of the Shakopean Literary Society; a member of the debating squad, which traveled all over the Big Ten; a participant in the Northern Oratorical Contest; the State Day Convocation Student Orator; and while at the University's Law School, a member of the Law Review.

All of these activities, and the contacts that he made from them, resulted in his



“There are a lot of possibilities in the information age we’re moving into . . . the time of sealing off people and ruling arbitrarily and arrogantly is much more difficult to sustain for any period of time.”

remarkable election to governor of Minnesota ten years after his graduation, at age 31. Perhaps prescient was that upon his graduation, he made a commitment to politics. “I really made a decision,” he says, “that in my lifetime I’d try to make a contribution to world peace, and I decided that in order to do it, the most effective place would be the political arena.”

Effective, perhaps, but certainly chancy. Stassen’s career as an elected official has consisted of three consecutive terms as governor of Minnesota, but his political contributions extend far beyond elective office. He served most notably in the administration of President Dwight D. Eisenhower, as a member of the National Security Council, director of Foreign Operations, member of the Economic Council, member of the Operations Coordinating Board, cabinet participant, and chief negotiator for arms limitation, the latter a position that caused Eisenhower to call him his “secretary for peace” (and caused Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to explode, “What does that make me, his Secretary for War?”).

Stassen also participated in the civil rights conferences of President John F. Kennedy in the early sixties, as an outgrowth of his position as president of the American Baptist Convention.

He distinguished himself outside the political arena as well. During World War II he served with Admiral William Halsey and was decorated three times and awarded six major battle stars. He also served as president of the University of Pennsylvania from 1948 to 1953.

Stassen will likely be remembered the longest, however, for his contribution to the formation of the United Nations, a task to which he, a liberal Republican, was summoned by President Franklin Roosevelt. Roosevelt appreciated Stassen’s bipartisan approach to world affairs, as well as his being perhaps the earliest voice to urge the formation of a united nations organization.

Stassen recalls being contacted in the thick of World War II on a ship in the Pacific Ocean, where he was stationed as assistant chief of staff to Admiral Halsey, after having relinquished the governor’s post to serve in the war. Roosevelt was returning from the Yalta Conference, and Stassen was one of eight Americans (and only three Republicans) who were asked to help draw up a charter for a new United Nations. “I reported to President

Roosevelt in the Oval Office,” he says, “and he looked up and said, ‘Were you surprised?’ I said, ‘Yes, Mr. President. Very much surprised.’ He said, ‘Do you know how it happened? I never forgot a speech you made at the Gridiron Dinner [before Pearl Harbor]. You said that this was really one world, and that you hoped the senior leaders of your party would recognize that there could only be one president at a time and [therefore they should] cooperate in foreign policy. Then you turned to me at the head table and said, ‘Mr. President, if they do, you should make them copilots on the foreign policy takeoffs as well as on all the crash landings.’”

“Then FDR said, ‘I want to see the United Nations take off, and I thought about you, so I decided to call you back to take part in this takeoff.’”

Stassen ably assisted in the writing of the United Nations (UN) charter, which produced an organization that has lasted nearly 42 years. In that time, however, certain weaknesses in the charter have become evident, not the least of which is, in the face of economic and military realities, unequal representation of each nation in the world. Working toward the goal of recreating a United Nations whose policy would more accurately reflect the distribution of wealth, power, and influence in the world, Stassen in 1985 drew up a draft charter for a new United Nations that addresses the current imbalances. This draft charter currently occupies his attentions; he is seeking to have it ratified by two-thirds of the world’s nations. It has already been translated into Spanish by a group called the Johnson Foundation and is being circulated in Spanish-speaking countries. Stassen hopes for its eventual ratification before the United Nation’s fiftieth anniversary in 1995.

“It’s so obvious that we need a weighted voting method,” he says, “and the one that I’m proposing is that you translate the weighted vote into a council of administrators, because obviously you can’t handle anything with 159 members. It’s unrealistic, and the people themselves that are in it know it’s unrealistic. By translating as I indicate [in the Stassen draft charter] a factor of population, gross national product, and per capita national product into three standards for listing all the countries and then folding those together, you get quite a realistic picture of how the countries ought to stack up.”

In Stassen's weighted voting method, the United States, Soviet Union, Japan, France, West Germany, United Kingdom, China, India, Brazil, and Italy would each have a weighted vote of 1,000; the next highest ranking would be 200, comprising another ten nations, and on down to seven tiny states with a single vote each.

If Stassen's draft charter is approved, it will likely be because his philosophy that nations must be able to get along is both pragmatic and farsighted. The underlying premise on which his new United Nations is based is that there can be no war in the nuclear age; therefore, all disputes must be arbitrated.

"The facts of the nuclear age are only slowly penetrating the analytical thinking of the top levels," Stassen says. "But it is a new age. Traditionally, when two nations couldn't agree on something, they went to war to settle it. That was the classical thing for centuries. That no longer makes any kind of rational sense in a nuclear age, when war means mutual devastation. To me, that doesn't mean that you have to hold back on going to nuclear war; it means that now you have to think all the way back—how do you handle the competition of systems in a different way from the beginning? You can't go right up to the pressure point and say, 'Well, now we're not going to go to war.' You've got to restructure altogether."

Stassen does not subscribe to the hard-line position that the Soviet Union can never be trusted nor bargained with. "You've got some extremists," he says, "who say you never will be able to reach an agreement with the Soviet Union; they'll never respect it. That's not true. For instance, we worked out an agreement on Austria 30 years ago. The negative people said, 'You'll never pull the Red Army out of Austria.' That was debated in the Eisenhower administration [of which Stassen was a cabinet member]. Eisenhower was quoted as saying, 'Let's keep trying.'

"We finally tried to analyze it by saying, if we were in the Soviets' shoes, what kind of agreement would *we* be willing to make? You can't 'put over' an agreement that's very one-sided, because they're not a bunch of dumb bunnies; after all, they have played chess pretty well for a century. And, of course, we don't want to do something that goes too much against *our* interests, but to try to agree on something that makes mutual sense. In the instance of Austria, we said,

'Let's put up a proposal that Austria not be part of either the Warsaw Pact or NATO, that we pull the two armed forces back, step by step, and it's been respected now 30 years—and the whole danger in that area of Europe has decreased since that time.

"Another [instance] is in Antarctica, where there is an agreement with the Soviet Union on no nuclear weapons and the exchange of scientific information. That's been respected. It's hard to work out an agreement with the Soviet Union: you have to negotiate very carefully and persistently; you have to be very cautious. But it is not correct that you can never make an agreement."

Stassen believes that Dwight Eisenhower was the first to bring into focus the devastating effect that a nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union would have on the planet. At the same time, Eisenhower initiated the practice of maintaining open communication and cultural exchange between the two nations—a practice that lasted until Jimmy Carter revoked the exchanges because of Russia's Afghanistan invasion in 1979.

"It was at the 1955 Geneva Summit meeting," Stassen says, "that Eisenhower emphasized reciprocal opening up instead of the Iron Curtain approach: the open skies, the open communication. That was the beginning of the four-year agreements of interchange, and it had a far-reaching effect. We always said that you can't be certain that an interchange of people is going to be any guarantee of peace, but there's a better chance it will evolve that way."

Stassen was greatly disappointed that Carter halted the interchanges. "He was right to try to react to Afghanistan, but to have it cut off relationships, cutting off exchanges. . . . In dealing with any form of government, but particularly a totalitarian form of government of either the Right or Left, you have to constantly think about what you are doing in relationship to the people, as distinguished by what you do in relationship to the government. That's not easy to work out.

"Of course, the other part was embarrassing our food, so that you hurt the Russian people. The [Soviet] government not only bulls its way through, but then uses that fact to make the people more antagonistic toward America. Those were very bad mistakes to make; I couldn't believe Carter. But that's the predominant

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kind of reaction of all forms of government—to boycott something, block something, without thinking of the distinctions between people and government.”

Stassen cites another action by the Eisenhower administration in 1953 as making that critical distinction between governments and people. In that year, the East Germans were rioting because of food shortages. Voices within the Eisenhower administration said to squeeze the East Germans even more tightly in their hour of desperation. Eisenhower chose instead to have 50-pound bags of American food flown to West Berlin (this was in the pre-wall days) and distributed to any person who could prove an East German identity. “They came across by the thousands to pick up these food packages,” Stassen says, “and while they were there, they talked to the West Berliners. They had sort of a people’s congress on the streets of Berlin—for days. Previously there had been great concern about Communist infiltration of the labor unions of the Ruhr in West Germany. When those days ended, Communist infiltration of the unions of the West just evaporated. And the Russians, who had been building up the East German divisions of the Wehrmacht, started to pull the heavy armament away from them. They could no longer depend on them. To this day, the Russians do not build up the East German divisions, because the German people kind of talked it over. I think America just acted as I felt America should, and it had a profound effect.”

A contemporary situation to which Stassen likens the East/West German exchange is Nicaragua. He does not believe that America should be funding terrorist groups to counter the terrorism of the other side. “If you say we can’t create a nuclear war, but we can play around with reciprocal terrorism,” he says, “that’s a bad mistake. I feel very strongly that instead of in effect trying to do the countertactic to the Soviet type, we ought to be reaching out to the Nicaraguans that are neither Communists nor contras—the churches, the small business people, the people up in the mountains—and trying to move with them instead of trying to insist that the Nicaraguan Communist government negotiate with the contras. [We should] insist that the government sit down with this in-between group, and then at the same time try to work on how the contras can come back into the picture.

“But the tendency is that if [the other side] is engaging in guerrilla action and terrorism, we’ve got to do the same thing. It has a certain appeal in basic logic, but it’s not the right one, and of course that’s where the whole development of mediation, panels, arbiters, and so on—that whole matter of what the United Nations ought to be for the next 40 years—comes in. We’ve got to set up policies on these things. You well know that if you go and clobber Khadafy, you can get great appeal, but then where are you a year later or two years later?”

Whether or not the new UN draft charter is ratified, Stassen is hopeful about the future of the world. He bases his hopefulness on the attitudes of young people, which he sees as more enlightened than those of their forebears; on his longheld thought that the natural gravitation of humans within all economic systems is toward freedom; and his idea that this gravitation is helped out by the information age, in which an increasing difficulty is keeping people in psychological bondage by setting up an artificial construct of reality for them.

“I think there are a lot of possibilities in the information age we’re moving into,” Stassen says. “With the whole world development, it’s a different picture: the time of sealing off people and ruling arbitrarily and arrogantly is much more difficult to sustain for any period of time.”

About young people, he says, “I sometimes think that the younger generation as a whole, in all countries, is ahead of their governments in realizing what the new age is. They’re not yet effective in influencing their governments, but they’re moving up. But I think in time it is going to [have an influence], and in the meantime, the extremes of the present tactics are going to prove that they’re ineffective and unsuccessful. What I hope is that without an explosion, there will be an evolvement. At the same time, there will be a growing feeling that there’s a different way that the world ought to react, one to another. That’s a kind of evolving that I hope occurs in the next five to nine years.”

Is Harold Stassen just an optimist, or is he a visionary? The electorate may have regarded him as an optimist, when it has regarded him at all, but history may well prove him a forward thinker just a decade or two ahead of what the public is currently capable of seeing or appreciating.

Paul Froiland is editor of Midwest Art.



Please join us!

MINNESOTA
ALUMNI
ASSOCIATION

EMERITI REUNION

for the graduates of the
University of Minnesota
1936 and earlier.

TUESDAY,
JUNE 9, 1987
MINNEAPOLIS

This year the Emeriti Reunion will be held in conjunction with the MAA Annual Meeting, giving you twice as many reasons to come back to your university!

Your day will begin with a luncheon at the University of Minnesota Alumni Club on the 50th floor of the IDS Tower in downtown Minneapolis. After lunch, you'll have free time to shop or enjoy a quiet moment with old friends in our hospitality area at the Omni Northstar Hotel before a bus tour of the Twin Cities campuses.

Please make your reservations by May 19. If you didn't receive a reservation form in the mail, call the Minnesota Alumni Association, 612-624-2323. For special hotel rates, contact The Omni Northstar Hotel at 612-338-2288 for reservations (tell them you're with the Minnesota alumni).

The Gentle Farmers

*Farm an acre
in Lee Vang's shoes*

Recently, as a young one,
I sought refuge in this part of the world,
Without mother or father,
Without younger or older brothers.
It weighs upon my mind and heart,
Making me restive, and suddenly I have to walk,
To hum my complaint that I'm without
mother or father,
Without younger or older brothers.
If only I could fade to nothingness
Or change into a June beetle or cicada
And sit upon the highest vine or tree and
sing incessantly.

Recently, as a young one,
I sought refuge in this part of the world,
Without mother or father,
Without younger or older brothers.
If only I could lose myself—die and be reborn
As a pair of falcons or a pair of swallows.
Strong wind currents would speed my safe return
And my homeward flight.

My mother and father are likely humming
their own unhappiness:

Why did our offspring flee?

Why did he go to the other side of the world?

Why is he keeping silent?

Why has he forgotten his parents?

And I can imagine what difficulty my
parents are having

Surviving in the jungle through all the

seasons and for the rest of their lives,

Shaking like rustling skins of garlic,

like the rustling of dry leaves.

Perhaps the day will come while I am yet young

When I can return and suddenly appear

to my parents,

To my younger and older brothers.

Would we again be complete?

Would all of us still be there?

Regretfully I must conclude by saying

That as a young one separated from my parents,

I must live like the rest of you

And make a new life in order to endure.

Lao-Hmong Oral Poem of Being a Refugee

in the United States

By Thai Yeeb

In 1981, the Hmong—a people who fought alongside the American military in the Indochina conflicts, who endured persecution and unimaginable hardships, who survived attempted genocide in their homeland of Laos—were losing the struggle to keep body and soul together in the land of freedom and opportunity.

Nearly 8,000 Hmong refugees had resettled in the Twin Cities metropolitan area during the years since 1975. A rural ethnic group from the highlands of Laos, the Hmong generally spoke no English, and many were illiterate in even their native language. Many had never used a stove or slept in a bed before their arrival in the United States. Everything from turning a faucet to get hot water to filling out a job application was a new and intimidating experience.

Local government and voluntary refugee resettlement agencies had all but despaired of finding a key to self-sufficiency for the Hmong. Considered "hard to place"—with low English proficiency and no job skills applicable to the American job market—thousands of Hmong languished in the welfare system or struggled with minimum-wage jobs that offered no health benefits and no opportunity for advancement.

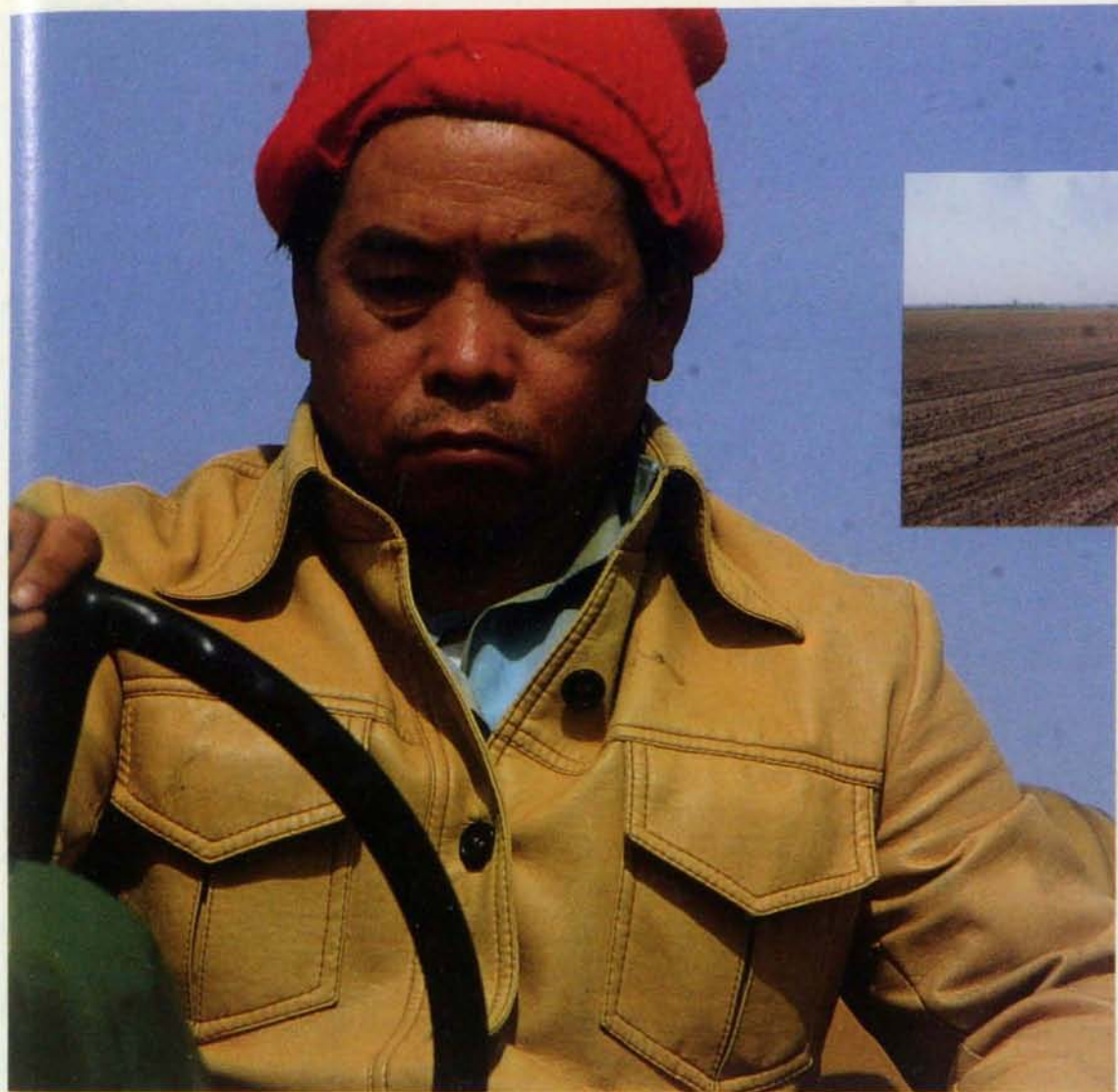
Among the Hmong community, depression was a common problem, incidents of spouse and child abuse were disturbingly frequent, and several Hmong had become victims of "the dreaming death," a little-understood but possibly stress-related trauma that kills apparently healthy Hmong men as they sleep.

In 1981, Xang Vang, himself Hmong, was an overworked social service worker who provided resettlement assistance to the Hmong through Lao Family Community, a resource center for Southeast Asians in the Twin Cities. One evening a small group of Hmong elders approached Vang with a suggestion for a solution to their difficulties. "Friend, they said to me," recalls Vang, "we are trying American jobs, but English is difficult for us, and we are many in one family. In our home country we had just soldier background and farming background. Here there is no use for soldiers, but if you could find us a little land to grow crops on, we can make it." And I told them that we could try."

Vang knew that Ramsey and Hennepin counties had been involved for nearly two years in a program that gave low-income residents use of community land for small garden plots, and nearly 60 percent of those who took advantage of the garden

By Kimberly Yaman

Photography by
Donald L. Breneman



Farmers and soldiers in their native land, Hmong refugees boarded a plane one day and crossed about 300 years in 36 hours. For them, machinery and pesticides were new, a seed and seedling the beginning.

program were Southeast Asian. "The Hmong were very successful in the county garden plot programs," says Vang. "But they could grow only enough food for their families to eat—not to make a living. To make a living, they would need more than just a plot of land: they would need equipment and education."

Vang submitted a grant proposal for an agricultural training program to various area foundations. Saint Paul Foundation Director Nancy Latimer was intrigued by the idea of a Hmong farm and quickly formed an ad hoc task force to pursue the possibility.

The task force, which comprised both government officials and community leaders, outlined the needs of the project and suggested local organizations that might fill those needs, offering their own services as well. Committee member and Ramsey County Commissioner Diane Ahrens offered the services of Ramsey County as

fiscal agent. Latimer agreed to help find the land. Ramsey County Agricultural Extension Agent Joe Peterson approached the county extension service to ask for training for the Hmong in American farming techniques. Lao Family Community agreed to take the applications from interested Hmong.

The idea of going back to farming appealed to many in the Hmong community. Even before the farming project was completely formulated, more than 300 Hmong families contacted the Ramsey County extension service to participate. "We never formally publicized the project," says Vang. "It was all through the Hmong communication system. As soon as word got out that we might have land for refugees to farm on, people flocked to sign up. Most Hmong don't have telephones, we can't all read the newspapers, but the Hmong commu-

nication system is very effective."

In 1982, 3M donated nearly 30 acres of land in Oakdale, Minnesota, for the project. It was a successful but loosely organized cooperative, with participants contacting the extension service individually for assistance in agricultural techniques. Despite a regional drought, the refugees earned more than \$10,000 from the sale of their produce and consumed another estimated \$25,000 of their crop.

However, the extension office was soon overwhelmed by the number of families requesting land and agricultural assistance. Extension agent Peterson approached Norman Brown, then Minnesota Agricultural Extension dean and director, with a proposal to create an all-inclusive training program that the University would oversee. The proposal called for classroom training in agricultural technology as well as an active farming operation that would harvest, package, and market its produce.

Then-University President C. Peter Magrath and Vice President for Academic Affairs Kenneth H. Keller strongly supported the proposal. After assessing the risks and possibilities, the University became the administrator and fiscal agent for the Minnesota Agricultural Enterprise for New Americans (MAENA).

"As I look back on my years at the University," says Brown, now executive vice president of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, "the thing I am most proud of is the University's willingness to work with this program. It responded to a high-priority community problem that involved people who were unsure of how to access the University—or many other community resources, for that matter. It is easy for the University to respond to people who are knocking its doors down, people who have degrees and speak the language. It's not so easy to go looking for people who are in need of the University's resources."

This was probably the first time that the University ever got involved in something like this, says Brown. "It was a risk—politically and financially."

The eventual agreement among the University's Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, community leaders, and government funders provided that the project raise its own funds. It was also agreed that the University would eventually turn over to the refugees all equipment and operations of the project, which would evolve into a farming cooperative after three to four classes had graduated

from the project's training program.

Although all the funds for the farm had not been committed before the project began, foundation and government support for the project was encouraging, says Brown. "We had the support of some dedicated key public officials—Ramsey County Commissioner Diane Ahrens and St. Paul Mayor George Latimer, for instance. Without those government officials working hand in hand with the foundations, this project might never have existed."

Ahrens went to the Office of Refugee Resettlement in Washington, D.C., to request funds—and was successful. The University negotiated with farmers in Dakota County and reached a lease agreement for 160 acres of land. And there was no shortage of Hmong families willing to take part in the program.

"But," says Vang, "the government being what it is, lots of restrictive criteria were attached to the funding. We had to take adults on county assistance, those who were hard to place on the job market. We screened several hundred people, but most of them didn't qualify because they or their spouses worked, they had too many children, they spoke little understandable English. It was hard to turn them away, but we knew that if we could start this pilot program, we could help everyone in some way."

MAENA eventually accepted nearly 40 families with limited English proficiency for eighteen months of training in agricultural methods, commercial vegetable production, and marketing. Training was scheduled around two growing seasons, during which the families would work on the farm site near Farmington, Minnesota.

Vang, who had quit his job at Lao Family Community early in 1982 when his volunteer work with the project became too demanding, was hired as MAENA's assistant director. Warren Sifferath, Dakota County extension agent, became its director. Interpreters and field coordinators were hired to help teach the participants, and MAENA began its classroom training in the spring of 1983.

Despite the 40- to 60-mile distance between their homes and the farm site, all of the participants continued to live in the Twin Cities and commute to and from the farm in car pools. "We didn't intend to change the life-styles of the families," says Vang. "It was important that the children remain in their schools and that the families not be isolated from the rest of the Hmong community."

One problem that the extension service



was unable to anticipate was that of welfare dependency among the Hmong. Former extension dean and director Brown says, "If we had to talk about the biggest hurdle this project had to overcome, it would absolutely have to be welfare. We were able to anticipate the language problems, the agricultural problems, the people and cultural problems. But we had never experienced the tremendous dependency on welfare that the Hmong had."

"Many of the Hmong families were frankly better off staying on welfare than taking the risks that they took in finding a job," says Brown. "Most minimum-wage jobs offer no health benefits, and they certainly don't take into account the size of the worker's family. That can be a big obstacle to employment for a Hmong husband and wife with eight children. The families that got involved in this project took just as much a risk as the University did."

To offset the challenge of competing

with the Minnesota welfare system, a small stipend package was given to the participants. It included a nominal child-care allowance, a gasoline coupon worth \$1.50 a day, and a 4,000-square-foot plot on which to grow vegetables for family use.

In July 1983, Tom Reis replaced Sifferath as MAENA's director. A former vice president of a small corporation who volunteered as a marketing consultant for a Hmong handcraft shop, Reis was familiar with the Hmong as well as with marketing strategies and fund-raising.

Reis was also familiar with the hurdles that had to be overcome in training MAENA's participants. "In the early eighties, we were just beginning to figure out what the Hmong were about," says Reis. "We knew that they were having major adjustment problems and that they were experiencing problems in the community. They were dependent on the welfare system. We needed to teach them

With the University administering the program, Hmong farmers received classroom training in agricultural technology and learned to harvest, package, and market their produce, which was consumed by the families or sold at area farmers' markets and to wholesalers such as Red Owl and Super Valu.

What grew in Ramsey County from a community garden program and was transplanted to Oakdale and then to Farmington as the Minnesota Agricultural Enterprise for New Americans, pictured here, is today the Hmong Farming Cooperative on ten acres near Rosemount. It's a unique blend of American technology and Hmong care.



that they did indeed have choices and that America is still the land of opportunity if you have the tools, the knowledge, to make those choices.

"There were problems in reaching that point," says Reis. "I think that the Hmong had an initial vision of sitting up high on a new John Deere tractor and running across 600 acres of corn. But they didn't know how much it took to achieve that dream: the expense, the education, the adaptation to a whole new culture and a technology they'd never seen before. These were people who boarded a plane in Thailand one day and in 36 hours crossed about 300 years."

Reis believes that the University did a good job assessing some of the risks involved in a program like MAENA but says that the project's first-year goals "were perhaps too high. We underesti-

mated the challenge involved in teaching these refugees basic, fundamental things.

"The extension service is accustomed to dealing with American farmers, who for the most part have grown up on a farm—spent sixteen or eighteen years on a farm—and then spent four to six additional years at a university before going into farming on their own. We had to try to pack all those years of dealing with machinery and American methods into a couple of months of training before hurrying out to the fields to do the actual work."

Vang adds that the difficulties went beyond simply teaching the participants new agricultural methods. "We had to go back and teach the people about what to Westerners are very fundamental concepts. The language bar-



rier was hard to cross, but it was more than just words: we didn't have much technology in our farming in Laos, and so there was a problem for the Hmong we were teaching in understanding the concepts of the machines we taught them to use and the things we did. In Laos, farming depended mostly on nature: we didn't use pesticides; we didn't have to irrigate. It was difficult, for instance, to explain what a pesticide is, why it is used, how something that can be poison to bugs sometimes isn't poison for people—and how sometimes it is."

MAENA reached less than two-thirds of its production goal for the 1983 harvest. But Reis's fund-raising guidance assured adequate funds for the 1984 growing season, and the size of the farm was cut to a more manageable 80 acres.

In 1984 MAENA accepted non-Hmong participants for the first time. Nearly half of that year's training group was Cambodian. "Then the communication problems were doubled," says Reis.

The 1984 season went well, however. Crops were sold in the metropolitan farmers' markets and to wholesalers in the Twin Cities, such as Red Owl, Super Valu, and other grocery chains.

After 1984, however, government funds—the major source of MAENA's funding—dwindled. Foundation support also virtually disappeared. In July 1985, Reis took a one-year leave to attend a Harvard program in education in the public sector and international development.

By August 1985, only Vang and Roger Sitkin, the interim project director in Reis's absence, remained on staff.

In November 1985, the University turned over all the farm's equipment and operating capital to what was now the Hmong Farming Cooperative. Sitkin and Vang were dismissed.

Today, the Hmong Farming Cooperative struggles to foster the objectives of MAENA on a much smaller scale. The co-op, consisting of nearly fifteen families, has abandoned the Farmington site and leases ten acres of more fertile land in Rosemount, Minnesota. Other families have individually leased land near the co-op's plot and are also farming. The co-op members lend the nonmembers equipment and expertise, and all the fields are plowed in the spring by the co-op's small tractor.

"I think that there is only one way for the Hmong to work," says Vang, "and that is to have a service co-op to do the heavy plowing and some restrictive pesti-

cide application—and then to have the individual families do their own thing. Just as with any other group, the Hmong don't necessarily work well together. Some people want to get up early in the morning and get their work out of the way; others want to work later in the day. And each family wants its own parcel of land."

Vang, who has been unemployed since November 1985, volunteered his services for nearly two years as a consultant to the Hmong Farming Cooperative, negotiating land leases for more fertile plots, writing grant applications for funds, and teaching the farmers the basics of packaging and marketing their produce.

Some co-op members consume some of what they produce on their one- or one-half-acre plots and sell the rest at the local farmers' markets. Others—particularly those with large families—produce only enough to feed their own families.

Lee Vang and his wife, Houa Thao, have a one-acre plot in the co-op. During the growing season, they and some of their children make a 40-mile commute daily—sometimes twice daily—to work on their vegetable crop.

"I like to do it, even though sometimes it is hard," says Vang. "We can save some money on groceries, and we don't just sit at home and wait for the welfare check to come. I want more for my family—not just welfare."

While participating in MAENA, Lee Vang learned techniques to grow vegetables more productively for his family's consumption as well as how to wash, pack, and market vegetables for commercial sale.

"I think people like to buy from the Hmong at the farmers' market," says Lee Vang. "Our vegetables are always fresh, we pack them nice, we are friendly. People know they can trust us."

Lee Vang doesn't sell as much of his crop as some of the other Hmong Farming Cooperative members. With ten children ranging in age from five months to 24 years—seven of them living at home—the Vang family consumes most of the produce it grows.

Lee Vang was unemployed for almost a year after MAENA's demise, but he recently obtained a full-time job as a machinist in a Minneapolis factory. Late in the harvest season last year, he worked in the fields with his family from 5:00 a.m. until 7:00 a.m., when he would drive to work directly from Rosemount. His wife and children caught a ride home with other co-op members in time to get the school-aged children to school. Then

the whole family returned to the plot in the evening to wash and pack the produce.

"I don't think it was a good thing that MAENA was ended," says Lee Vang. "It taught good things to the Hmong, and now we don't have anything similar to replace that. I don't know why the government stopped funding MAENA. It was a good program, it helped many people. In my language, we have a saying: 'If you want to plow your field, don't kill your buffalo to eat.'"

Although it's hardly a major competitor with Green Giant or any of the other major producers of vegetables, the Hmong Farming Cooperative is by no means a failure, says former MAENA director Reis. "It will probably take several years of growth before it even gets to the point where it was when the University administered MAENA. Maybe it never will. But there's nothing wrong with that. They are doing it all on their own. I like to say that it's becoming 'Hmongized.'"

"MAENA's success lies in that it brought a core of virtually unemployable Hmong people together to work and farm as a group. Some of those who aren't still farming have at least attained new skills and are in other jobs or are moving in the direction of finding other jobs. We taught them many things besides how to mix pesticides—everything from balancing their checkbooks to getting a driver's license, from how to cook without getting poisoned to how to organize as a group and develop leadership."

Reis, who since October 1986 has been a project director for the Academy for Educational Development in Washington, D.C., is now directing a rural health education program in Indian villages in Peru. Formerly a self-described "hard-driven corporate executive on the heart attack path," Reis believes that MAENA was educationally a two-way street for him. "The challenges of education, the challenges of training, the experience of working with the Hmong—the gentle people—has changed my life. I stop and look around more now. I enjoy spending time with my family."

"I was your typical hypertensive corporate executive," he says. "Now I'm a hypertensive public sector person."

"But," he sighs, "I guess that two-way street went only so far. I still can't grow a green pepper."

Kimberly Yaman is editorial assistant for Minnesota.

My Children Can Do Anything



Peter Sorenson

When my great-grandfather, Peter Sorenson, emigrated from Norway in 1888, he was stubborn, ambitious, and eighteen. He received a ticket for his passage to the United States from a farm family in Toronto, South Dakota, in return for his agreement to work for them for two years.

Peter pocketed the money he received for his passage and worked his way across the Atlantic on a passenger ship. He used part of the passage money he'd been given to buy a shovel so that he could moonlight as a hired hand on other farms in what little spare time he had, and the rest of the money he repaid the family to reduce his debt to them.

He spoke no English when he arrived, but he attended one-room schools along with elementary-school students to learn the language.

In 1907 he married Talia, a twenty-year-old daughter of Norwegian immigrants.

Life was difficult for my great-grandparents. Ever present were the worries of polio, tuberculosis, and measles. The infant mortality rate was so high that thinking of names for babies before they were born was considered bad luck. Eventually eleven children were born into my great-grandparents' family; one child died at birth.

Peter was ambitious—he had to be with a wife and ten children to support—and the frontiers of America were still new. He had learned English quickly and was a shrewd businessman. By the late 1910s, he owned almost an entire city block of Sorenson enterprises: an undertaking business, a general store, and a farm implement shop.

He lost it all in a gigantic fire in 1935, while the Great Depression was in full swing. He had no insurance to help him rebuild.

But he was a survivor. He became a successful farmer and rebuilt some of his former business. And for a twenty-year period from the 1920s to the 1940s, he served in the South Dakota Senate and House of Representatives.

My great-grandfather died at age 84 in Toronto, South Dakota, in a comfortable home among friends. His memory still lives there, where the town hall was renamed in his honor. He was a man respected by all who knew him—especially by those who saw in him the promise of life in America.

In 1978, Gai Vue's husband was killed by Communist soldiers who claimed that the Hmong family was harboring fugitives in their one-room home in the highlands of Laos. Knowing that she and her children would also be in danger, Gai gathered the family silver one night and bribed a fisherman to take them across the Mekong River.

The fisherman took her silver but left the family stranded on the riverbank.

Gai and her six children, ranging in age from one to sixteen years, hacked a crude boat out of a

banana tree and traversed the Mekong, dodging bullets from Communist troops intent on stopping their escape to Thailand.

Only Gai and two of her children made it. Their boat was discovered by a fisherman, who took the survivors to a nearby hospital. The dead were left to drift down the Mekong in the leaky boat.

After several months in the hospital, Gai was released to a refugee camp, where she was processed for immigration to the United States. In 1979, Gai and her two children were sent to Philadelphia, where they joined Gai's brother Geu Vu, a former supplies clerk for the U.S. Army who had immigrated in 1975. Geu had a factory job, but he heard that employment opportunities were better in St. Paul. He moved to St. Paul, and he sent for Gai and her family after finding a job as a translator for a refugee resettlement program.

Adjusting to life in the United States was difficult for Gai. Because of her health condition after her escape from Laos, she was sent to the United States before undergoing the usual six months of cultural orientation given in the refugee camps, so she spoke no English and knew little of American culture. And she had trouble adapting to Minnesota's winter—a season she'd never experienced or even imagined in her tropical homeland.

Geu's family of five and Gai's family moved into a three-bedroom public housing unit in St. Paul, where they endured prejudice—and sometimes violence—by their neighbors. When Geu and Gai bought a car for easier transportation to work and English classes, its tires were slashed three times in a two-month period, and its battery was stolen so many times that they had to bring it into the house at night. Gai's one school-age child and Geu's three school-age children were beaten several times at the bus stop on their way to school.

In 1983, a letter from Thailand informed Gai that her son Pao Lor had survived the shooting in the Mekong River; soldiers had recovered the boat and discovered Pao still alive under the bodies of his brothers and sister. Just eleven years old, he was taken to a prison camp, where he worked as a forced laborer for two years. After his release, he posed as a son of another Hmong family and escaped with them to Thailand in 1983.

After several reunions were aborted because of Pao's health, the family was joyously reunited in 1984.

Today Gai, 53, is still unable to work because of the irreparable injuries she sustained in her escape. Her son Houa, 12, is a paraplegic and attends junior high school. Pao, now 19, and his sister attend high school.

Gai hopes that her children will continue their educations through college and will one day be able to have jobs that pay more than the minimum wage most Hmong workers are earning.

"Maybe my generation is lost—maybe I will die and be forgotten," she says. "But my children can do anything."



Gai Vue

TOM FOLEY

Can teaching and research coexist at the University? Should they?

DÉTENTE?

Over its thirteen-decade history, the University has developed and elaborated a tripartite mission of research, education, and service. The central assumption upon which that mission rests is the synergy of its three parts. The premise is that seeking new knowledge, transmitting extant knowledge to new generations, and applying knowledge to the problems of life are mutually nourishing activities.

As a goal, the premise is noble. But is it reality? Do research, teaching, and service really encourage each other?

It's a long-standing question, prompted in particular by faculty who see themselves outgunned in compensation and resources. These faculty often teach undergraduate classes in departments that traditionally don't attract large research grants or large numbers of preprofessional majors. The "publish or perish" syndrome, heavy or unbalanced teaching loads, student obsession with careers as opposed to education for its own sake, and many other factors add up to frustrations that can make the University seem to be a no-win place for a talented teacher in a nonprofessional discipline.

In November the Carnegie Foundation of Princeton, New Jersey, released a three-year, \$1 million study on college teaching in America. The study found that American postsecondary undergraduate programs are not meeting their goals. "Driven by careerism and overshadowed by graduate and professional education, many of the nation's colleges and universities are more successful in credentialing than in providing a quality education for their students," says the study.

The University has not ignored or belittled the problem. Numerous committees, task forces, and surveys over the

years have indicated that the University could be responding to its undergraduate learning needs a lot better.

Some believe that the University's own rhetoric is exacerbating the problem. "I think that we have in the community here many dedicated teachers who are in the field because they care about students," says Steve Wilbers, director of student support services in the College of Liberal Arts (CLA). "We have others who care much more about their research and perhaps even some who just as soon not even have contact with students. What worries me is that, by the president getting so squarely behind the reputational and resource approaches to excellence, he might be sending those people the wrong message. I'd be eager for him to speak out with equal passion and fervor in favor of improving the student experience," says Wilbers. ("Student experience" is a catch phrase that has come to refer especially to the way the University delivers education to its students.)

University President Kenneth H. Keller disagrees.

"Those who argue that an emphasis on resources and scholarly reputation implies a de-emphasis on the quality of the student experience make two serious mistakes. First, they fail to recognize that a good student experience requires resources—resources that pay for an adequate number of faculty, a reasonable number of teaching assistants, equipment, libraries, enough scholarship aid to minimize the amount of time that students have to work off campus. Resources are not equivalent to basic luxuries. They are the basic needs.

"The second mistake is accepting the myth that scholars don't like teaching and teachers aren't interested in research. It is based on the 'Mr. Chips' stereotype, which is largely a myth. In fact, researchers, constantly excited by their work, convey that excitement in good teaching, and teachers, stimulated by their contacts with students, are all the more productive in research," says Keller.

Says Gretchen Kreuter, staff director of the Implementation Task Force, an administrative committee charged with improving the student experience, "One of the assumptions that the contemporary university rests on is that there is a harmony, however imperfect, between the teaching and research missions of the university, and that one informs and invigorates the other. The research university provides opportunities to undergraduates that are simply not available to students at small private colleges, for example."

"[There are] opportunities to work with or at least be taught by people who are active in their fields, who convey the sense of excitement about the scholarly and creative and research enterprise." The harmony is sometimes off-key for a variety of reasons, says Kreuter. Sometimes research and service missions do interfere. When they do, it's a problem of infrastructure—a weak link in an "inspiration delivery system" that is supposed to transmit the excitement of research back upstream in the learning process to the undergraduate classroom.

Basic liberal arts education, says Assistant Vice President of Academic Affairs John Wallace, is what gives students the tools they will use all of their adult lives to develop and grow. But by itself it promises no high professional salaries to

By Mathews Hollinshead

its graduates and no lucrative, high-profile grants to its faculty. For those tangible, immediate rewards, students and faculty must do other things, such as competing to get into a professional degree program, or spending an inordinate amount of time on research so that it can be published.

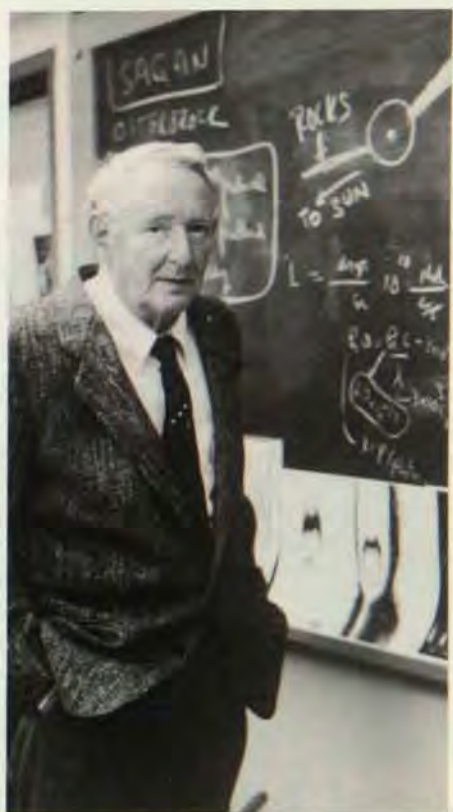
Wallace has chaired two University task forces on improving undergraduate education. One recommended the consolidation of some existing offices into a central Office of Educational Development, and that was done.

Thomas Clayton, outspoken winner of the University's two highest honors for teaching, calls much of the University's efforts to address educational quality window dressing. The departments that don't generate money—which are apt to be the ones most concerned with basic college-level learning—still don't get resources or recognition, he says. Good teachers who don't generate research still don't get higher compensation.

"Regents' professorships are conferred almost exclusively on the basis of scholarly research, for all practical purposes," says Clayton. He knows of no endowed chairs or professorships based exclusively or even in part on teaching. (Of the 143 winners of the University's Morse-Amoco teaching awards, only 4 joined the select group of 45 faculty members who have become regents' professors since the inception of the title.)

Physics professor Roger Jones is concerned that students aren't guaranteed a balanced diet in their educational experience. Can the University assure that a pre-law student, for example, understands the twentieth-century revolution in physics? Does every physics major have an introductory acquaintance with American literature? Advances and upheavals in one or a few fields change the world we live in; Jones thinks everyone, not just those studying particular fields, should be aware of them.

Students themselves make poor lobbyists for teaching improvements that appear to make their short-term lives at the University more difficult while offering unclear long-term benefits in return. Statistics indicate that students want success, and if educational breadth or depth is a casualty, so be it. CLA figures show that 53 percent of all entering freshmen chose preprofessional majors in 1986; of those, a quarter chose premanagement,



RON SALWELA

and of those, only 10 percent can expect to get into the Curtis L. Carlson School of Management. The result, says Steve Wilbers, is that a lot of students are wasting a lot of precious time and money in a counterproductive quest for a degree they can't get. After graduation these same students are preoccupied with getting established in their professions. The University gets little feedback or advocacy from them once they are gone.

A relatively new movement in CLA is to promote "active" teaching and learning, based on something called "involvement theory," developed by educational scholar and consultant Alexander Astin. Active teaching and learning means that teachers and students take the difficult steps required to get more involved with each other, rather than going through the motions of curriculum.

The goal is to "lead students out of a passive note-taking role and into an active thinking role," writes University Assistant Dean of Continuing Education Steven F. Schomberg in the introduction to *Strategies for Active Teaching and Learning in University Classrooms*. The handbook contains fourteen reports from University teachers on their own approaches to active education in their courses.

"It is our conviction," says "All One System," a recent report from the Institute for Educational Leadership, "that we need to begin seeing the educational system from the perspective of the people who

move through it." The only people who experience the system as a whole are the students, says the report.

The University's Implementation Task Force recently produced recommendations that include, among other things, allocating central resources to colleges on the basis of curricular goals; maximizing active learning opportunities in undergraduate instruction; making undergraduate instructional ability a faculty search criteria; documenting teaching quality; simplifying student guidance information, such as in a combined megabulletin that lists everything offered on the Twin Cities campuses; asking colleges to increase their adviser staffs; reviewing construction or renovation proposals to ensure they include student meeting space; devising management tools to monitor implementation of recommendations; and facilitating faculty research on undergraduate education.

The recommendations apply only to the Twin Cities campuses and contain little detail.

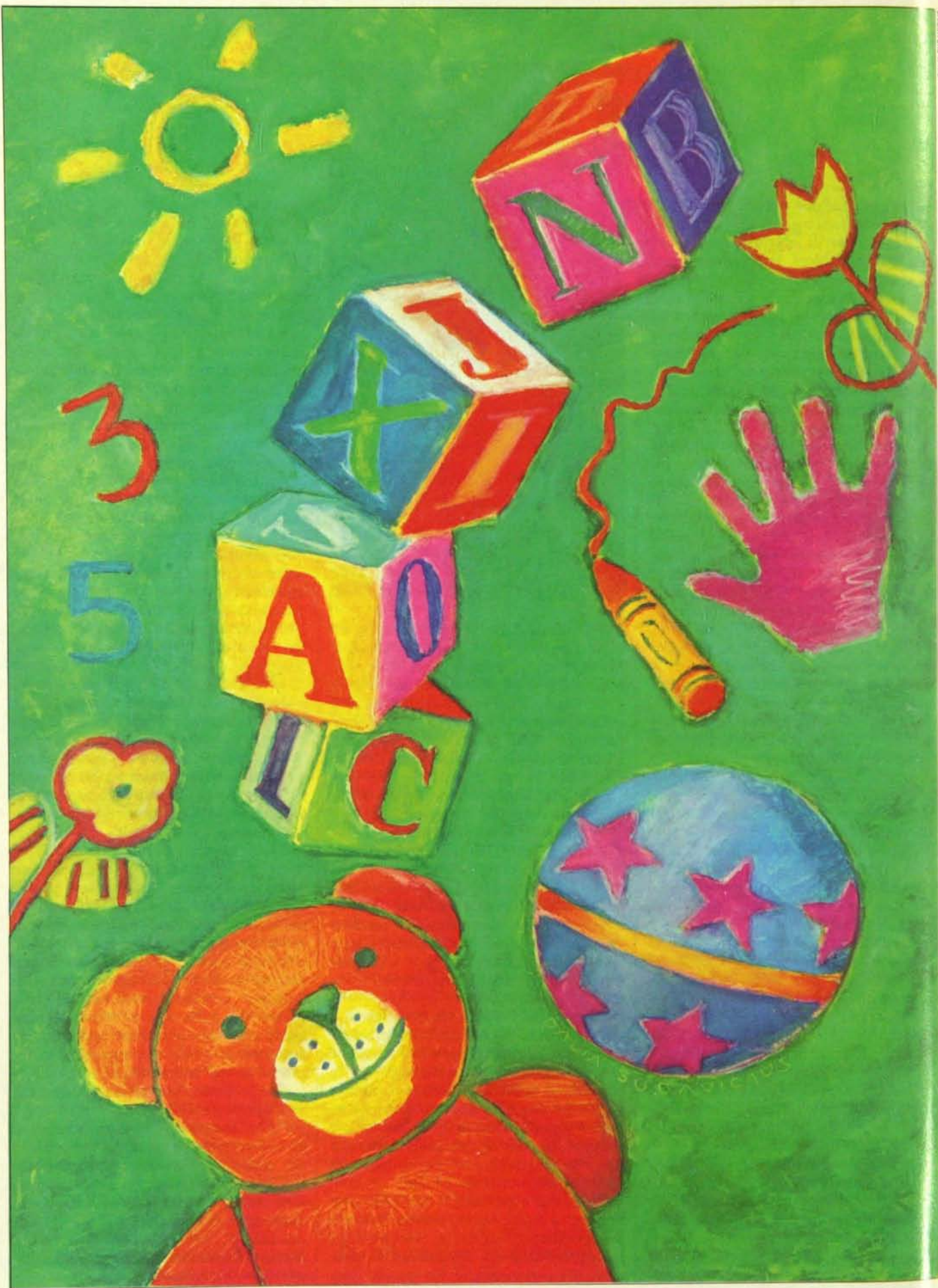
Just how structural the problems of improving teaching and undergraduate education at the University are remains to be seen in the years ahead, when the University implements proposals for freshman and senior seminars, for better teaching compensation and recognition, for more generalism in core curriculum requirements.

Many of the solutions to both the "how" and the "what" of undergraduate educational quality are not up to the University alone. Some rest with employers, who must back up their claimed respect for liberal arts and the basics with recruiting records to match; some rest with the students, who must learn to value long-term benefits as well as short-term credentials; some rest with parents and legislators, who must insist upon protecting students' needs and opportunities for general as well as specialized learning.

The ultimate decision may shape and be shaped by social values.

Does learning for its own sake stand up in a society as pragmatic, individualistic, and competitive as ours? Can the University instill in its graduates as much love of learning as it does love of the appearance of knowing?

Mathews Hollinshead is associate director of Alumni Communications.



A CHILD'S LEGACY

On Thursday evenings, America watches "The Cosby Show." And while children wish that their parents were more like Cliff and Clair Huxtable, parents hope that their children will grow to be as caring and confident as the Huxtable offspring. Although we'd all like to be a part of a family unit that is as loving, as full of joy, and as free from major problems, we know only too well the realities of our nonfictional lives. What are the necessary ingredients to produce children who are self-confident, have a good sense of self-worth, and are able to cope with the challenges and disappointments they will face in the years ahead? What do children actually need?

L. Alan Sroufe is providing some of the answers to those questions. A professor and one of the nation's leading advocates of the importance of the early relationship

between parents and children, he is conducting a study to determine what factors influence the development of children. "What we're trying to understand," he says, "is how kids develop well and how children develop problems. What are the things that underlie self-confidence, self-esteem, getting along well with others?"

The study, which was started by Byron Egeland and Amos Deinard about eleven years ago, is unusual

WHAT DO OUR CHILDREN REALLY NEED? A GROUND-BREAKING STUDY IS IN PROGRESS AT THE UNIVERSITY, SEARCHING FOR THE ANSWER IN THE LIVES OF TWO GENERATIONS OF CHILDREN

BY VICKI STAVIG



“MOST CHILDREN WHO
HAVE NOT HAD VERY GOOD LIVES STILL HAVE THESE ISLANDS,
THESE TIMES WHEN PEOPLE HAVE CARED . . . AND WHAT YOU
CAN DO IS REACH IN AND CONNECT UP WITH ONE OF THESE
LITTLE ISLANDS; YOU SHOOT A BEAM IN THERE, AND YOU
MAKE A LITTLE BRIDGE.”

because it began before the 180 children currently involved in the study were even born. This, says Sroufe, has allowed him to study the children before they developed any problems. Then, if a problem did develop, he was able to determine what factor or factors contributed to it.

The project began by looking at prenatal care. Although alcohol or drug use, as well as medication administered during delivery, can affect newborns, most often the effect is temporary, says Sroufe. “We find very little impact of prenatal variables on development,” he says. “For the most part, infants are fairly well buffered prenatally. The vast majority of infants are born healthy enough and intact enough that with a responsive environment, they will do fine.”

What about bonding, that process immediately following birth where close physical contact between parent and child is supposed to guarantee emotional security? Although the process has developed an almost cultlike following during recent years, Sroufe doesn't place much value on it. “It was kind of a silly idea,” he says, “that in the first few hours if you had good skin-to-skin contact, everything would go fine. We did a study of premature infants who were separated from their mothers at first. Their attachments by the end of the first year were just the same as full-term babies where the mother was able to interact with them right away.”

Sroufe also disagrees with many psychologists who think that our personalities, much like the color of our eyes and the size of our feet, are the result of genetics. One aspect of our children's development, however, is, to a certain degree, inherited. “It tends to work out that if in your own early life you were supported and nurtured and had dependable care, you will have a good chance of providing well for your child,” says

Sroufe.

Our expectations concerning our children can also affect their development. At times, we tend to look to our children to fulfill our own dreams—to be homecoming queen or win the athletic awards that we never won—rather than allow our children to follow their own dreams. “The parent has to understand that children are independent beings,” says Sroufe. “They're not you. This child is an autonomous being who has needs that may be independent of your particular needs. The job of parents is to meet the child's needs. If the parents are meeting the child's needs, the child will develop fine. But if the parents are trying to meet their needs through the child, that's going to compromise the child's development.”

How do we know what our children need? What should we be giving them? “Kids who have consistent, responsive, reliable care, kids who can always count on someone being available for them when they're needy, those kids will do well,” says Sroufe. Meeting a child's physical needs is important, but taking care of the child's emotional needs is crucial. “There is sort of a bare minimum [of meeting physical needs] that's helpful,” says Sroufe, “so that a child is not worried about whether he's going to have food to eat or a place to sleep. The emotional needs are what's critical.”

“Most people have their physical needs met—that's not to take away from the people who are too poor to have their physical needs met; that's a problem, and it's related to getting emotional needs met in a certain sense. If the parents are chronically anxious about providing the bare necessities, that's a lot of stress on them. But once that sort of standard is met and people don't have to be anxious about that, meeting a child's emotional needs really has to do with a small set of factors.

“One is, you have to be there. Somebody has to be there, being attentive and attuned to the child, emotionally connected with the child enough that you can recognize when that child is being frustrated or feeling disappointed or upset or has some other kind of emotional need. So, you have to be emotionally sensitive enough to recognize the child's need, and then, obviously, you have to respond.”

The most basic ingredient for normal development, he says, is nurturing. Children must be nurtured, allowed to be children, and cared for. This, says Sroufe, teaches children two important things: that people care about them, and that they are worthy of that care. “It seems very simple: heck, all a kid needs is some dependable person or persons in the environment who are reliably available to him so that when he's emotionally needy, that person responds, and he'll grow up to believe in himself and to believe in the value of close contacts with other people. It's a deceptively simple idea.”

But Sroufe has demonstrations of the validity of this precept. “We find,” he says, “that children who have experienced responsive care do in fact have higher self-esteem. They're self-reliant, and they can be close to people. Those aren't opposites: the truly self-reliant also have close relationships. Babies who are securely attached—who, when frightened, get a reassuring contact from their parents—are the ones who are independent later.”

Responsiveness to children's emotional needs can't begin too early, because children begin forming their views of the world even as babies: Is the world a positive place? Is being with people fun? Is being close and interacting with people likely to be rewarding? Do children feel effective and worthwhile?

A child's interaction with other children is an important indicator of emotional development. A four-year-old will



"I COULD TELL THE GOVERNMENT RIGHT NOW THAT IT'S FULLY PREDICTABLE WHICH KIDS WILL HAVE PROBLEMS . . . IF NOTHING IS DONE, THEY WILL HAVE PROBLEMS. AND IT SORT OF BOILS DOWN TO, YOU CAN PAY ME NOW OR YOU CAN PAY ME LATER. THIS IS NOT THE TIME TO CUT BACK ON PROGRAMS. . ."

interact with different playmates, playing with one child for a time, then playing with another. "He's practicing," says Sroufe. "He's learning about reciprocity and give-and-take in a way he can't learn with us. Parents and children have unequal relationships. We have the authority; they don't. Peers are equals. That's where children learn about fairness, sharing, reciprocity, to control aggression." A child who is well developed emotionally will, as he or she gets older, be able to form close relationships with peers, be able to trust them, and be vulnerable to them.

But parents must lay the groundwork for a child to develop to that point. They must provide a stable living situation, an organized life-style with minimal stress, and good social support. "The adults in the environment have to have the emotional resources to give to the kids," says Sroufe. "That means they have to be getting their needs met; they have to have some kind of reasonable living circumstances. If they've got a good social support and some coherence and organization to their life-style, things tend to go pretty well for their kids."

What if, however, during the child's first few years, his emotional needs are not met because his living situation is unstable: his father is unemployed, his mother is working two jobs, they are both unhappy and angry, and the marriage ends in divorce? Can that situation be turned around? Yes, says Sroufe. "We have explicitly looked at that. We have looked at children who are doing better at one age than we would have predicted they would do at an earlier age, and now you ask, 'What's intervened?' The answer is that family life has stabilized.

"In one study, we found that where the mother [or father] formed a stable partnership in the intervening years, that would carry the weight. Now, that wouldn't happen every time. Obviously,

you could form a stable partnership that was lousy. And we're also not saying that single parents don't have kids who are not doing well; I wouldn't want to imply that." The stabilizing factor could also involve forming a network of friends who provide a support system for the parent, helping to meet the parent's emotional needs so that the parent can meet the child's needs.

Sroufe is doubtful, however, that a poor situation can be turned around once the child reaches adolescence. "I have a feeling that that would be your last chance," he says. By that time, a child's view of the world and the people in it have become so firmly embedded that changing that view would be difficult, if not impossible. "Let's say that someone treats you badly," says Sroufe. "What's your interpretation? Your interpretation is, 'They have a problem.' Not, 'I deserve that.' Well, unfortunately, there are other kids who [think that] nobody ever gives a damn and never will. They chronically get rejected, and they do things that get them rejected more."

Can a therapist work with a child who feels rejected and unloved, and get him to believe that someone does care about him? "If a kid gets that far gone," says Sroufe, "I'd worry about how you're going to get him back. It's not that theoretically it couldn't happen. On the other hand, most people aren't so bad off. Most children who have not had very good lives still have these islands, these times when people have cared—maybe an uncle, maybe their mother sometimes off and on, maybe a teacher, maybe a neighbor. So, usually the situation isn't as grim as we just described it. And what you can do is reach in and connect up with one of these little islands; you shoot a beam in there, and you make a little bridge."

Sroufe's study has been going on for more than a decade now and probably

will continue for at least another decade. He fully expects to study the children of the children he is studying now. "I certainly must study them as teenagers," he says, "because the real test of the theory is that they should be able to form intimate relationships more readily, and that doesn't happen until teenage years and parenting years. And they, of course, should be able to provide responsive care for their babies. No one's ever done that study before.

"We'll answer a lot of questions, but no doubt people will [someday] do better studies than ours. Nobody should be so grandiose as to think the field won't keep developing. But we're breaking a lot of ground. No one has studied parenting of a large number of kids in the early years and the formation of attachment and then studied it in the next generation."

The information that Sroufe is culling from his study of child development, while important to parents, could have other ramifications as well. "Politically, it's very relevant," he says. "I mean, I could tell the government right now that it's fully predictable which kids will have problems, from early on, allowing for things changing, but probabilistically you can recognize early on the kids who are going to have problems. If nothing is done, they will have problems. And it sort of boils down to, you can pay me now or you can pay me later. This is not the time to cut back on programs that will help the family unit and help produce healthy kids.

"This is more important than Star Wars by a long shot. We don't need a couple of generations of emotionally starved, unhealthy people. Children have a right to decent care, period."

Vicki Stavig is a Twin Cities free-lance writer and a contributing writer for Corporate Report.

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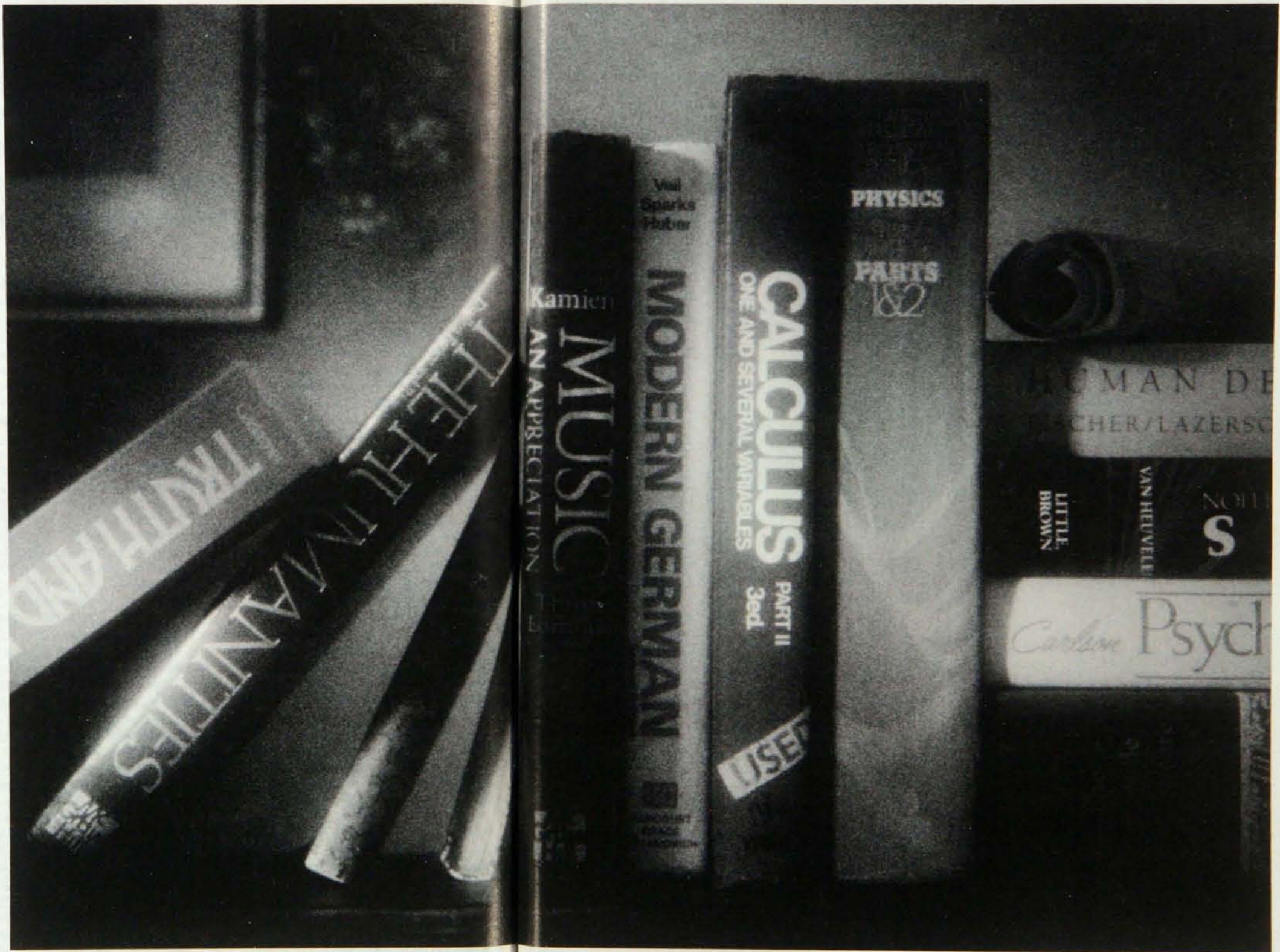
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Management Material.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

'58 Arlan Tengwall has been named president and chief executive officer of Norwest Bank, Mason City, Iowa.

'59 Paul Kohler of Brookings, South Dakota, has received the American Society of Animal Science Fellow Award. Kohler is professor emeritus in South Dakota State University's department of animal and range sciences.

Jerry Elwood of Oak Ridge, Tennessee, has been appointed to the advisory panel for ecosystem studies of the National Science Foundation's Division of Biotic Systems and Resources. Elwood is a principal investigator for Martin Marietta Energy Systems, where he conducts studies on the acidification of mountain streams in the eastern United States and the role of nutrient cycling in the stability of stream ecosystems.

Larry Buegler of St. Paul has received a silver medal in the 1986 Council for the Advancement and Support of Education Volunteer of the Year competition. Buegler is president and chief executive officer of Farm Credit Services.

'72 Dale Bachman of Eden Prairie, Minnesota, has been named vice president of garden-nursery operations for Bachman's.

'75 Anthony Seykora of Waseca, Minnesota, has been named associate professor of animal science at the University of Minnesota Technical College, Waseca.

'80 Neal A. Nelson of Minneapolis has been appointed vice president of sales in the Minneapolis office of the investment banking firm Dougherty, Dawkins, Strand & Yost.

COLLEGE OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

'67 Caroline Czarnecki of Roseville, Minnesota, has received the 1986 Norden Award for Distinguished Teaching in the Field of Veterinary Medicine.

'82 Albert Lawrence Whitesell of Rochester, Minnesota, has received an M.D. degree from Mayo Medical School.

CARLSON SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT

'57 Richard Klingen of St. Paul has been named chief executive officer of Norwest Bank St. Paul.

'67 Douglas Schmalz of Decatur, Illinois, has been elected vice president of the Archer Daniels Midland Company.

'71 Steven Laible of New Brighton, Minnesota, an audit partner with Peat Marwick, has served as part of a U.S. Economic Development delegation to Argentina and Brazil to provide

economic development strategies to the leaders of those countries. The first of its kind in Argentina and Brazil, the delegation, sponsored by the U.S. Information Agency, addressed a variety of concepts in promoting economic development through public/private-sector initiatives.

'73 Richard Pauly of Toledo, Ohio, has been named treasurer of Diamond Savings and Loan Company.

Brian Osberg of Minneapolis has been named vice president of medical contracting and affiliated clinic operations for Group Health Plan.

Michael Gehlen of St. Paul has been elected vice president of Donovan Companies and its natural gas utility division, North Central Public Service Company.

'74 Gerald Ronning has been named vice president and controller at mutual savings bank Goldome in Buffalo, New York.

'75 Paul Holmberg of Minnetonka, Minnesota, has been named general manager of Donaldsons Eden Prairie department store.

'83 Alan Boyden of Minnetonka, Minnesota, has been elected a member of the Institute of Management Consultants and has been certified as a certified management consultant. Boyden is vice president of Stirtz, Bernards & Company in Minneapolis.

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

'53 Francis Gamelin has been appointed interim president of Endicott College in Beverly, Massachusetts. A former University of Minnesota professor, Gamelin retired in 1984 after twelve years as president of the Higher Education Center of St. Louis.

'55 Arthur MacKinney of Chesterfield, Missouri, has been elected president of Psi Chi, the national honor society in psychology. MacKinney is interim chancellor of the University of Missouri-St. Louis campus.

'71 John Rohwer of St. Paul has been named associate professor of physical education at Bethel College and Seminary.

'72 Susan Eriksson of Minnetonka, Minnesota, has received the American Institute for Property and Liability Underwriters' Award for Academic Excellence, given annually to the persons who achieve the highest grades nationally in the chartered property casualty underwriter program. Eriksson is unit manager of claims for Prudential Property and Casualty Company in Minneapolis.

'73 Elizabeth Ann Toth of Clifton Heights, Pennsylvania, has been elected vice president in the trust division at Provident National Bank in Philadelphia.

SCHOOL OF FORESTRY

'50 Richard A. Skok of St. Paul, dean of the

University's College of Forestry, has been named to the executive board of the International Union of Forestry Research Organizations for 1987 to 1990.

'64 Gary Nordstrom of Fairfax, Virginia, has been named state conservationist for the Minnesota Soil Conservation Service.

'66 Paul Ellefson of Maplewood, Minnesota, has been elected a fellow in the Society of American Foresters. Ellefson is professor of forest economics and policy at the University's College of Forestry.

GENERAL COLLEGE

'70 Jack Frandle of Minneapolis has been promoted to brand manager for the construction products operation of Rexnord Chemical Products.

GRADUATE SCHOOL

'28 Ernest G. Booth of Boca Raton, Florida, has received the Distinguished Graduate in Agriculture Award from the University of Saskatchewan in recognition of his work in developing and marketing college-recommended varieties of crops. Booth is also recognized for his contributions in seed cleaning, which eliminated varieties of poor-quality grains that were introduced by homesteaders when the prairies were settled in the late 1800s. Booth is also a recipient of the University of Minnesota's Outstanding Achievement Award, the highest honor the University bestows on its alumni.

'43 Morris E. Fine of Evanston, Illinois, has been awarded the 1986 Gold Medal of the American Society for Metals. Fine is associate dean for graduate studies and research and Walter P. Murphy Professor for Materials Science and Engineering at the Technological Institute at Northwestern University.

'58 Russell Cunningham of Oakland, California, has been elected vice president of human resources at Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

'59 Robert E. Forman of Toledo, Ohio, has retired from his position as professor of sociology at the University of Toledo and has been named professor emeritus in recognition of his contributions to sociological research. Forman has studied the link between dietary and related influences upon behavior and has written the book *How to Control Your Allergies*, in which he considers behavioral aspects of allergies to foods and everyday chemicals.

'64 David Thorud of Seattle, dean of the College of Forest Resources at the University of Washington, has been elected a fellow in the Society of American Foresters.

'68 Atul C. Sarma of Louisville, Kentucky, has been appointed vice president of research, development, and production control at the Whip Mix Corporation.

'75 Robert Eichinger of Chappaqua, New

York, has been named vice president of group human resources for Pillsbury U.S. Foods.

Douglas Sprengle of West Lafayette, Indiana, director of the marriage and family therapy program at Purdue University, has received the Osborne Teaching Award from the National Council on Family Relations.

'76 **Donald Nemerov** of Chicago has been named head of the compensation division of Harris Trust and Savings Bank.

'77 **Robert McCabe** of Lathrup Village, Michigan, has received the 1986 John M. Campbell Award in recognition of his studies in catalytic oxidation of exhaust pollutants from alcohol-fueled vehicles. McCabe is senior staff research engineer for General Motors Corporation.

David F. Bond of Walnut Creek, California, has been promoted to senior audit manager for the San Francisco office of the accounting and consulting firm Deloitte Haskins & Sells.

'81 **Virginia Grossman** of Minneapolis has been named account supervisor at the Fallon McElligott advertising agency.

'84 **Timothy Gartland** of Dunwoody, Georgia, has been promoted to senior vice president of the Citizens and Southern Corporation.

Carol Thickstun has been named director of Lake Forest College's international internship program in Madrid and also has been named a lecturer in Spanish.

'85 **Peter K. Trumper** of Wilmington, Delaware, has received a \$50,000 research grant from the National Cancer Institute, a part of the National Institutes of Health, to develop a way to synthesize quinocarcin, an antibiotic that has been effective in curing leukemia in laboratory mice. Trumper, assistant professor of chemistry at Bowdoin College, anticipates that the project will take four to five years to complete.

'86 **Robert P. Thames** of Augusta, Georgia, has been named staff associate to the executive director at the Medical College of Georgia Hospital and Clinics.

LAW SCHOOL

'66 **Frederick S. Richards** of Edina, Minnesota, has been reappointed chair of the American Bar Association's standing committee on lawyer referral and information service. Richards is senior attorney and director of the Minneapolis law firm Popham, Haik, Schnobrich, Kaufman & Doty.

'71 **J. Charles Bruse** of Falls Church, Virginia, has been promoted to assistant vice president and assistant general counsel for Allstate, a subsidiary of Sears, Roebuck & Company.

'72 **Peter L. Cooper** of Minneapolis has become a partner in the law firm of O'Connor & Hannan in its real estate and urban development department.

'73 **Arthur Glassman** of Golden Valley, Minnesota, has cofounded the Institute for Financial Information in Minneapolis. The institute offers seminars on a variety of financial and investment topics and addresses specific techniques of responding to the new tax law.

'78 **Terrance Cullen** of St. Paul has joined the law firm Felhaber, Larson, Fenlon, and Vogt.

'81 **Thomas Boman** of New Haven, Connecticut,

has been named a tax manager in the Stamford office of the international accounting and consulting firm Arthur Andersen & Company.

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

'50 **Donald Kvam** of St. Louis Park, Minnesota, has been named account supervisor at Campbell-Mithun Advertising.

'68 **Michael Laursen** of Albert Lea, Minnesota, has received the Airman's Medal, the U.S. Air Force's highest award for noncombat heroism. Laursen, an air force major and wing liaison officer with the 90th Strategic Missile Wing, received the award in recognition of his rescue of 50 campers stranded in a Wyoming flood.

'69 **John Reimer** of Kalamazoo, Michigan, has received the W. E. Upjohn Award from the Upjohn Company, an annual award that recognizes outstanding achievements by employees. Reimer is director of agricultural market and product planning for Upjohn.

Michael Cronin of Minneapolis has been promoted to director of corporate development by Naegele Outdoor Advertising.

Robert A. Lewis of Lafayette, Indiana, has been elected vice president of the National Council of Family Relations. Lewis is head of the department of child development and family studies at Purdue University.

'72 **Thomas Bartikoski** of Minneapolis has been named senior vice president at the public relations firm Padilla and Speer.

'75 **John Pelto** has been promoted to district claim manager by American Family Insurance at its Duluth office.

Nancy Jorgensen Fletcher of Eden Prairie, Minnesota, has been named general manager by Naegele Outdoor Advertising.

'78 **W. Brian Avery** of Minneapolis has been promoted to vice president of sales by the investment banking firm Dougherty, Dawkins, Strand & Yost.

'80 **Paul Zech** of Bloomington, Minnesota, has received the 1986 Bench and Bar Author's Award, presented annually by the Minnesota State Bar Association. Zech coauthored the article "The Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing," which appeared in the bar association's monthly publication, *Bench and Bar*, and was selected as best article published in the past year.

'81 **Jean Bingham** of Edmond, Oklahoma, has been named senior vice president of Second Funding Corporation, a Midland Group company.

'84 **Bart Routh** of Waseca, Minnesota, has completed basic training in the U.S. Army at Fort Knox, Kentucky.

MEDICAL SCHOOL

'58 **George Wier** of Shoreview, Minnesota, has been selected for promotion to brigadier general in the U.S. Air Force Reserve. Wier, mobilization assistant to the director of medical plans and resources with the U.S. Air Force Office of the Surgeon General, is a clinical professor of anesthesiology at the University and chairs the anesthesia department of Fairview-Southdale Hospital.

'59 **Freedolph Anderson** of Neshanic Station, New Jersey, has been appointed associate director of clinical research/obstetrics-gynecology and assistant chief of reproductive medicine for Ortho Pharmaceutical Corporation.

'62 **John E. Sutherland** of Springfield, Illinois, has been named professor and chair of the department of family practice at Southern Illinois University School of Medicine.

'69 **William Kerby Hummer** of Los Angeles has been appointed to the President's Committee on Mental Retardation. Hummer is a physician in Santa Monica, California.

'71 **Ivan Frantz III** of Natick, Massachusetts, has been named director of the neonatal intensive care unit at Floating Hospital for Infants and Children in Boston. Frantz, associate professor of pediatrics at Tufts University School of Medicine, has also been named director of the Tufts-affiliated neonatology program, a cooperative program in Massachusetts linking newborn infant care services at the New England Medical Center in Boston and St. Margaret's Hospital in Dorchester.

'74 **Joseph Markoff** of Moorestown, New Jersey, has been named associate surgeon for general ophthalmology service at Wills Eye Hospital, where he also serves as director of the hospital's visual-physiology service.

'77 **Kathleen Bowman** of San Antonio, Texas, has been named associate vice president for research and director of the Office of Research Services at the University of Oregon.

'81 **Colleen Fitzpatrick** of Baltimore, Maryland, is an obstetrician/gynecologist at Wyman Park Health System.

'82 **George Kramer** of Eden Prairie, Minnesota, has completed training at the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine. He will enter into practice at the Minnesota Center for Health and Rehabilitation, Golden Valley, Minnesota.

Joanne Rogin of Minnetonka, Minnesota, has been appointed chair of the professional advisory board of the Epilepsy Foundation of Minnesota. Rogin, neurologist at Mount Sinai Hospital, also serves on the foundation's board.

MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY

'72 **Nancy Adele Cox** has received an M.D. from the Medical College of Pennsylvania.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

'74 **Henry Blissenbach** of Mendota Heights, Minnesota, has been named manager of pharmacy programs of United HealthCare Corporation, a national health maintenance organization.

SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

'60 **William French McCulloch** of College Station, Texas, has received the first annual Bustad Companion Animal Veterinarian Award, an annual award presented by the American Veterinary Medical Association and the Delta Society. McCulloch, who teaches at the College of Veterinary Medicine and directs the Center for Comparative Medicine at Texas A & M University, was recognized for his promotion of the concept that the bond between people and animals is socially significant and for his work in the areas of animal-facilitated therapy, pets in public housing,

animal control, and public health.

'83 David J. Fant of Manassas, Virginia, has been decorated with the second award of the Meritorious Service Medal, which is awarded by the U.S. Air Force for outstanding noncombat meritorious achievement or services to the United States. Fant, an air force lieutenant colonel, is a health services administrator with the Air Force Institute of Technology.

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

'33 Joseph Getsug of Hampton, Virginia, has received the 1985 Presidential Award for Management Improvement in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) in recognition for "achievement of outstanding improvements in government operations." Getsug was the recipient in 1984 of a certificate of appreciation from NASA for his work on the National Transonic Facility Project, a cryogenic wind tunnel. Getsug is staff chief electrical engineer at NASA's Langley, Virginia, Research Center.

'48 Leonard S. Parker of Minnetonka, Minnesota, has received a gold medal from the Minnesota Society American Institute of Architects in recognition of his "distinguished achievements and service to the profession of architecture." Parker, a University architecture professor, is president of the architectural firms Leonard Parker Associates in Minneapolis and the Alliance Southwest in Scottsdale, Arizona. He is currently the principal designer for the Minneapolis Convention Center, the Minnesota Judicial Building, and a new U.S. embassy in Chile. Parker's architectural contributions to the University campus include the Hubert H. Humphrey Center, the Law School, the psychology building, and the University of Minnesota, Duluth, fieldhouse.

'52 Carl G. Krespan of Wilmington, Delaware, has received the American Chemical Society's Creative Work in Fluorine Chemistry Award. Krespan, a chemist for the Du Pont Company, was recognized for his work in organofluorine chemistry.

'54 Bruce Doe of Reston, Virginia, has been named assistant director for research for the U.S. Geological Survey at its national center.

'61 James A. Reese of Overland Park, Kansas, has been elected as one of six vice presidents of the board of directors of the Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute. Reese is chair and chief executive officer of the Tempmaster Corporation.

'66 Charles Tambornino of Minneapolis has been reelected to the board of directors of the Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute. Tambornino is executive vice president and general manager of Snyder General/McQuay.

Harold Cloud of St. Paul has received the George W. Kable Electrification Award from the American Society of Agricultural Engineers. Cloud is a professor and agricultural engineer for the University of Minnesota Extension Service.

'69 Frederick Richter of Chicago has been named partner in the newly named architectural firm Ankeny, Kell, Richter & Associates.

'71 Thomas E. Jacobson has been named director of planning for Chesterfield County in Virginia.

Robert Vensas of Minneapolis has been promoted to associate vice president at Daverman Associates.

'75 Gary McKay of Minneapolis has been promoted in the U.S. Army to the rank of chief warrant officer two. McKay is a physician's assistant at Fort Hood, Texas, with the U.S. Army Medical Department Activity.

'76 Jeffrey Kantor of International Falls, Minnesota, has been awarded a Dreyfus Foundation teacher-scholar grant to be used for fundamental research and for teaching students. Kantor is associate professor of chemical engineering at the University of Notre Dame. His theoretical work in the field of nonlinear process control earned him a Young Presidential Investigator Award in 1985.

'78 Michael D. Little of Midland, Michigan, has been promoted to senior technical service and development group leader of fluids, resins, and process industries development for Dow Corning Corporation.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

'69 Rick Hollenkamp of Wayzata, Minnesota, has been named project manager at Kraus-Anderson Construction Company, Building Division.

COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

'60 Perry Gehring of Midland, Michigan, vice president of agricultural products research and development for Dow Chemical Company, has been elected to a three-year term as president of the International Union of Toxicology.

DEATHS

Martin Awes, '71, Richfield, Minnesota, September 12, 1986.

Mildred Axtell, '26, Woodinville, Washington, July 21, 1986. Prior to her retirement in 1972, Axtell was head of obstetrics at the Swedish Hospital Medical Center in Seattle, where she had worked since 1954.

John L. Beckwith, '50, Greenwich, Rhode Island, October 13, 1986. Beckwith, rehabilitative services administrator at Rhode Island Medical Center General Hospital in Cranston, had served as chief executive officer at Wentworth Douglas Hospital in New Hampshire and at Community Medical Center in Scranton, Pennsylvania. Beckwith was active in several professional and community organizations and was a fellow of the American College of Hospital Administration.

Carroll Elliott, '30, Dubuque, Iowa, January 1986. Elliott, a lobbyist for Interstate Power Company for 22 years before his retirement in 1981, was an active volunteer for the Minnesota Society for Crippled Children and Adults and served on the board of the Dubuque Rescue Mission. He was involved in several community organizations.

Robert Farrar, '28, White Bear Lake, Minnesota, October 4, 1986. Farrar, a well-known community businessman, was the owner of the Bass Lake Cheese Factory near Somerset, Wisconsin, until his retirement in 1983. Farrar remained active in cheese and butter manufacturers' associations and was consulted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for his expertise on Swiss cheese. Farrar was active in several professional and community organizations.

Frank B. Hubachek, Sr., '22, Glencoe, Illinois, December 8, 1986. Hubachek, senior partner of the law firm Hubachek & Kelly, was the retired chair of the executive committee of Household

International, formerly Household Finance Corporation. Hubachek was a leader in the effort to develop state laws throughout the country to protect borrowers against loan sharks, and the legislation from that effort resulted in the flourishing of legitimate loan companies. He was active for nearly 60 years in an effort to set aside and develop the Quetico-Superior wilderness area on the border of Minnesota and Canada and was involved in several professional and community organizations.

Justin Karon, '36, Montpelier, Utah, May 26, 1986.

Stanley Kimura, '61, Camarillo, California, August 3, 1986.

Joel Krogstad, '29, Grass Valley, California, date unknown. Krogstad served as manager of the real estate department of Equitable Life Company until his retirement and was active in several community organizations.

Raymond Malson, '35, Duluth, October 22, 1986.

Howard Palmer, '22, Sarasota, Florida, October 23, 1986.

Kathleen Carroll Reasoner, '46, Westport, Connecticut, October 16, 1986. Reasoner, former wife of CBS News correspondent Harry Reasoner, was a lawyer and was active in civic affairs. She served as chair of the board of trustees of the Southbury Training School, a state institution for the mentally retarded, and was a reader for Recordings for the Blind.

James W. Ringwald, '31, Sun City, Arizona, September 15, 1986.

Benjamin Singer, '28, St. Paul, August 1986. After graduating from medical school, Singer worked in private practice in downtown St. Paul until his retirement in 1976. He was known for his work with low-income, inner-city patients. Singer also served on the staffs of United, Children's, and St. Joseph's hospitals in St. Paul. He was active in several professional and community organizations.

John P. Spooner, '27, Arlington Heights, Illinois, September 30, 1986.

Theresa "Teddy" Taber, '45, Brainerd, Minnesota, September 19, 1986.

Orrin Turnquist, '37, '40, '51, Farmington, Minnesota, November 17, 1986. Turnquist served the University of Minnesota as a teacher and researcher for more than 40 years before retiring as professor emeritus of horticultural science in 1978. He developed and introduced the Anoka variety of potato, founded and presided over the Minnesota Vegetable Growers Association, and authored more than 100 publications on horticulture and potato breeding. Turnquist also served as the orchard and garden editor for *Farmer Magazine* and as the "Answer Man" for *Family Food Garden Magazine*. He was the recipient of several awards for his contributions to horticulture, including the Distinguished Service Award, the Bronze Medal, and the Honorary Life Membership Award from the Minnesota State Horticultural Society and the Hall of Fame Award from the Red River Valley Winter Shows.

Gordon Ward, '25, '26, '30, Gwynedd, Pennsylvania, February 1986. Ward's career as agricultural economist took him to Egypt, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, and Thailand to instruct farmers on cooperatives and production economics. He retired in 1970 after completing a program in Jordan to resettle bedouins on irrigated land in farming cooperatives. Ward was the recipient of several awards, including the Order of Cedars, awarded by the Lebanese government, and the Distinguished Alumni Award of the University of Massachusetts.



The Gleaver family, left, has changed since the 1960s. Baby boomers Wallace and Theodore have grown up to find lower economic expectations than their parents, Ward and June.



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INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Trend Busters

In the 1980s, the phrase "baby boomers" is as familiar as Cabbage Patch dolls. The latter evokes a smile in a happy child who will someday put the toy on a shelf with other childhood memories. The former represents the current work force in America who often feel pushed aside and forgotten.

Baby boomers, the large number of children born from 1946 to 1964 to parents who grew up in the small families of the Depression, are the principal characters in the studies of Dennis Ahlburg, associate professor in industrial relations. Ahlburg came to the United States from his native Australia in 1975 to construct a demographic economic model of the U.S. labor force. His discovery was that the influx of baby boomers to the work force was changing the structure of American society.

In the 1950s, the parents of baby boomers found more job opportunities than they expected and consequently a higher-income life-style than they had grown up with. "They had a lot of children because children were like goods

they could now afford," says Ahlburg. "Births go up when income is higher than expected."

Baby boomers who grew up in an affluent society learned to expect the same opportunities their parents had, says Ahlburg, but life hasn't been that easy for them. In his studies based on the "relative income hypothesis" cyclical theory, which says that income is relative to expected income, he uses demographic data to arrive at social implications. When the baby boomers entered the job market in the 1970s, the abundant job opportunities from which their parents had benefited were no longer there.

Because many corporations base promotions on seniority, baby boomers find themselves in companies with no room for advancement. The result is frustration. Many leave their jobs, only to find the same situations elsewhere. The result, Ahlburg says, is increased strife in corporations and academic departments and less job commitment.

According to Ahlburg, baby boomers react to lower relative income by marrying later than their parents did. They have few children—much like their grandparents did during the Depression. Females are more likely to work and be less dependent on

males for income. People are also more likely to get divorced.

One serious consequence of a lack of security that Ahlburg's nationwide demographic studies have shown is that baby boomers are more likely to commit suicide than are previous generations. "When things aren't working out, you focus the frustration on yourself," Ahlburg says.

Baby boomers also tend to take the frustration of unrealized expectations out on society, Ahlburg says. "If society doesn't give something to them, they are going to take it." The result is higher crime rates, which correspond to the fluctuations in birth rates.

Since the children of the baby boomers—the "baby busters"—are now in their late teens and early twenties, they will be entering the job market in the early 1990s. Ahlburg sees a continuation of the cycle and an inversion of the behavior just described because this generation is relatively small, just like the generation of grandparents of the baby boomers.

By finding out how the cycle affects generations of individuals, Ahlburg says he hopes to make life easier for future generations. "If they know what to expect, they can adapt. If they don't change their expectations, it will be bloody awful."



DONALD L. BRENNEMAN

At the University's new Cold Climate Housing Information Center, information will be gathered and disseminated on new ways to build more energy-efficient housing.

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Minnesota received \$54 million from the settlement of a statewide class-action suit brought against Exxon for overcharging customers at the pump. And some of the money is being used to help us better survive our crisp winters. The University of Minnesota Building Energy Research Center is being awarded \$1.39 million to set up a Cold Climate Housing Information Center.

"In the United States, there isn't any organization across the country that's looking in a systematic, innovative way at housing," says James L. Bowyer, professor and head of the department of forest products in the College of Forestry. "No one's finding a better way to build housing that is highly energy efficient and at an acceptable cost."

That will change with the start of the new center.

Bowyer has spent almost a year writing and rewriting the center's proposal for the Minnesota Department of Energy and Economic Development and the U.S. Department of Energy. The center falls under his jurisdiction "because of the premature deterioration of building materials. Over 95 percent of homes are

wood," he says.

"We propose that a portion of these monies be used to generate some long-term gains, to find a better way to construct homes in the first place, and to retrofit existing homes to take advantage of the best in worldwide technology. The center will emphasize information. We're going to use the money to survey worldwide technology."

Information gathering will be done by four faculty members from the departments of design, housing, and apparel; agricultural engineering; and forestry products.

Instructors from eleven vocational-technical institutes that teach construction courses will be trained at the University in the summer of 1988. This will help the center to reach as many people as possible. Bowyer also hopes to reach practicing building inspectors who attend update seminars at the institutes. Working with University faculty to coordinate education programs, the Minnesota Extension Service will use its statewide organization to reach contractors, architects, code-writing specialists, builders, and inspectors.

Today, says Bowyer, "there are organizations, people, and companies that are touting their systems as systems that work well and are the best. And yet we continue to have problems. Thousands of individual builders in the United States don't have the time, resources, or expertise to figure out all of the material they're being subjected to—and what really is the truth."

The center is long called for, Bowyer says. "Sweden is exporting housing worldwide and to the United States. We've been badly beaten in the world housing game, and there is no need for it."

LIBERAL ARTS

Swedish-American Collection Correction

Yes, one of the largest collections of Swedish-American writings has arrived at the University, but, no, the purchase has not yet been completed, as stated in the March/April 1987 issue of *Minnesota*. The Tell G. Dahllöf Collection of more than 10,000 Swedish-American books, pamphlets, and newspapers will officially open in the University's Wilson Library in the summer of 1988, although scholars will be able to use some of the material before that time.

As part of the University's Minnesota Campaign, the College of Liberal Arts (CLA) is seeking \$250,000 in private funds for the purchase and preservation of the collection.

For additional information, contact Julieann Carson, CLA associate dean for institutional relations, 202 Johnston Hall, 101 Pleasant St. SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

PUBLIC HEALTH

For Teens Only

Adolescents can be plagued by problems with school, drugs, self-image, sex, and fitting in, all at a time when no one seems to care. The School of Public Health is showing its concern by creating a base of information about teenagers to be used for curriculum development, health planning, and research.

The federally funded Minnesota Adolescent Health Database Project, now in its third year, is designed to "provide information to people in agencies working with and serving youths," according to Lois Geer, the project's director.

The first step of the project was to take existing data from the State Health Department, Public Safety Department, Juvenile Services, and other agencies and put it into an easily accessible, more workable form. The second component is the Adolescent Health Survey, conducted in a sample of Minnesota public school systems to find out exactly what problems Minnesota youths are facing.

"Too often, the only problems that gain attention are from kids who enter into the system," says Geer. "The survey is designed to get a broader perspective on adolescent health concerns."

The results of the five-month survey are expected in September and will be the basis for four regional workshops around Minnesota. Participating schools, county officials, public health and social service organizations, and individuals will be

invited to examine the data.

The Database Project also has a national focus. Minnesota is working with about ten other states on an advisory basis, and eventually the survey will be adapted to other settings and other youth.

"We are concerned with the health problems that kids feel they are facing," says Geer. "Sometimes that component is missing. Hopefully we'll have an impact on the status of Minnesota kids and make life better for them."

MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY

Improving a Wonder Drug

Accidents are rarely associated with saving lives, least of all with saving organs. But when the peptide cyclosporin, which was isolated from a fungus, was accidentally found to be immunosuppressant, the discovery meant that those who needed new organs to live had a better chance of surviving.

"I don't think it's unrealistic to say that cyclosporin is responsible for the entire revolution of organ transplantation," says Larry Bowers, associate professor in the department of laboratory medicine and

pathology. Before the introduction of the drug, the survival rate for liver transplant patients was about 20 to 30 percent. With cyclosporin, at least 65 percent of the patients survive, he says.

That's the good news.

The bad news is that cyclosporin can cause serious side effects, such as diminished kidney function, hypertension, and affected liver function. Cosmetic effects such as excessive hair growth are also possible, Bowers says.

Bowers is researching the complicated issue of what happens to cyclosporin when the drug is introduced into the body. He explains that the body automatically forms compounds with drugs to get rid of them, but that the resulting compound can be more toxic to the body than the original substance. "We found out that when you give cyclosporin to patients, it transfers into about 30 other compounds, which are different in everybody," Bowers says.

The work of isolating these compounds has led Bowers and his colleagues to believe that the resulting compounds themselves may have immunosuppressant action. This means that patients in the future could be given lower dosages of cyclosporin with the same immunosuppressant action, which should result in fewer side effects, Bowers says.

The University of Minnesota is one of three cities in North America that has the technology to determine the structure of the new compounds. So far, his team has isolated four of the estimated 30 compounds—no small task, considering that each of the compounds took about six months to isolate in rats injected with radioactive drugs. The research team is also working on a model that would isolate the effects of the compounds on kidneys.

Research is still in the technical stage and is not applicable to patients. Many complicating factors still have to be considered, such as how the drug is given and the physical state of each patient. "We know that different people make different amounts of the compounds," Bowers says. "The question is, how does that have anything to do with the fact that some people get sick when they take the drug and others don't?"

The research team's initial work was funded by a \$585,000 grant from the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and donations from the American Diabetes Association. Bowers is applying for two more grants from NIH to continue isolating the compounds.

This department was compiled by Minnesota interns Ann Mueller and Lisa Ray.

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BLACK FOREST-SWISS ALPS. June 10-23, 1987. A hiking adventure! Spend six nights each in Freiberg, West Germany, and St. Moritz, Switzerland, two of Europe's most beautiful and scenic health resorts. Our tour features six scenic day hikes through fairy-tale forests, past Old World villages, along sparkling mountain lakes, and into breathtaking alpine

scenery, complete with picnic lunches and castle and museum tours along the way. On alternate days, motorcoach and boat excursions take you to the Rhine Falls, the tiny resort island of Mainau, the French city of Strasbourg, historic Fribourg, the Swiss lake resort of Lugano, through Zurich, and into Italy's spectacular lake country. This carefully planned itinerary highlights often-missed attractions and flexibility for individual sight-seeing, shopping, and relaxing if you choose not to participate in all of the hikes.

ALASKA. July 15-27, 1987. It's America's last frontier. The midnight sun, spectacular fjords, glaciers cascading down mountainsides, majestic Mount McKinley, moose, caribou, and soaring eagles. This tour of our 49th state includes four nights on land, including two days in Vancouver and seven days at sea aboard the spacious ocean liner *Regent Sea*. From Vancouver, British Columbia, ports of call are Ketchikan, Endicott Arm, Juneau, Skagway, Yakutat Bay, Hubbard Glacier, Columbia Glacier, College Fjord, and the fishing town of Whittier. Traveling on the Midnight Sun Express, visit Anchorage, Denali Park, and Fairbanks for extensive sight-seeing of the interior's equally impressive sites.

SCANDINAVIA-RUSSIA. August 12-23, 1987. Copenhagen, Stockholm, Leningrad, and Helsinki. A marvelous tour around the Baltic Sea to visit three of Scandinavia's gem capital cities and the artistic and intellectual capital of Russia.

After three nights in Copenhagen, board the *Ocean Princess*, flagship of Ocean Cruise Lines, and enjoy the richly diverse cultural, historical, and architectural highlights waiting for you in each port of call. Fine shopping, a Russian ballet, concert, or folklore show, and a final stop on the Swedish island of Gotland, where Visby, the beautifully preserved island capital, nestles inside its thirteenth-century city walls punctuated with 44 watch-towers.

AFRICA. September 17-30, 1987. The unsurpassed adventure and natural wonders of a two-week safari in Kenya made this one of our most popular alumni tours ever. We return to the magnificent wilds with first-class accommodations throughout and also offer three optional extensions: a three-night pretour in Amsterdam; a week-long walking trek preceding the safari in Kenya's northern frontier—with expert guides directing the traveling camp transported by camel; or a posttour to Kenya's Indian Ocean coast, including overnight passage on the first-class Iron Snake locomotive and three nights at an oceanfront resort on twelve-mile Diani Beach. The safari itself features travel by bus in small groups with top-notch driver/guides who lead you on game runs, through native villages, and across tribe lands into forest and desert national parks. Highlights include Kilimanjaro, Nairobi, the premier Mt. Kenya Safari Club, Samburu's phenomenal bird life, Lake Nakuru, and the Maasai Mara.



Kenya safari

Who Needs Met Stadium?

BY BRIAN OSBERG

The only big-time outdoor baseball game in Minnesota can be found at Siebert Field on the University of Minnesota's Twin Cities campus where the Gopher nine play. After finishing second in 1985-86, the Gophers are seeking their fifteenth Big Ten championship.



Jerry Kindall

The Gophers, with twelve lettermen returning and only two seniors on the roster—cocaptains Tom Ward and Mike Halloran—are a young team that will offer the fans championship ball. "In the past we have had power teams," says coach John Anderson. "This year's team has more speed and scores runs differently by stealing bases and executing hit and runs.

"We have more young talent and depth than in years past," says Anderson, singling out centerfielder Joe (J. T.) Bruett, sophomore sensation from Wisconsin, and freshman pitcher Dennis Naegle from Maryland. Anderson likens Bruett to former Gopher great Paul Molitor, who now plays for the Milwaukee Brewers. "J. T. doesn't have Paul's power, but he possesses Molitor's other baseball skills," says Anderson. According to Anderson, Naegle has a style similar to Bryan Hickerson, '86, who now plays in the Minnesota Twins organization.

Anderson predicts that defending Big Ten champion Michigan will be the team

to beat, and points out that either Michigan or Minnesota has won the conference title in the last six years. "Michigan may have the best pitching in the country," says Anderson. "They have a young offense, and we have a young pitching staff. Perhaps things will even out."

The Gophers had a good recruiting year, and the future looks bright, particularly in-state, where the team is the only Division I college competing for state high school baseball prospects. The availability of the new indoor football complex on campus is another plus, permitting the baseball team to practice during the entire school year and attracting recruits who might not otherwise have considered a northern school.

One recruit the Gophers did lose to professional baseball was Tom Quinlan, the high school star from St. Paul, who signed with the Gophers but was lured to the Toronto Blue Jays by a six-figure offer.

On Track

The Gopher women's track-and-field team is rebuilding, under the direction of second-year coach Gary Wilson. "In two to four years, we want to place consistently among the top three teams at the Big Ten championships," says Wilson, "and within four to nine years, we want to be a force to be reckoned with nationally."

Wilson, former coach at the University of Wisconsin-LaCrosse, coached the women's track-and-field team there to three National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Division III championships before coming to Minnesota. He was twice named coach of the year and was honored as a *Runners World* all-star coach in 1984. He has coached 69 all-Americans in his career, including distance runner Jody Eder, '86, who holds the University of Minnesota cross-country record and holds or shares twelve school track-and-field records.

With the graduation of Eder, the Gophers have a young, inexperienced team with a number of outstanding freshmen recruited by Wilson. The top prospects include Leslie Revier, who was the New York State indoor triple jump champion, and Jean Schleusener from Wisconsin, who won the state championship in the discus and shot put. Wilson was also successful in attracting high school stars from Minnesota, including Cara Daniels, who was a high school all-American in



Cara Daniels

cross-country.

Despite a disappointing finish in the Big Ten indoor championship this winter, the Gophers are optimistic about the future. "As Al McGuire once said, 'The best thing about freshmen is that they will be sophomores,'" says Wilson. The track-and-field team hosts the Last Chance meet on May 30 at Bierman Field.

Gopher Notes

The Big Ten Men's Tennis Championship will be played in Minneapolis at the 98th Street Tennis Center May 8-10. • The football program has had a good recruiting year, signing 27 recruits to tenders, including high school all-American quarterback Scott Schaffner from Ohio. • The Gopher hockey team finished second to North Dakota in the Western Collegiate Hockey Association and third in the NCAA championships. • The men's gymnastic team was ranked in the top ten of the nation this past season.

Alumni News

Former Gopher baseball all-American Jerry Kindall coaches the University of Arizona baseball team, which won the 1986 NCAA national title. • Former Gopher star Terry Steinbach, '83, is one of the top catchers on the Oakland Athletics baseball team.

Brian Osberg, '73, '86, is Minnesota's sports columnist.

Getting There

Seventy-six endowed faculty chairs have been created since January 1985 with private gifts matched by Permanent University Fund dollars. According to a recent study, the University may now rank third in the nation, after the University of Texas and Harvard University, in the number of faculty chairs endowed at a level of \$250,000 or more.

The Minnesota Campaign is already one of the most successful three-year capital campaigns in the country. As of February 1, 1987, the campaign had raised \$215,398,004 for the University. The campaign seeks to raise \$300 million by 1988.

A \$2.6 million endowment created by a gift from the Dayton Hudson Department Store Company and Target Stores has resulted in the creation of a center for urban design in the University's School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture. A \$1.3 million grant from the Dayton Hudson Foundation will be matched with a \$1.3 million contribution from the Permanent University Fund to create the center, and Dayton Hudson Foundation has pledged an additional \$1 million over the next five years for community design projects to be conducted through the center.

Minneapolis lawyer and real estate developer William I. Fine, '49, '50, has given \$1 million to establish an institute for theoretical physics at the University. Fine, a lifelong physics enthusiast, is also working to secure an additional \$1 million in private support from local and national corporations and individuals. The University will match these private donations as they are made, bringing the total endowment to at least \$4 million. Additional budget support will come from the School of Physics and Astronomy, the Institute of Technology, and external contracts and grants. The institute, one of only three such projects in the nation, will study topics such as weather systems, the growth of organism populations, and the origin and evolution of the universe.

Don and Louise Gabbert have donated \$1.6 million to the University for the Raptor Research and Rehabilitation Program. Their contribution will fund the construction of a new building on the St. Paul campus to be used to rehabilitate and conduct research on injured raptors. Don, '39, is the founding owner of the Gabberts home furnishing store.

The Alliss Educational Foundation has pledged \$1.5 million to fund graduate and



Open space, public space, and city spaces of the future will come under interdisciplinary study at the University's new urban design center, funded by Dayton's and Target Stores.

undergraduate scholarships, a priority area in the Commitment to Focus plan. The pledge, to be paid over three years, increases an annual pledge by the foundation to the University. Half of the gift will be used for undergraduate scholarships to high-ability students in their second year. The scholarships, in awards of up to \$1,000 per student, will be made to outstanding undergraduates who were recipients of Merit Scholarships in their freshman year. The balance of the grant will fund tuition scholarships for students holding graduate fellowships. Those scholarships, which will not exceed the Graduate School tuition rate, will be available to residents and nonresidents.

Some of the new chairs and professorships include the following:

- The Pennock Family Land-Grant Chair in Diabetes Research in the Medical School. The Pennock family, including Mary Elizabeth Pennock, George T. and Jevne Hultgren Pennock, and David G. and Diane Pennock, have established the chair in memory of Molly Pennock Eininger Lindemann, who was afflicted with diabetes. George Pennock, '34, is the retired board chair and director of Tennant Company.

- The 3M Bert Cross Neurosciences Chair in the Medical School is one of two chairs established by a \$3 million gift from the 3M Foundation to honor two of its

former chief executives. Cross, '29, is a recipient of the University's Outstanding Achievement Award.

- The 3M Harry Heltzer Multidisciplinary Chair in the Graduate School is the second chair established by the 3M gift. Heltzer, '33, is also a recipient of the Outstanding Achievement Award. This chair is uncommitted to a specific field or department, and chair holders will rotate annually and perform research in areas of interest to 3M and the University.

- The Harry Kay Chair in Biomedical Research in the department of laboratory medicine and pathology at the Medical School was established by a gift from the Harry Kay Charitable Foundation. Kay, who died in 1983 of cancer, was a successful entrepreneur and owner of Northern Star Company, a potato processing firm in Minneapolis.

- The Harold G. Scheie Research Chair in Ophthalmology was established by gifts from Scheie to the Minnesota Medical Foundation. Scheie, '36, served as chair of the department of ophthalmology at the University of Pennsylvania from 1960 to 1975 and built an international reputation in the surgical treatment of glaucoma and cataracts. In 1972 the Scheie Eye Institute was opened in Philadelphia. Since 1975, Scheie has served as the founding director of the Scheie Eye Institute and as chair emeritus.

Fortune Smiles

BY KIMBERLY YAMAN

It's been a quiet week in Lake Wobegon, Minnesota—and Garrison Keillor, '66, intends to keep it that way. Keillor, the best-selling author and nationally known radio personality, has denied consent for an authorized biography to be written about him by fellow University alumnus Michael Fedo, '62. But Fedo, a free-lance writer and vocational-technical instructor



Garrison Keillor, '66

from Anoka, Minnesota—Keillor's hometown—intends to write the biography nonetheless, maintaining that his book will not be a "hatchet job" or "promotional puff piece" on Keillor. The biography is scheduled to be published this fall by St. Martin's Press of New York.

Keillor made headlines in February when he announced that he would be quitting "A Prairie Home Companion" as of June 13. Saying that he'd like to "resume the life of a shy person," Keillor told his live radio audience on February 14 that he was taking time off to visit his wife's country of Denmark, spend time with his family, and write. His announcement came just days after Minnesota Public Radio announced that it had

reached an agreement to broadcast "A Prairie Home Companion" over the Disney Channel, a national cable television network. The fifteen shows on which Keillor will appear will be taped live from St. Paul's World Theater.

Thomas Bouchard, University professor and chair of the psychology department, was cited in an article in the January 12, 1987, issue of *Time* magazine. The article reports research developments from the University's Minnesota Center for Twin and Adoption Research, where Bouchard and his colleagues are studying the traits of identical twins reared apart. That research indicates that genetics plays a big role in an individual's personality. The results of the six-day tests of 44 pairs of identical twins who were raised apart showed that of eleven key traits or clusters of traits analyzed, as much as 61 percent of what researchers term "social potency" (a tendency toward leadership or dominance) is inherited, whereas only 33 percent of "social closeness" (the need for intimacy, comfort, and help) is the result of genetics. Results of the study have been submitted to the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*.

Artist James Rosenquist, '54, who was recently elected to the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters, sold his unsigned and somewhat controversial painting *F-111* to an anonymous buyer in December for a cool \$2.1 million, making it the second-most-expensive painting by a living artist. The painting, which is so large that it had to be wrapped around the four walls of the Leo Castelli Studio in New York, was a prime target in the 1960s for critics of pop art, who called the piece "pretentious," "juvenile," and "irre-



Carnegie-Mellon University President Richard M. Cyert, '43, has been named Pittsburger of the Year by *Pittsburgh Magazine*. Cyert and University of Pittsburgh President Wesley Posvar were corecipients.

deemably superficial." Asked what he thought of those former criticisms in light of *F-111*'s recent sale, Rosenquist quipped, "Well, for another million, I might even sign it."

Composer Libby Larsen, '78, has received the Outstanding Achievement Award, the highest honor the University gives its alumni. Larsen, cofounder of the Minnesota Composers Forum and composer-in-residence with the Minnesota Orchestra, is an internationally respected composer whose works have been performed by major orchestras around the world. She was honored by the Alumnae Society of the Minnesota Alumni Association at a reception February 1.

Charles Eldredge, '71, has received the University's Outstanding Achievement Award for professional achievement. Eldredge, a major figure among American curators, is director of the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American Art.

Kimberly Yaman is editorial assistant for Minnesota.



F-111 by James Rosenquist, '54

MAY

13 **Black Alumni Society Board Meeting**
6:30 p.m., Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, 330 Humphrey Center, West Bank campus.

College of Forestry Spring Banquet/ 50-Year Reunion

Speaker: Carrol Henderson, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. 5:30 p.m., Earle Brown Center, St. Paul campus.

Education Alumni Society Board Meeting

5:30-7:00 p.m., Campus Club, Coffman Memorial Union, Minneapolis campus

14 **MAA Executive Committee Meeting**

16 **College of Home Economics Alumni Day/25-, 40-, and 50-Year Reunions**

Speaker: Jacqueline Voss, University of North Carolina School of Home Economics dean. "Home Economics: Challenge and Change." 8:45 a.m.-1:15 p.m. Reunion luncheon, 1:30-2:30 p.m. McNeal Hall, St. Paul campus.

19 **Band Alumni Board Meeting**
7:00 p.m., B-12 Morrill Hall, Minneapolis campus.

Gold Club Honors Ann Bancroft
6:00 p.m., Coffman Memorial Union, Minneapolis campus.

21 **Medical Alumni Board Meeting**
6:00 p.m., Campus Club, Coffman Memorial Union, Minneapolis campus.

College of Liberal Arts/University College Alumni Society Presents "An Evening at the Opera"
Porgy and Bess, Northrop Auditorium.

Gold Club Board Meeting
6:30 p.m.

JUNE

9 **MAA 83rd Annual Meeting**
Keynote speaker: Ted Koppel, ABC News correspondent and host of "Nightline." 5:30 p.m., University of Minnesota Indoor Practice Complex, 516-15th Avenue SE, Minneapolis. Cost is \$25.

Emeriti Reunion

Lunch: 11:30 a.m.-2:00 p.m. Bus tour of campus: 4:00-6:00 p.m. Alumni Club, 50th Floor, IDS Tower, downtown Minneapolis. Cost is \$12.50 per person.

For more information, call the MAA at 612-624-2323.



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Don Ward
UM-B.A. 1961

Of the Earth

BY BJØRN SLETTØ

STEVE MOENHUS

A migrant worker has settled down in the department of agricultural and applied economics.

No, not John Steinbeck's lost and landless dreamer, not the Dust Bowl victim torn from his meager farm onto a trek of desperation. Not Tom Joad, but Regents' Professor Vernon Ruttan.

Ruttan, 63, is a true migrant worker who has traveled with his own map on his own schedule—and has planted more than he will ever gather. His interest and knowledge of agricultural developments in Third World countries have led him to the Far East, Africa, and Latin America. His journeys have marked the beginnings of progress and development, of breakthroughs in agricultural research and the establishment of self-sufficiency in less-endowed countries. He has served at universities and institutes throughout the United States and in other nations, and was a member of President John F. Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisers.

Ruttan, a farmer's son from Alden, Michigan, received his bachelor's degree in economics from Yale University in 1940, and his master's and doctorate degrees from the University of Chicago in 1952 and 1954, respectively. Immediately following his doctorate, he accepted a professorship at Purdue University, then came to Minnesota in 1965 for a five-year dual position as professor and head of the department of agricultural economics.

After nearly a decade of international service for international research institutes and as president of the Agricultural Development Council, he returned in 1978 to the University as professor in the department of agricultural and applied economics, the department of economics, and the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs. He was appointed regents' professor last year and now resides in St. Anthony Park with his wife, Marilyn.

Although Ruttan's travels took him farther than most, they started slowly. He was determined to work internationally when he finished his doctorate, he says, but the early fifties weren't the right time for the young, ambitious professor. "At that time it was the standard view that scientists wanted senior people with gray beards to go abroad," Ruttan laughs. "They didn't need the young researcher to figure things out; rather, they believed that you didn't have anything to say unless you had done some work."

The fifties not only were the heyday of



From the Philippines to Lambertson, Minnesota, the University's newest regents' professor, Vernon Ruttan, is regarded as one of the world's leading experts in applied agricultural economics.

the traditional professor, but also were the time when the Western world could do it all. At that time, agricultural economists believed any technology present in the West could be used just as well in the developing countries. "We believed that what we needed to do was transfer the knowledge that was available in developed countries to developing countries, and then they would be more productive," Ruttan says. "But what we finally came to realize was that there wasn't any technology in developed countries that we could directly transfer. We had to design the technology to suit the ecology, the climatic factors, the soil condition, and the economic condition.

"What we needed to do was strengthen the capacity of developing countries to develop their own technology, and we could do that by placing international research institutes inside those countries and working with the national institutions to develop their own technologies."

Ruttan laughs. "We should have known that already. Why did we have an agricultural research station at Lambertson in southwestern Minnesota, and not just in Rosemount, Minnesota? Because it's drier; it's a different ecology. Even within

Minnesota you can't take some of the technology that you developed in central Minnesota to southwestern Minnesota. We had this kind of know-how, show-how view. It took us a decade to get over that."

After the demise of the technology transfer view, Ruttan took advantage of some golden opportunities. He got his big break in 1963 when he was appointed as researcher to the international Rice Research Institute and assistant professor at the University of Philippines. He still wasn't the bearded professor, but this was a new era: the age of the agricultural development theory.

Put simply, the Rice Research Institute's program in the Philippines focused on developing new rice varieties to suit the country's tropical environment. Ruttan was responsible for determining the country's policies and investment needs in light of this new technology. How could the country reap more economical benefits once the new technology was developed? And what would be the effects of the new technology on the economy, environment, and society?

This ground-breaking work formed the starting point for Ruttan's current, much-

published theories on technology assessment, technical change, and induced innovation. These theories have for many years been used as foundations for his own books and papers, and by teachers and writers both in the United States and abroad.

"The theories of technical change and induced innovation ask this basic question: How does the economic environment affect the kinds of things that are worth inventing?" Ruttan says.

"During most of the United States' history, we invented technology to substitute for labor. We didn't invent technology to increase crop yields, because we had so much land. Labor was expensive and land cheap, and we invented technology that enabled us to spread a man across more acres and not something that would substitute for land. It was only after the frontier closed that we started to invent higher-yield plant varieties and fertilizers.

"Japanese history is exactly opposite: land was expensive but people were cheap. The Japanese certainly could have invented tractors, but labor was so cheap, it didn't pay to save it. Land, on the other hand, was expensive. Japan thus moved far ahead of the United States in inventing biological and chemical technology as

substitutes for land.

"You can look at how these resource endowments of countries affect the path of technical change," Ruttan says. "The basic idea is that technical and scientific resources are very scarce. If you use them to invent something that is a substitute for something cheap, you've wasted the country's scarce scientific resources."

Ruttan's theories on technical change have been accepted by scholars today, but his theories about the future technology assessment processes will have to stand the test of time.

"I think we're making the transition in the United States from the time when the dominant form of technical change was in mechanical technology, to the time when it is in biotechnology," Ruttan says. "We are seeing an almost explosive application of the new biotechnology, and a whole set of dimensions and impacts are created by it. We must attempt to assess economic, environmental, and sociocultural issues. These issues will become much more important aspects of economic analysis than they were in the past. Society is going to demand more of this analysis as it tries to deal with these technologies.

"A new technology that has gotten much attention lately is the release of genetically engineered microorganisms

into the environment. Microorganisms that have been developed to control a crop disease or to protect a plant from environmental changes could—if released without careful testing and monitoring—have negative effects on the environment. In the past, we might have just concerned ourselves with the agricultural production effects. Now we're concerned with the spillover effects of this technology on families, communities, and the environment.

"I've been very lucky most of my life," says Ruttan, reflecting on his work from his crowded office on the St. Paul campus. "I have been able to work on the sorts of things I wanted to, and combine academic and nonacademic experiences. After doing the same thing for many years, I tend to get bored. I have been lucky to have this variety and change."

Tired of airplane travel, Ruttan has reduced his frequent visits to the Far East to only a couple a year, and his international commuting to intercampus shuttles between Minneapolis and St. Paul. Today only his ideas travel: to the places he went, as well as to the places he didn't go.

The migrant worker has settled down—at least for now.

Björn Sletto is a former Minnesota intern.



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Biotech Man

BY SUE CARLSON

Franklin Pass is a modern Renaissance man who lives in the worlds of science, business, and art. He not only moves every day among all three, he is a pathfinder who builds bridges—between the public and private sectors, science and business, rural and urban communities, art and his daily life.

Pass was born in Duluth in 1936. His eclectic interests and visionary outlook were fostered when he was a University of Minnesota undergraduate and a Medical School student. "I think there's something unique about the Minnesota experience," says Pass. "There's a feeling of quality and a relationship between the University and the community—a mood of self-fulfillment I've never found in the other institutions I've since been involved with. It generates in me a pride in being a product of that system."

The Minnesota university-community system has received at least as much as it gave where Pass is concerned. Though he left Minnesota in 1961 to work, teach, and do research elsewhere, he returned in 1973 to teach, do research on papilloma viruses at the University of Minnesota, open a private practice as a dermatologist, and continue to serve as secretary-treasurer of the board of directors of the American Academy of Dermatology, managing about twenty people.

Along the way, he acquired administrative experience and an appetite for that kind of activity that prompted him to the first of his tangible give-backs to the system. In the summer of 1978, he was collaborating with microbiology professor Anthony J. Faras on wart virus work when they became interested in cows with warts. "Tony thought he could make a better vaccine than was available to prevent the disease. I thought we could commercialize the idea," says Pass.

In 1979, Pass left the University, sold his private practice, and joined Professor Faras to form Molecular Genetics, today a growing Minnetonka, Minnesota, biotechnology company that employs 125 people and designs, manufactures, and markets high-technology agricultural products. Pass left Molecular Genetics in November of 1986 to start another firm: Biothink, a consulting and biotechnology investment firm.

Under Pass's and Faras's leadership, Molecular Genetics developed and introduced a genetically engineered scours vaccine to prevent newborn calves from



Minnesota's Franklin Pass, cofounder of Molecular Genetics, founder of Biothink, and recipient of the Governor's Entrepreneurship Award in 1986, successfully mixes biotechnology and entrepreneurship.

dying of *E. Coli* diarrhea and developed the first U.S. patent for a seed plant used to make corn more nutritionally adequate for animal feed.

At Molecular Genetics, Pass was particularly adept at recognizing the commercial possibilities of research and marketing them. The company won research contracts with American Cyanamid, the Eastman Chemicals Division of Eastman Kodak, and the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases.

"There's a lot of technology sitting within universities that doesn't do you and me any good," says Pass. "And it ought to be doing us some good. We ought to be able to make corn and wheat more cheaply so we can compete in a world marketplace. We ought to be able to make people healthier, make cheaper computers, biomedical devices, and so on.

"If someone were to ask me what I consider my skill, it's probably understanding what that technology is and its value to the public. We don't steal inventions from the University to [take to] the private sector. What we do is take young people and nurture them so they can invent in an industrial environment. One thing this community is very good at is moving technology out. [When] businesses spin off other businesses, the process feeds technology into the world. Minnesota is a tremendous environment

to allow that to happen."

Pass's understanding of the spinning-out process has involved him in other tangible give-backs to the system. He is a board member of Minnesota Project Innovation, an organization dedicated to enlisting the participation of Minnesota businesses in federal start-up grants, particularly in technology areas. He is also chair of the Minnesota High Technology Council and former chair of the Governor's Task Force on Biotechnology, one of the goals of which is to establish Minnesota as an international leader in biotechnology, especially through industrial-academic partnerships. In 1986 he received the Governor's Entrepreneurship Award.

Marilyn Bach of the Minnesota Council on Biotechnology has worked with Pass on this project. She was lent by the University of Minnesota to the state of Minnesota to get the project going but was provided with no resources. "I was all alone," says Bach. "No money, no budget, just a vague memo from the governor. I was up against the wall, and Frank helped me. He has an enormous personal commitment to biotechnology and community activities. He made his administrative assistant available for typing. He helped me write the first task force report and testified at the legislature.

"I'm new in town, and he helped me

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reach out into the community and build a life here. He got me interested in the futuristic thrust of what we're doing. He is brilliant, dynamic, and thoughtful."

For Pass, his interest in both business and science, rather than one or the other, means more diversity. "There was a routine aspect to the practice of medicine. Now I travel more and do more kinds of things. One day I might be working with scientists, the next day the financial community, and the third day a seed company down in Iowa. With so much variety, it's a richer personal experience."

Pass is married to feminist artist Deana Pass and is on the board of directors of Walker Art Center. Deana Pass, a contemporary wood sculptor, painter, and installation and performance artist whose show on rape and battering is touring the United States and will be at the WARM Art Gallery in 1987, takes an analytical view of her husband. "He's very moral," she says. "He's got it straight in his head what's right and wrong."

Pass refers to himself as the last of the world's great fishermen. But, says Deana Pass, "I used to fish with Frank. He goes out at 5:00 in the morning and stays out until 5:00 at night. He's never finished with the lake. He's compulsive.

"He worries about his health for that reason. His father died at age 47, and when Frank reached that age it was very traumatic for him. He's 50 now, though, and has decided he takes after his long-lived mother."

Pass's current fishing partner is their twelve-year-old son, Zack, who wants to be a doctor. Pass also has two sons from a previous marriage. Twenty-year-old David, a student at Hampshire College in Amherst, Massachusetts, is a filmmaker and a photographer. Twenty-two-year-old Brian graduated from Wesleyan University in Middletown, Connecticut, and is taking a year off before graduate school.

Plans to retire to a good fishing hole haven't materialized for Pass yet, however. He's pursuing his vision of what biotechnology can be in plant and animal agriculture at his newly formed company, Biothink.

"I am consulting, beginning new developments and new ventures in biotechnology," says Pass. "I'm still a large shareholder and great fan of Molecular Genetics, but I have a personal vision about biotechnology that can best be fulfilled in other ways. I will continue to remain in Minnesota and am much a part of the community.

"I see my role as somewhere between being an entrepreneurial capitalist and a consultant/founder."

Sue Carlson is a student in the School of Journalism and Mass Communication.

Majors and the Minors

BY BLAISE SCHWEITZER

Coaching a sport associated with hot dogs, apple pie, Chevrolet, and million-dollar contracts, Minnesota baseball coach John Anderson is afraid some of his players won't get past the pie and wieners.

Anderson knows about dreams. His five-year rise from University varsity team manager to head coach at Minnesota was a fantasy that for him became reality. But he also knows about unrealistic fantasies that lure players away from school before they earn their college degrees. Of the sixteen players he has seen drafted into minor league baseball, few received their degrees.

"We should all have dreams, we should all have goals—but I think you have to sit down and look at reality also," Anderson says. "There were twenty guys drafted in the Big Ten [Conference] last year. If one of those guys makes it to the big leagues and plays more than three years, he'll beat all the percentages and all the odds."

Two Minnesota players are in that group of twenty, and one of them, Bryan Hickerson, has already beaten odds and set precedents. Before signing with the Minnesota Twins, he completed his senior year of school. Now playing Double A minor league ball for the Minnesota Twins, he is taking the last few classes required for his major.

Among those who join the professional ranks, Hickerson is something of a novelty. Few wait until they are seniors to sign professional contracts. Under the National Collegiate Athletic Association's three-year rule, college players are not allowed to be drafted until their junior year in school. The players who do leave school for the minor leagues often find it hard to finish school while pursuing baseball. "The further they get away from their college years without their degrees, the less chance there is for them to graduate," says Anderson.

Hickerson can be comfortable with his position, Anderson says. "If he doesn't make it in professional baseball, he's going to have a college degree and he'll have something to fall back on."

Anderson strongly objects to some of the methods that professional scouts use to draft juniors from college baseball. A common practice is to offer them a large signing bonus if they join before their senior year. The extra money will disappear quickly, but a college degree will not, Anderson says.



Follow that dream, but get a degree is the motto of John Anderson, who as student manager was named most valuable player on a Gopher baseball team that included Paul Molitor of the Milwaukee Brewers, then went from being assistant coach to coach in five years.

Although Hickerson lost a \$5,000 signing bonus when he decided to stay his senior year with the Gophers, he is happy with his decision. "I'd do it all over again," he says. After negotiating with the Twins, he has nearly equaled what he would have earned had he signed his junior year.

Because they have more to lose, Anderson says, high school athletes are perhaps the most vulnerable to the professional baseball system. "I don't think you develop as a person a great deal [while] riding on buses for thirteen or fourteen hours a day.

"When the kids get in those situations, they [sometimes] turn to drugs and alcohol because they have a lot of free time on their hands and they can't deal with the pressures."

After a stint in the minor leagues, a former Minnesota player told Anderson that he was shocked by what he had seen. "There were seventeen- and eighteen-year-old kids that had never been away from home," says Anderson. "They didn't know how to wash their clothes, didn't know how to cook, didn't know how to open a checking account."

Without the supportive structure of college baseball, young players can become lost in the professional system, says Anderson. "The manager has his job, and that's to win baseball games. He treats [the players] as adults, and a lot of these

kids aren't ready for adult responsibilities in that kind of environment. There are too many opportunities to fail, and all of a sudden the kid gets on drugs and makes mistakes and then they release him . . . and they go out and buy another player."

What makes the situation worse is that pro scouts typically aren't sympathetic to players' goals to earn degrees. "A lot of the scouts don't understand the value of a college degree because they never got one," Anderson says. In the old days, few managers or players had more than a high school education.

That's changing, Anderson believes. "Baseball is big business, and you don't run [big business] with people without college degrees. I think the modern-day player is more sophisticated and more intelligent. That's why some of the older managers have a hard time communicating with their players."

Communication is important to Anderson. His coaching philosophy is that baseball should be fun, and much of his coaching involves trying to take the pressure off the players. His relaxed approach means that the game isn't worth it if players begin to see it as a job. "Leave," he says. "I'll find ten guys on campus, and we'll have more fun at least."

Anderson believes in quiet forms of motivation. "If we constantly motivate players by fear, yelling, and screaming,

the game will eat them up. Baseball is a game of failure: you fail more than you succeed. If you go to the plate and make an out seven out of ten times, everybody tells you you're a great player."

Trying to get athletes to be positive about themselves is a challenge, Anderson says. "We're trying to coach both from the neck up and from the neck down. I spend probably 70 percent of my time dealing with the mental makeup of the young man. The important thing in coaching is that you have to be able to identify [what motivates] a young man."

Anderson has meetings with his players

several times a year to discuss goals. After the players set goals, Anderson makes sure they stay on track. "If a young man tells me he wants to become a doctor and he's flunking chemistry or he's not going to class, then I think we have to either change his behavior or find him a new field of study."

Former Gopher Gill Lentch was team cocaptain when Minnesota won the Big Ten Conference in 1985, and he says Anderson's support helped him through tough times when school and baseball conflicted. Lentch recently graduated from the University as an aeronautical engineer.

When he asked Anderson if he could write a recommendation for him, Anderson was taken aback. "I should ask *him* for a recommendation," he says, laughing.

Anderson's commitment to education is sincere, because no one knows better than he about the unpredictability of game plans, baseball, and dreams.

In spite of dreams of playing baseball for a professional team, Anderson never made it. In fact, he played very little college ball. He wasn't good enough. After being cut from the University's team, Anderson decided to accept the offer to become team manager.

Dick Siebert, the patriarch of Gopher baseball, was coach at the time. In failing health, Siebert relied on Anderson to be his eyes and ears. Paul Molitor, a former Gopher who now plays for the Milwaukee Brewers, was on the team that year and says the team respected Anderson. "It's kind of a cliché, but we really wanted to play as a team and put away any individual goals," says Molitor. When the team elected its Most Valuable Player (MVP), it wanted someone who best represented that sentiment, "and it came down to John."

Siebert didn't believe that his manager could have been selected as MVP, so he demanded that the team vote again. "He thought it was a joke or something," says Molitor. The second time, the vote was unanimous.

The next year, Anderson came back as the team's graduate assistant for the last year of Siebert's reign. After Anderson spent two years as assistant coach, the head coach resigned and recommended the 25-year-old Anderson as his replacement.

Athletic Director Paul Giel took a chance on Anderson and was openly criticized for such a bold gamble. Could a person so young, who was never involved in professional baseball, college ball, or head coaching take over such a high-pressure position?

After five years and two Big Ten Conference championships, the critics have quieted. Giel's gamble has paid off. Anderson's rapid rise from team manager to head coach has left many amazed. Molitor calls Anderson's career "very, very unusual. I've tried to explain it to a couple of people out here, and they couldn't believe it."

Anderson never depended on his dream of becoming a college baseball coach. All he ever hoped for was a chance. And the best chance possible is what he tries to give his players, both in baseball and in life.

"I don't ever want a player to walk into my office and say that I didn't give him the opportunity to be the best."

Blaise Schweitzer is a University senior and Minnesota intern.



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Behind the Headlines

BY ANN MUELLER

With almost unnerving calmness, Ted Koppel, ABC News correspondent and host of "Nightline" and "Viewpoint," acts as the diplomatic intermediary between the world's most powerful and influential people as they debate the most controversial news topics of the day. For seven years, Koppel has been sitting patiently in his padded chair, leaning back with his arms crossed over his chest, digesting the opinions of the world's decision makers, interjecting a comment or question when appropriate, or managing a tense conflict when necessary. Always to the point, always questioning, always in control.

For many, Koppel has gone beyond being a reporter of news and become a media personality as he helps Americans shape their thoughts on national and global events. The choice of Koppel as featured speaker at the Minnesota Alumni Association's 83rd annual meeting on June 9 suggests that people want to hear what Koppel himself has to say, not just what he gets others to say on television.

Koppel recognizes this and is amazed.

"I think it's a kind of Vanna White phenomenon," says Koppel. "Vanna is widely adored, and I've been wondering why she is. She's cute as a button, dresses nicely, and she smiles at everybody. I've finally come to the conclusion that it is because no one has the foggiest notion of what Vanna White thinks or even whether Vanna White thinks. To a certain degree, I enjoy the same kind of public reaction because people see me play the part of objective journalist on the air. Sometimes they think they know where I'm coming down on the issues; most of the time they don't. So they are able to project onto me their own opinions and then they say, 'Boy, is that guy smart. He thinks just the way I do.'"

With his give-and-take style of interviewing, Koppel is careful to maintain his unbiased, objective role. He won't even tell anyone what his political stand is. When he's asked, "Not even my wife knows" is his usual noncommittal response. "Those who hold clearly delineated positions very quickly become terribly unpopular in this country," he says. "Right off, there's anywhere from 30 to 50 percent of the public that then would say, 'No, I don't agree with that person,' or 'I don't like what they stand for.'"

"The media has some influence; the media doesn't have power. In the late



ABC's Ted Koppel says he shares something in common with Vanna White of "Wheel of Fortune." He grills the world's newsmakers on a daily basis; she smiles at everyone. But the world wonders whether either of them can think. Find out if Koppel can at the Minnesota Alumni Association's annual meeting Tuesday, June 9.

1980s, everyone wants access to TV. But can 'Nightline' or Ted Koppel decide whether some senator is in or that a social program is passed? The minute I decide that, I'm through. The minute I use it, I lose it." Koppel's audience seems to appreciate his not taking sides.

And his popularity shows. Students and people from all walks of life clamored for tickets for the February 23 airing of ABC's "Viewpoint," hosted by Koppel, which was broadcast from the University of Minnesota. The approximately 1,700 seats allotted to the audience were quickly taken, and the night of the show, people were at the controlled doorways trying to talk their way into Northrop Auditorium. Koppel's publicity agent screened admittees. "We called ABC in Washington, and they said we'd have tickets waiting for us at the door," pleaded a woman in her mid-fifties. "We've been waiting for a long time to see the show."

Although the subject of the show (the miniseries "Amerika"), the mundane audience questions, and the recurring technical difficulties resulted in a less than dynamic show, "Viewpoint" won in all its ratings time slots.

Whatever the content, Koppel attracts viewers.

"I don't even think of who's watching," says Koppel. "If I started thinking about

who's out there in the audience, it would just freak me out."

The people who study demographics at ABC tell Koppel that his audience is composed of educated and wealthy "up-scale" viewers. "But when I go out in public, I find that all kinds of viewers seem to watch the show," he says. "Some of the most avid viewers of 'Nightline' are the people of the night—everyone from hookers to headwaiters."

What the audience doesn't see or realize is that Koppel does a lot more than just show up at 11:30 p.m. (eastern standard time) Monday through Friday at the ABC studio in Washington to take his place in front of the camera.

After the half-hour drive to his Potomac, Maryland, residence from the Washington studio at 12:30 a.m., Koppel is up at 8:00 or 9:00 the next morning to start his work-filled day. First he "browses through five papers"—the *Washington Post*, *New York Times*, *Wall Street Journal*, *New York Daily News*, and *Christian Science Monitor*—to find out what the breaking news stories are.

By 11:00 a.m., his workday has begun with a conference call among ten of the 30 staff members of "Nightline." They talk about plans for the day and decide whether "to stay on the topic we've been working on or move on." Often the topic

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for that night is changed because of overnight news developments, which means that research must be done and guests lined up in a matter of hours. "We select the topic on the basis of what we think is the most important issue, and what we think the public thinks is the most important issue," says Koppel. "Those aren't always the same."

From about noon until he leaves for the office two to four hours later, Koppel has a chance to see his family, run, and "do things around the house and get the chores done." But he doesn't see his two oldest children often; one is a radio reporter who will be working in Washington, and the other is a senior at Duke University. His two younger children are in high school, so Koppel can spend more time with them.

A native of Lancashire, England, Koppel moved to the United States with his parents at age thirteen. He has a B.A. degree in liberal arts from Syracuse University and an M.A. in mass communications research and political science from Stanford University.

Although he could easily be dubbed a workaholic, Koppel does find time to relax by reading, playing tennis, running, and going to an occasional movie with his wife, Grace. Even though he says he doesn't have time to run the 30 or more miles a week that are necessary to train for a marathon, he managed to squeeze a Marine Corps marathon into his regime a few years ago. Says Koppel, "That day I had a speech in Cleveland and another speech very early the next day in Dallas—so I figured it was my triathlon."

Koppel and Grace recently saw the movie *Platoon*, which brought back memories of the four years he spent as a reporter in Vietnam. "I think it was a first-rate movie," says Koppel. "It represented that aspect of that situation over there—what the so-called grunts faced. In those days, American reporters spent most of their time where the action was—I was with the U.S. Marines."

Koppel's experiences in Vietnam are just part of his prestigious career, which he began 23 years ago as a 23-year-old general assignment correspondent for ABC News. As the years progressed, so did his positions—from foreign and domestic correspondent to bureau chief. His numerous awards include at least two George Foster Peabody awards, four Overseas Press Club awards, and fifteen Emmys.

Koppel's pace doesn't seem to be slowing. He doesn't envision leaving his position as anchor and editorial manager of "Nightline." "I'm perfectly content doing what I am right now," says Koppel. "It's a very real possibility that I might get burned out—it takes a lot out of you, doing this for seven years. But every time

I think about it, I wonder what else I would enjoy doing half as much as I enjoy doing this.

"Every day of my life that I'm working, I can focus on whatever happens to be the most interesting event of that day. Then, within that context, I can talk to the most interesting people in the world on that subject. For one who has an inexhaustible sense of curiosity, that's not work—that's what I'd be doing anyway."

Ann Mueller is a Minnesota intern and a student in the School of Journalism and Mass Communication.

Making News at the Annual Meeting

In 1986 the Minnesota Alumni Association (MAA) annual meeting featuring humorist Art Buchwald as keynote speaker drew nearly 1,000 enthusiastic alumni and friends of the University. This year, with ABC News anchor Ted Koppel as the keynote speaker, the MAA expects an attendance of 1,500 to 2,000.

"It's not your traditional annual meeting," says Kenneth "Chip" Glaser, MAA treasurer, president of American Concepts, and chair of the volunteer committee in charge of organizing the annual meeting. "It's really a celebration of the spirit of the University and its alumni. Our annual meeting is something to get excited about."

The meeting, beginning at 5:30 p.m. with a social hour, will be held at the University's indoor athletic practice facility, 516-15th Avenue SE, Minneapolis. Most of the association's yearly business will be conducted at a board meeting to be held earlier in the afternoon, leaving the evening's program free "for something more like a reunion," says Glaser.

The social hour will feature informational exhibits highlighting University departments, organizations, sports programs, theaters, and the MAA. "We want to fill the practice facility with campus events and information on campus programs, such as the Raptor Research and Rehabilitation Program, and the sort of activities that you might find on Northrop Mall in the summer—jugglers, bands, fun stuff," says Glaser. "It's a chance for the University community to remember the great things that the University has to offer and to be involved in the campus once again."

Entertainment will be provided by a jazz band, a barbershop quartet, and the University Juggling Club.

A dinner program that begins at 7:00 p.m. will include the election of the MAA's 1987-88 officers, installation of its new board members, and a recap of the MAA's year. Koppel is scheduled to speak at 8:20 p.m.

"Ted Koppel is the perfect speaker for our annual meeting," says Glaser. "He's substantive and knowledgeable—just like our alumni."

This year's annual meeting is cosponsored by Twin Cities Cadillac Dealers, KSTP-Radio, KSTP-TV, and the MAA.

Free parking and shuttle bus service from designated parking areas will be available.

Tickets for the annual meeting are \$25 per person, which includes dinner and complimentary beverages, and may be charged to Visa or MasterCard. For ticket information, call the Minnesota Alumni Association at 612-624-2323.

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Just Say Yes

Margaret Sughrue Carlson

If you were one of 217,500 University of Minnesota alumni who don't belong to the Minnesota Alumni Association (MAA), would you stop what you're doing this moment and join the MAA—

- if I told you that Minnesotans lead the nation in corporate giving, attend church more regularly, and live longer than residents of nearly every other state in the nation, but that the University of Minnesota has the lowest number of alumni association members in the Big Ten?

- if you received a plea in the mail and a one-in-a-million chance of going to the Caribbean free?

- if I told you that my personal goal is to sign up 365 new members before the year is out and prove that Minnesotans are joiners?

- if your most respected colleague, mentor, or friend personally asked you to join the MAA?

We're hoping that the last choice is going to be the most effective campaign to get alumni to support the University of Minnesota and join the MAA or get a friend to join. Networking '87, our "member-get-a-member" promotional campaign in companies coast to coast, is the brain-child of Tish Reynolds, '76. Tish believes that although direct mail may be a vital link to potential members, we are missing an opportunity if we don't capitalize on one-to-one personal solicitations.

Both Tish and I are convinced that Networking '87 will work because we have both been successfully recruited in this manner.

For me, the organization was the American Society of Association Executives (ASAE), and the recruiter was Bill Rothwell, a colleague I admire greatly who is executive director of the Penn State Alumni Association. I would glance at the ASAE's direct-mail membership materials, but never signed on the bottom line until Bill asked me to join as a favor to him. And I've been pleased ever since.

Tish joined the MAA because Steve Goldstein, a former University classmate of hers and then senior vice president of Carmichael-Lynch advertising agency, telephoned her and asked her to join. "Until then, I mentally had never made any commitment to the University," says Tish. "I wouldn't have joined unless I had been confronted with the issue by someone

I respected. Goldstein told me I should get involved, and I'm glad I did. I feel good about the time and energy I'm committing to the University and the Alumni Association."

The MAA is fortunate to have Tish leading the corporate drive. When she is not volunteering her marketing and promotions savvy to the MAA, she is vice president and group account head of Promotion Works, an independent subsidiary of Campbell Mithun. Some of her major clients include General Mills, 3M, Land O'Lakes, Polaris, Pepsi-Cola, and Hallmark.

Tish explains that Networking '87 is based on the idea that joining the MAA is a good way to stay in touch with your network of college friends and make new ones, while developing valuable personal and business contacts through the common bond of having shared the University of Minnesota experience.

Tish and membership director Maureen Noonan are recruiting a core group of leaders they are calling Networkers, who will contact their friends within a company and ask them to join the MAA. The campaign is based on recognizing the valuable contribution of Networkers by providing incentives.

Prizes include two nights' accommodation at the Omni Ambassador East Hotel in Chicago and dinner for two at the hotel's elegant Pump Room for every Networker who signs up 40 new members; dinner for four at the Orion Room in Minneapolis for every Networker who signs up 20 new members; lunch for two at the Minnesota Alumni Club for every Networker who signs up 10 new members; an official Networker's '87 ceramic mug for every Networker who signs up 5 new members; and special recognition for all Networkers in *Minnesota* advertisements, on scoreboards at Gopher athletic events, and on special plaques at selected campus locations.

In addition to these prizes for Networkers, new members who enroll during Networking '87 may enter a sweepstakes contest and may win a grand prize deluxe vacation for two to Florida, including round-trip air fare and one week's stay at a condominium.

The prizes are compliments of Omni International Hotels, the Minnesota Alumni Club, the 50th Floor restaurants, and Harvey Mackay.



Margaret Sughrue Carlson is executive director of the Minnesota Alumni Association.

Those who have completed their membership drives tell us that the annual membership fee doesn't meet with resistance. More important to potential members is knowing what the association is doing to warrant their support. Some of the benefits, says Tish, are strictly personal—such as privileges at all University libraries, discounts at the University's golf courses, and discounts at the Outdoor Store. Others—such as MAA contributions to scholarships, sponsorships of mentoring programs, and recognition of outstanding faculty and students—contribute to the betterment of the University.

Others have asked why we need a larger membership. Aren't 32,500 members enough? To them, we say that increasing our numbers is important to show our unified support for the University, to be there when we are called upon to influence the legislature on the University's behalf or asked to assist in student recruitment, and to bring vitality and pride back to the University.

As I travel around the state and country, I plan to ask alumni who are not members of the MAA to join our ranks, and I will ask those who are members to ask a friend to join. My personal goal is 365 new members. Thus far, I've signed up a variety of University of Minnesota supporters, including a college dean, my sister and her husband, a faculty member in continuing education, an athletic coach, a next-door neighbor, and my stockbroker.

You may be thinking, someone else will take up her challenge. The Association doesn't really need me. Wrong. We do need your help. Isn't there someone you can ask to join? Please pick up the phone and call for a member-get-a-member kit. Join Networking '87 today.

NETWORKING



MINNESOTA
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WORKING FOR A STRONGER U

What is NETWORKING '87?

It's a membership drive.
For the University of Minnesota Alumni Association.
And, it's a request.
For a little bit of your time between April and September 1987. To spread the word of the Alumni Association to *your* network of friends.

Keep the Alumni Network Working.

The Alumni Association does a lot more than just bring old college friends together.

It supports several worthwhile University programs: student recruitment and scholarships, legislative and lobbying efforts of University constituent groups, special events that draw alumni, students and faculty together — and much more.

The University is one of Minnesota's most important resources. And the Alumni Association is the most effective way to support the U.

Become a NETWORKER.

Call the number at right and receive a NETWORKER'S KIT, with everything you need to sign up new members.

Networking does have its rewards.

Sign up 40 new members and receive a "Networker's Weekend" in the Windy City — Two nights at the Ambassador East on Chicago's Gold Coast with dinner for two at the world-renowned Pump Room. A \$400 value!

Sign up 20 new members, and get a free dinner for four at The Orion Room (50th floor IDS). A \$120 value!

Sign up 10 new members, and get a free lunch for two at The Alumni Club (50th floor IDS). A \$25 value!

Or sign up 5 new members and get the official University of Minnesota ceramic mug. A \$10 value!

So start working *your* network of Alumni friends and acquaintances. What better excuse to get back in touch with some old friends... and network for a stronger U.

*For a free NETWORKER'S KIT
call collect (612) 624-2323.*

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

On Course

Harvey Mackay

The Minnesota Alumni Association (MAA) has really gone places in the past year. We've gone Hollywood with the production of a top-notch student recruitment film; we've gone Washington with a public affairs program that has tackled tough issues such as athletics on campus; and we've gone on the road with a series of statewide public forums on the University's Commitment to Focus.

Yes, we are boldly going where no alumni association has gone before.

And the fact is, we had to. Our University's future success and adaptability relies on our ability to reach and influence new publics—from national government to new student prospects, from local media to outstate alumni.

One of the MAA's goals for this year was to improve the experience of being a student on the University of Minnesota campus. In a brainstorming session last fall, we discussed a thousand possibilities for making students feel more connected to the University—everything from building a center where students could gather and study to erecting skyways connecting every building on the Minneapolis campus so that we could neutralize subzero weather for present and prospective students. The ball was then passed to the MAA's public policy committee, which convened a student panel on the topic, and is now developing its recommendations for strengthening campus life and will present them later this year.

We've been proactive on a host of other issues, too. From November to March, the MAA spearheaded a series of forums on Commitment to Focus, cosponsored by University President Kenneth H. Keller, the University Board of Regents, and the MAA. The forums brought alumni legislators together with President Keller to learn firsthand about Commitment to Focus and to demonstrate why it merits aggressive funding support from the legislature. The forums took place in four metropolitan congressional districts and seven regional centers in Minnesota. Nearly 400 alumni and legislators participated. The result has been substantially improved understanding and support of the plan to make this one of America's top five public universities.

We've also created a special alumni information network to effect legislative approval of Commitment to Focus. Our legislative network program establishes one-

to-one contact, via alumni volunteers, with each of the legislators serving on key committees that are responsible for approval of funding for Commitment to Focus. As chair of the committee in charge of the network, I'm proud to announce that we have alumni volunteers working with each of the key house and senate committee members.

To enhance our already top-rate student body, the MAA determined that a solid, contemporary recruitment vehicle was needed. We contracted with executive producer John Ondov to create a high-caliber student recruitment film that can be shown to potential students across the country. Ondov, whose film credits include the big screen's *That Was Then . . . This Is Now* and television's *Touch*, is not making just another public service announcement. Plans include a soundtrack to be recorded by popular rock group Limited Warranty and a finale that features a thousand students and staff singing and dancing on Northrop Mall. But although the sales touches are flamboyant attention getters, the core of the film emphasizes the academic excellence and boundless opportunities available at the University of Minnesota.

And great strides have been taken within the MAA's programming for alumni themselves. Nearly a thousand of you can attest that last June's annual meeting, which featured humorist Art Buchwald as main speaker, was quite a change from past annual meetings.

In September, "The Great Minnesota Rouser" brought 250 alumni together to hear *The One Minute Manager* coauthor Kenneth Blanchard speak on putting leadership and management techniques to work in alumni volunteer activities. It was, by all accounts, the meatiest and most exciting Leadership Day we've ever had.

The year's excitement didn't end there. The Alumni Association sponsored the official Liberty Bowl tour in December when the Gophers played the Tennessee Volunteers in Memphis. "The Minnesota Rouser" was dubbed "the song of the South" as nearly 5,000 Gopher fans invaded Memphis, and 2,000 of those fans came together at an MAA pepfest.

The excitement must be spreading among alumni, because six new alumni chapters have been created this year, bringing the number of alumni chapters



Harvey Mackay, '54, MAA national president for 1986-87, is president of Mackay Envelopes.

across the country to 23. At the same time, a new funding formula has made it easier for college groups to sponsor great events—like last June's Medical School class reunions, which drew 400 graduates, or the Institute of Technology's "Science and Technology Day," which featured a tour of the University's new Supercomputer Institute.

Finally, a new membership campaign has been launched to invite more University alumni and friends to join the Alumni Association and share this renewed pride and spirit.

It's a great time to be involved at the University of Minnesota. We have a great leader in President Keller, a necessary and achievable goal to make this University indisputably one of the nation's best, a successful capital campaign that proves that the support is out there, and alumni such as you and me who believe that a University of Minnesota education is the finest education available.

The past year has been a satisfying one for me as president of the MAA, but I'm not stopping here—you're not off the hook yet. I know our Alumni Association members are the ones who have shaped the goals and projects that we've accomplished. Our effectiveness and our clout rely on the number of capable and enthused individuals we have among our ranks. And I believe—and you've heard me say it again and again—that many more of our 200,000 alumni would become MAA members and work for the University if they were only asked.

I'm going to keep asking, and I'm asking you to keep asking. When it comes to our alma mater, there should be no final frontier and no end of new worlds if we tap the universe of talent and energy our University has already produced in its alumni.



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