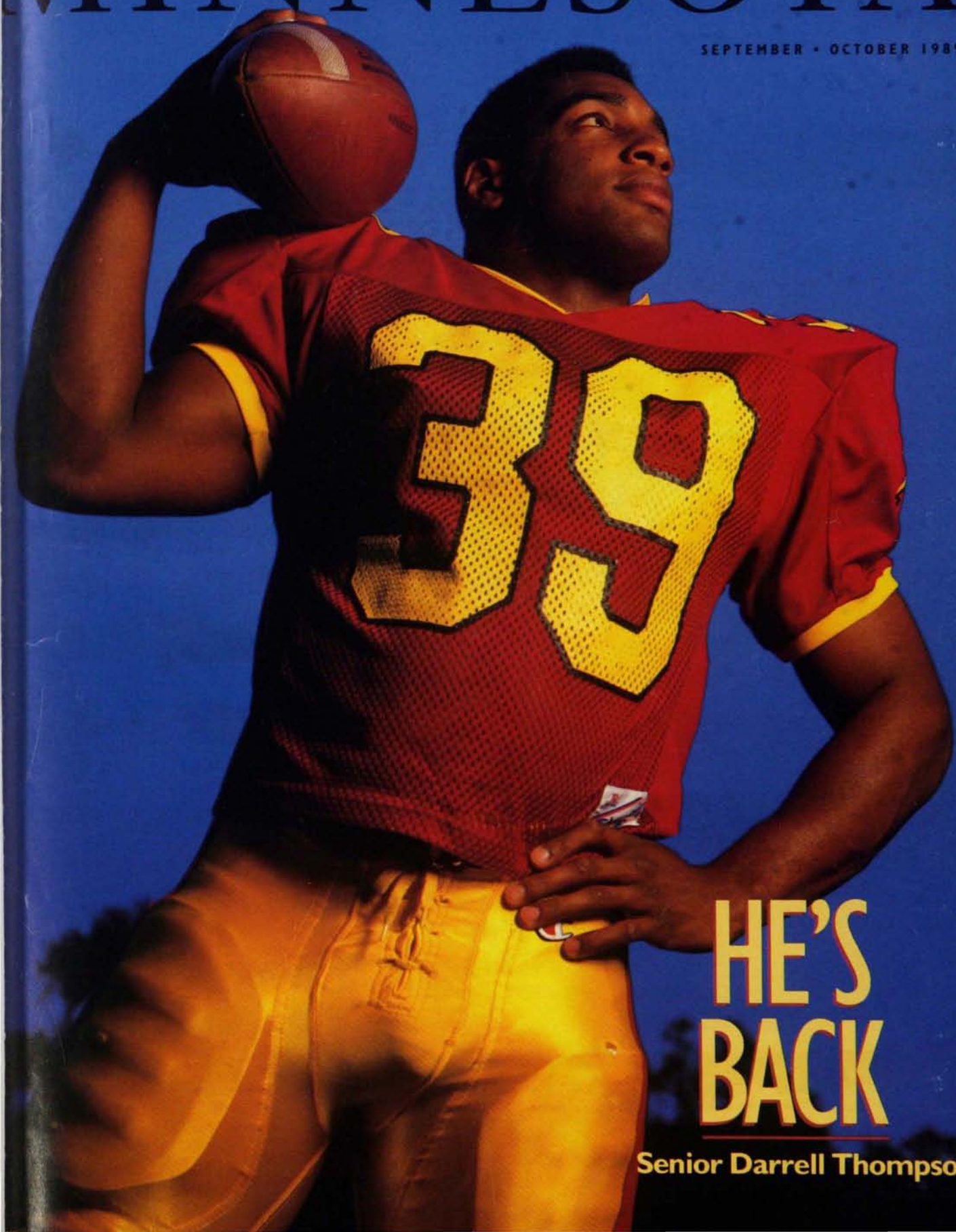


MAGAZINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

MINNESOTA

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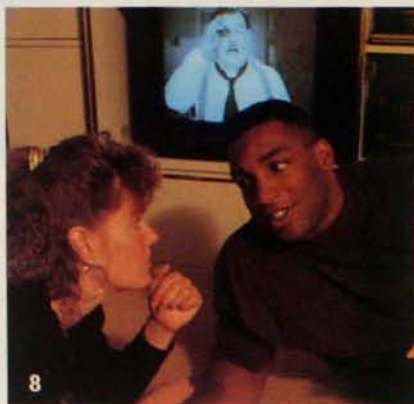
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COVER: Photograph by Per Breichagen

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I N F O C U S

A Riddle

WHAT MUST IT BE LIKE to be the best? To see clearly the path you must take and to overtake obstacles in your way.

What must it be like to be fast when the world is slow? To singlemindedly pursue perfection. To cut to the chase. To build power.

What must it be like to exquisitely play the short-term game and not control long-term gains? To control the resources but not the game. To be young but grow old when you're still a youth. To be a success with no tenure. To pursue education when it doesn't matter. To be what you are, not what others want you to be. To play out your fate and that of others. To be famous for a gift.

What must it be like to be ordinary in perfection? To be one in a million. To be one of 10,000.

What must it be like to be Gopher running back Darrell Thompson?

Minnesota associate editor Chris Niskanen pursues Darrell Thompson's answers to these questions in an insightful story on page eight. Also in this issue we salute 45 faculty and seven staff members at the University of Minnesota who have been singled out by students, colleagues, and peers for their outstanding contributions. And Karen Reid looks at the role of University regents as she interviews the four new regents recently appointed by the legislature.

Perhaps we can ask regents, faculty, and staff the same kinds of questions we ask student athletes.

What must it be like to be a University regent? To be the best at representing the most. To see clearly a path that must be taken and convince others of it. To motivate others to overtake obstacles in that path. To anticipate emerging problems and methodically build consensus to overcome them. To be deliberate when the world is chaotic. To collectively pursue quality. To cover all the bases. To broker power. To direct the game and control the long-term gains. To control the resources but not the game. To be wise when wisdom comes with age. To be educated when education is the game. To play out others' fates instead of your own. To be infamous for a part-time effort.

What must it be like to be an honored faculty? To help others be the best. To question the darkness and explore many paths. To welcome problems and the challenge of overcoming obstacles. To be questioning when the world demands answers, slow when it demands speed. To pursue understanding instead of perfection. To hate the chase. To have little wish for power but to need a little. To play a long-term game and not control the long-term gains. To control neither the resources nor the game. To pursue the ageless in an aging world. To be tenured for your success. To be educated when it matters most. To be what others need you to be. To play out your fate and others' too. To not be famous for a gift.

To pursue the answers, turn to pages 13 and 26.

—Jean Marie Hamilton

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Karen A. Reid

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Brian Osberg

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A Modest Proposal

AMID THE LUNCHTIME clamor at El Torito, a popular Mexican restaurant near the University of Minnesota, Darrell Thompson could pass as just another college student, dressed in jeans, pull-over shirt, and stone-washed denim jacket. At six-foot two, with wide, bulky shoulders and a thick neck that extends like a pillar from his earlobes to his collar, he's hard to overlook. Yet no one notices him. His voice, deep and relaxed, is barely audible above the din of the lunch crowd. The waiter takes his order without batting an eye.

Anonymous. That's just the way Darrell Thompson likes it.

While he may go unnoticed in restaurants, on the football field, Thompson, 21, is one of the most heralded Gopher football players since Paul Giel. He is, unarguably, the best running back in the University's history and, at the moment, contender for best in the country. Yet he finds little comfort in his notoriety. Fame, he says, is not what it is cracked up to be.

"I like being just a regular, normal person," he says. "People recognizing you, that sort of thing—you don't really want to put up with that all the time. It's fun for a while, but it gets old pretty quick."

Since he came to the University from Rochester, Minnesota, in 1986, Thompson has been anything but a regular, normal football player. In three years, he has torn through the Gopher record books, rushing for a school record of 3,379 yards. He broke the school's single-season rushing record with 1,240 yards in his freshman year and, entering his senior year with 30 touchdowns to his credit, is only three shy of the school record.

In the Big Ten conference, known

*Gopher football star
Darrell Thompson
has one wish:
to be treated
as just a
regular guy*

for stellar running backs such as Lorenzo White of Michigan State and two-time Heisman Trophy winner Archie Griffin of Ohio State, Thompson is a standout. He is the only player in Big Ten history to run for more than 1,000 yards in both his freshman and his sophomore year. His collegiate awards include being named to the first and second all-Big Ten teams in 1986 and 1987, respectively. He was named the nation's Freshman Back of the Year in 1986 by *Sporting News*, and was named to the Sophomore All-American Team by *Football News* in 1987. Last year *Sporting News* placed him third in an early season ranking of Heisman Trophy candidates, behind running back Bobby Humphrey of Alabama and UCLA quarterback Troy Aikman, both of whom have turned pro. This year *Playboy* named him to its 1989 preseason all-American team.

"I've been coaching twenty-some years, and he's one of the best I've ever seen," says Gopher head football coach John Gutekunst.

What makes Thompson great, say his coaches, is that he possesses that rare combination of speed, size, and the strength of a weightlifter. Iowa head coach Hayden Frey once compared Thompson's build to that of Charles Atlas. He has been timed at 4.39 seconds in the 40-yard dash. With his for-

ward-leaning running style and ability to change directions on a dime, his coaches and teammates compare him to Buffalo Bills star running back Eric Dickerson.

"He's got the speed, the power, and the mobility," says Frank Gilliam, Minnesota Vikings director of player personnel. "He has the ability to open a hole and go all the way. He can turn a 5-yarder into a 30-yarder in a hurry. He has great initial burst off the football."

So impressive are his accomplishments that last year his image was splashed across billboards and on season ticket applications in an effort to better promote Gopher football. Fans at last year's Ohio State game received four-foot posters of Thompson.

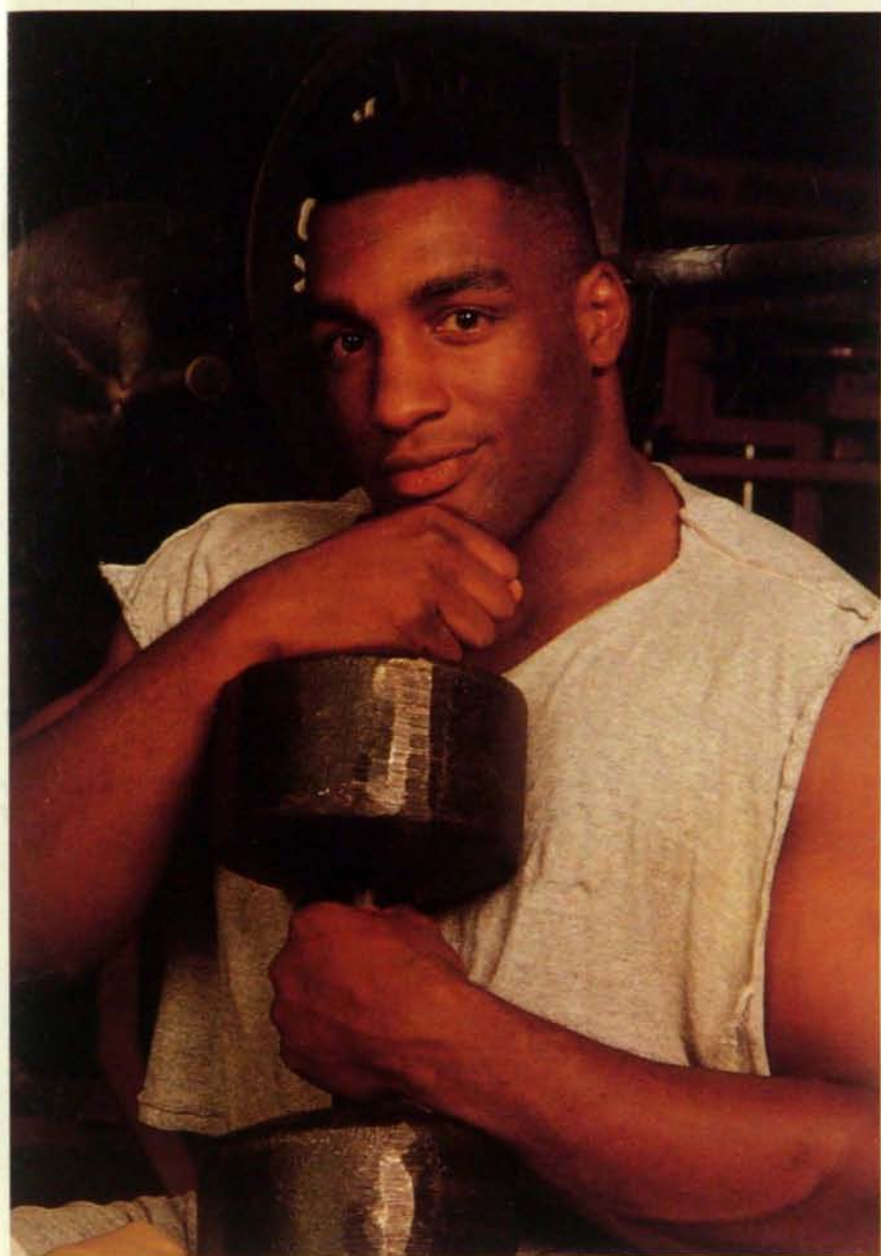
Yet Thompson remains uncomfortable in the ever-intensifying spotlight. "I don't like to do promotional things that much," he says. "It's not me. I tell my girlfriend all the time it's not me. I'm not in this to get famous or anything. I'm just trying to figure out how to make some money and be happy. I'm not worried that much about being famous."

For football fans who are sick of the antics of Oklahoma's Brian Bosworth, and think Green Bay Packer Tony Mandarich should be taught a lesson, Thompson's attitude is refreshing. He is known by his coaches and friends as polite, straightforward, and serious about his future, particularly his education. A sociology major, he has a B minus average and considers starting his own business someday. He says "yes sir" and "no thank you" and possesses a subtle sense of humor and a penchant for practical jokes.

"One of the greatest compliments I can give Darrell Thompson is that he

Written by Chris Niskanen • Photographed by Per Breiehagen

"My only problem is getting my degree and getting ready for the football game."



**Darrell Thompson begins his senior year
holding six Gopher records.**

is a greater person than he is a player," says assistant football coach Bishop Harris, the Gophers' running back coach for the past two seasons. "And we know what a great player he is."

Thompson accepts the accolades with a customary shrug and a smile. He is visibly uncomfortable talking about himself and protective of his privacy. Questions that probe too far are answered with a polite but terse yes or no, or not answered at all.

Modesty may be a Thompson trademark, but there is another characteristic that goes right to the heart of his thinking. It's a philosophy that Thompson presents to anyone who asks the omnipresent question: Does he wonder whether he'll win college football's most prestigious award, the Heisman Trophy?

"I don't worry about those things," he says. "If I can't control something, then I don't worry about it. My only

problem is getting my degree and getting ready for the football game. Those are the things I have control over."

When he first entered the University, Thompson never considered the possibility of a future Heisman Trophy, even though he was a highly touted prep star from Rochester's John Marshall High School, where he was a three-sport star, lettering in football, basketball, and track—the anchor of the school's state champion mile relay team. He was considered the top blue chip football player in Minnesota, recruited by other football powerhouses such as Nebraska and Iowa. He had gained more than 1,000 yards in his senior year and could run a 4.6-second 40-yard dash.

Immediately after the Gophers won the Independence Bowl, Gutekunst, who had just assumed the head coach's position after Lou Holtz left for Notre Dame, went to Rochester to talk to Thompson. Gutekunst signed him to Minnesota, and a day later he would foreshadow what was to come. "I'm excited for the people of Minnesota that will get to see Darrell Thompson play," said Gutekunst. "He has the ability to be a major college fullback."

Thompson doesn't regret picking Minnesota, a team that has a three-year record of 14-18-2, over nationally ranked teams such as Nebraska or Iowa. "I like it here," he says. "The people are great, and I have a great set of friends. A win and loss record isn't everything."

Growing up in Rochester, Thompson was introduced to sports at an early age by his parents, who both competed in college. His father, George, played basketball at Clark College in Atlanta. He is now a manager and engineer at IBM in Rochester. His mother, Morsie, was a three-sport standout at Oklaona Junior College and Alcorn State in Mississippi, where she was given the nickname "Dr. Hook" for her basketball skill. Today she works in the business office of Methodist Hospital in Rochester.

Although the Thompsons divorced when Darrell was five, the family

"I've always said that if you do good things, good things will come to you."

members have never lived far from one another. Yet his parents' separation made things difficult for him at times. "It made me a much tougher person," Darrell explains. "You have to learn to do things more on your own. You have to handle more different situations. And you have to explain it to people."

Darrell grew up with his mother and a brother and sister, who are twins and a year younger than he, playing sports in his backyard and neighborhood playgrounds. Morsie says she enforced rules around the house, "but I never really had any trouble with them."

"They always had curfews," she recalls. "When they came home from practice, the rule was they could relax for a while, then do their homework. After supertime, they would have to finish their homework. By 9:30 everybody was in bed. I was pretty strict with telephone calls."

Thompson recalls practicing the option—the key offensive setup the Gophers use today—with his younger cousin, Chad Riley, who used to visit the family in the summer. Riley will play football on a scholarship this year for Jackson State University in Mississippi, which has produced a number of outstanding pro football players, most notably Chicago Bear Walter Payton.

"Darrell was sort of like a big brother to [Chad]," Morsie says. "I told Chad I wanted him to go down there and pretend he's Walter Payton, but he told me he was going to pretend he's Darrell Thompson instead."

Sports were never pushed on the kids, Morsie says; they pursued athletics on their own initiative. "I would always be behind them, telling them to do the best they could," she says. Today, Darrell's sister, Jennifer, and brother, George, Jr., are standout volleyball players—she for the University of Iowa and he at California's Pepperdine University. The standing debate in the family is who is the best athlete. Darrell may be the best football player, but Jennifer is considered the best all-around athlete.

Morsie and George, Sr., travel to all of Darrell's games, both home and away.

Morsie says she still gets upset when she sees Darrell jump over a tackle or dive into the end zone. "Those dives, they really shake me up," she says. "When he goes out on the field and he's tackled, I wonder if he will get up and walk away. Most of the time he does."

While Darrell talks about his whole family in glowing terms, nothing is more evident than his closeness to Morsie. "She really knows me," says Darrell. "We are very comfortable together. I know that she will always be there for me and I will always be there for her." He says that when he was a child, Morsie always told him to "remember who you are."

Says Morsie: "I've always told him to continue to be kind and polite no matter where you are. I've always said that if you do good things, good things will come to you."

Good things began happening to Thompson in his first collegiate game. In the season opener against Bowling Green University, he rushed for 205 yards and four touchdowns in a 31-7 win. NCAA statisticians later concluded that Thompson set an NCAA record for a freshman playing in his first game. The four touchdowns tied the Gopher school record for most in a game.

Thompson's freshman season would be filled with more records, including the Gopher single-season rushing mark, breaking Marion Barber's 1977 record by four yards. He ranked thirteenth nationally in yards per game (112.7) and was an honorable mention all-American. His quick success seemed to surprise him. Near the end of his freshman year, he would tell a *Minnesota Daily* reporter, "I didn't think I'd be this good. I was surprised. But I know I can be better. I have a lot to learn."

His sophomore year was no less spectacular. Again he rushed for more than a 1,000 yards (1,229), including a 98-yard touchdown against the University of Michigan, setting a Big Ten record for the longest touchdown from scrimmage. In addition to stunning the crowd and putting the Gophers ahead 17-7 (they eventually lost 30-20),

Thompson earned a prominent place in Wolverine record books: he became the first person ever to rush for more than 200 yards against Michigan. Michigan coach Bo Schembechler, a self-proclaimed Thompson admirer, would later say, "I told my defense if he does that again, I'm going out and tackling him myself."

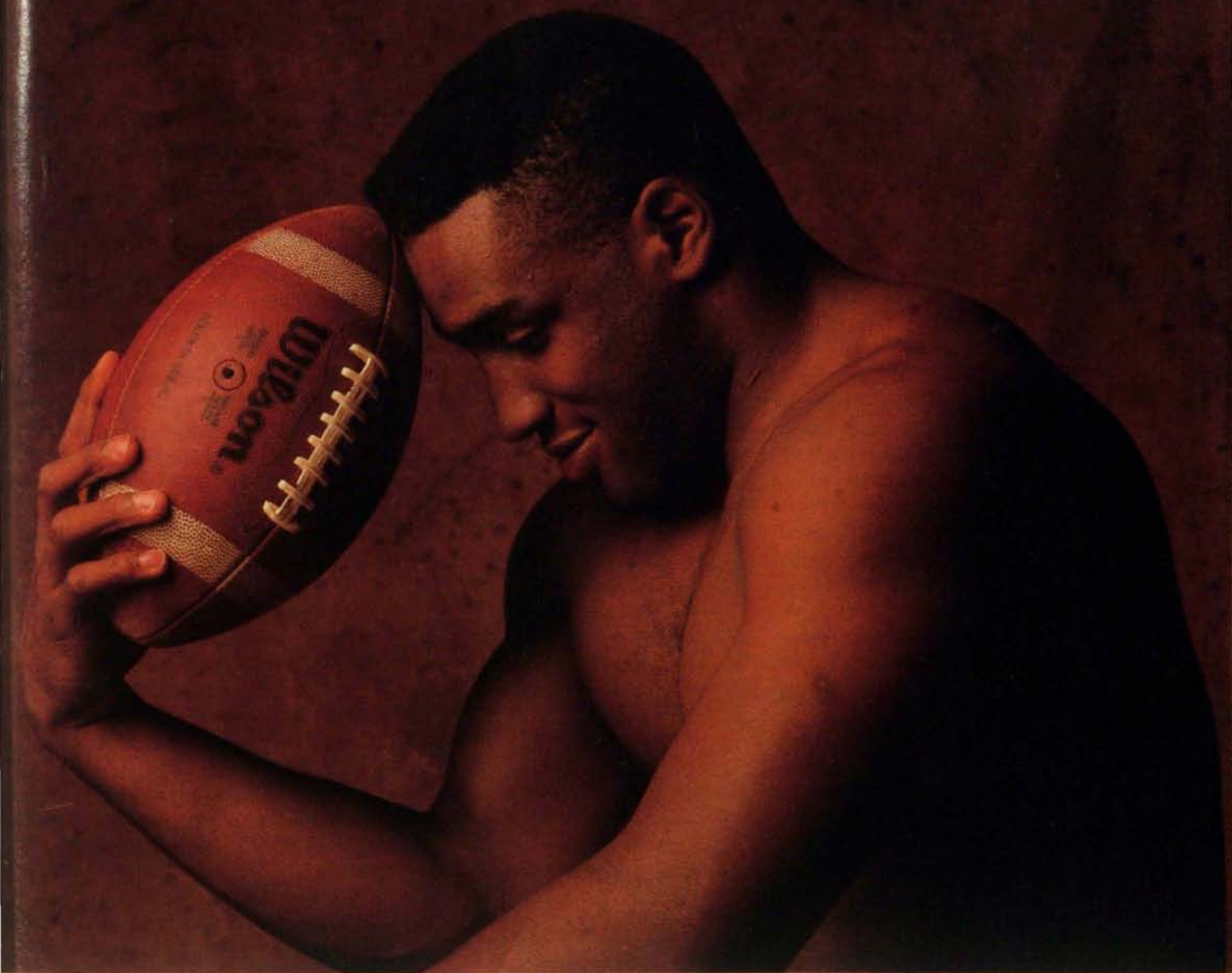
Gopher assistant coach Harris recalls the play. "In that run, he showed everything that you could ask of a running back. He made a 45-degree cut toward the boundary and leaped over a defender. He showed agility, speed, and acceleration. To be able to outrun the secondary for 98 yards is a pretty outstanding feat for a running back."

Entering his junior year last fall, expectations of Thompson and the Gopher team were the highest in many years. After successive 6-6 and 6-5 seasons and losing relatively few starters, the Gopher team, headed by Thompson, appeared destined for a postseason bowl. Talk of Thompson winning a Heisman Trophy began to peak. The first and last Gopher to win the award was Bruce Smith in 1941.

The football publicity office began sending out press releases and films touting Thompson as a candidate. Then came the promotional campaign, with Thompson on billboards, ticket applications, media guides, and posters. Promoting Thompson for the Heisman was necessary, Gutkunst explained in a *St. Paul Pioneer Press Dispatch* article: "It's something that has to be done these days to compete with the other people out there. But this young man is deserving of that kind of national recognition, so we should afford him the opportunity."

Ever since the Heisman talk began in his freshman year, Thompson has said winning it was not one of his goals. Why worry about something you can't control? asks Darrell. "I don't make the choices, so it really isn't my problem." One paper quoted him in his freshman year as saying, "I never even knew about the Heisman until a few years ago."

If there was a possibility of Thompson winning the Heisman last year, he



Thompson's back in shape
after injuring his knee last season.

"Basically, I'm not a workaholic. I just do things that need to be done."

never had a chance to prove it. A string of injuries—quadricep, ankle, knee, all a coaching staff's worst nightmares—prevented him from hitting full stride. The worst, a knee injury in the Wisconsin game, caused him to miss the important last game of the season, a 20-13 loss to the University of Iowa in which the Gophers led at halftime. The win was badly needed. The Gophers

ended the season with a dismal 2-7-2 record.

Unlike the prospect of winning awards, injuries have always worried Thompson. Responding to reporters' questions about his future in pro football, he frequently responds, "Sure—if my body holds up." On the advice of his family and Gutekunst, he took out an insurance policy from Lloyd's of

London last summer, the details of which he wouldn't discuss. "It covers my body if I were to get hurt," he says. "I decided it would probably be a good idea for my senior year."

If last season was a disappointment to Thompson, he doesn't show it. He still rushed for 910 yards—an excellent season by anyone's standards. Missing the Iowa game was particu-

"I like it here. The people are great, and I have a great set of friends."

larly tough, he admits, but he says, "that's just the breaks. If God wanted me to play in the game, I would have played. I was happy for Terry Stewart [who, in Thompson's place, rushed for 72 yards]. He deserved to play for a long time. I'm glad he had a chance to show what he can do."

This year, Thompson's injuries are gone, and so is the Heisman hype and the pressure he had to endure last year. With quiet confidence, he says he's stronger, faster, "and a little smarter." Gutekunst couldn't agree more.

"This spring he ran one of his tail-back plays," Gutekunst says, "and the old Darrell would've just smashed ahead and just gotten what he could. Well, all of a sudden, he stops on a dime, spins off, and goes out the back side. Then he turns on the afterburners and before you know it he's 35 yards down the field, with Fred Foggy chasing him—the fastest player on the team."

Thompson's ability to rebound from injury exemplifies his approach to the game and is one of the reasons he's so good, Gutekunst says. In addition to possessing exceptional talents, Gutekunst says Thompson tries hard to perfect his running style and mastery of plays. "One of the places he has matured is his ability to take the ball on either side at any time. In a lot of



For Thompson, friends like Mac Stephens come before football.

cases, some plays start one way and come back another. I think that's where Darrell's made a lot of progress."

If Thompson has a weakness, it's not his legs, but his hands, says his coach. "He is working hard on catching the ball," Gutekunst says, "but he's not a natural catcher."

"Like any back, Darrell would say his blocking needs to be better, but in

fairness to him we're not going to ask him to do a lot of it," he says. "Blocking is basically your heart, and he's excellent in that area."

Thompson says he is a diligent weightlifter, which accounts for his massive upper-body strength. But asking about his work habits brings a surprising appraisal. "Basically, I'm not a workaholic," he says. "I just do things that need to be done. Other than that, I'm not going to do a whole lot, besides spending time with my friends and family."

If Thompson starts out the season strong, Heisman Trophy speculation will surface again. And there is also the question of a professional draft in 1990. Most of the scouts interviewed for this article said that it was too early to determine how high Thompson could be drafted. The deciding factor will be his senior year, they say.

"Like the other 27 teams in the league, we'll be watching him very closely," says the Minnesota Vikings' Frank Gilliam.

"He's well thought of in the professional ranks," says Frank Smouse, assistant player personnel director for the Cincinnati Bengals. "If he has any kind of senior year, he could be in the competition as the best running back in the country and perhaps first-round draft pick."

Like most college seniors, Thompson is ready to move on, to get out of college and into the real world. And there is one place he has his eye set on: California.

"I can't say anything bad about Minnesota," he says. "I've been here a long time, and I think it's time for me to move on. Maybe I'll be back later on in life. But I have a lot of trouble with the climate. I really need warm weather."

He's not banking on a pro career, he says. "I'll have to see how it goes when I get there. Like college, you don't know how well you're going to do. It really depends."

Darrell Thompson, rookie pro? Darrell Thompson, fledgling businessman? Either way, he says, he'd prefer: Darrell Thompson, anonymous.

That's just the way he likes it. ◀



Thompson dates Stephanie Smith, his sister's Iowa teammate.

The Class of '89

FOUR NEW REGENTS SIGN ON FOR WHAT MAY BE THE RIDE OF THEIR LIVES

BY KAREN A. REID

IT'S LIKELY THAT the University's Board of Regents will not soon forget these last two years. To the board, it must have felt like sitting in the front seat of a roller coaster as it screamed up, down, and around one front-page event after another. While the public's eyes widened over remodeling costs at Eastcliff, alleged embezzling by Luther Darville and his subsequent flight to the Bahamas, and management of the University's physical plant, the regents came under closer and closer scrutiny.

This spring four regents got off the roller coaster: Wally Hilke, David Lebedoff, Charles McGuiggan, and Wenda Moore. Taking their places were Jean Keffeler, Alan Page, Mary Page (no relation), and Darrin Roshia. Within two months of gaining office, these new regents made news themselves.

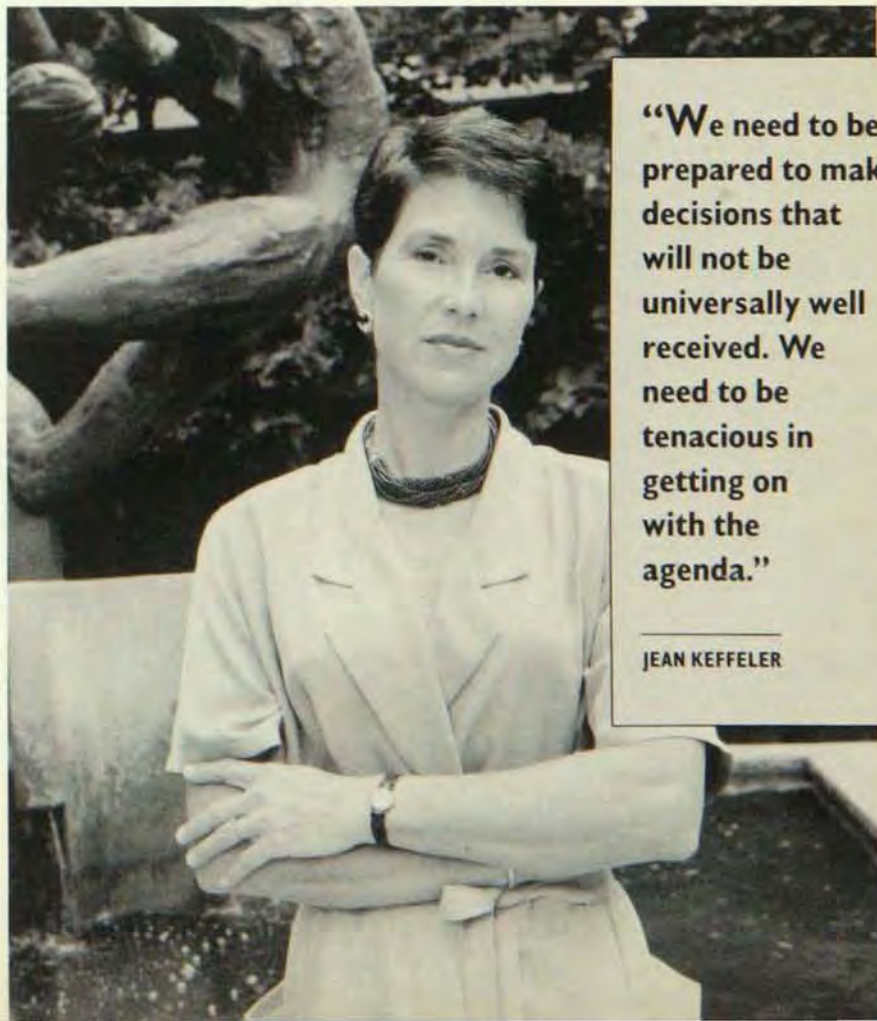
This time it had nothing to do with internal problems at the University but stemmed from actions taken by the board. Breaking with the so-called tradition of elevating the vice chair to chair of the board, the regents passed over Mary Schertler in favor of Charles Casey in a seven to five vote.

History shows that there is nothing particularly unusual about passing over vice chairs—it's been done before—but what piqued the curiosity of regent watchers was that all four new regents voted for Casey. Compounding this upset was the election of Casey supporter Elton Kuderer to vice chair. Regent Stanley Sahlstrom had been nominated for the position by the board's nominating committee, which included regents Elizabeth Craig, David

Roe, and Wendell Anderson. Yet, when the votes were counted, Kuderer won, with the help of Craig and the four new regents.

Although the new regents seemed to have voted as a bloc, all say that they arrived at their decisions individually. Roshia probably sums up the views of the Casey supporters best: "I voted for Casey rather than against Schertler," he says, noting that he would be more comfortable serving under Casey's leadership.

Whatever their reasons for voting as they did, the new regents will be in the limelight for some time to come. Part of the public's interest in the new members is due to the way they were selected—for the first time in the board's 138-year history, candidates were nominated for the position by a non-partisan council of citizens and presented to the state legislature, which chose the new regents. Commitment to Focus, the University's plan to improve the quality of its programs by



"We need to be prepared to make decisions that will not be universally well received. We need to be tenacious in getting on with the agenda."

JEAN KEFFELER

THE CLASS OF '89

focusing on its strengths as a major research university, is another reason for the public's concern.

Rosha's predecessor, Wally Hilke, agrees that "for the next several years, the regents will be under more scrutiny than in the first three years of my term." For Hilke and his colleagues, public scrutiny began building in 1985 after the board endorsed Commitment to Focus. Public interest in the regents is likely to continue, Hilke believes, as the University pushes forward with the plan.

Former regent David Lebedoff concurs with Hilke that little attention was paid to the regents before Commitment to Focus. "When I became a regent, we would go for months without a journalist present at the meetings," he says, adding that the new scrutiny is good for the University. Not only will it facilitate communication, says Lebedoff, but it will give the public an idea of what Commitment to Focus is all about.

Lebedoff's successor, Jean Keffeler, views the University as "a first-rate,

world-class academic institution," and she'd like to keep it that way. One way to do that, she says, is to support University President Nils Hasselmo's efforts to carry on with Commitment to Focus. The challenge, Keffeler says, will be to "translate Commitment to Focus into practical realities."

As administrator and chief operating officer of Metro-Mount Sinai Medical Center in Minneapolis, Keffeler is experienced in practical realities. She has served Minnesota in a variety of capacities—as director of the Minneapolis Girl Scout Council, commissioner of the Governor's 1985 Tax Commission, and commissioner of the Governor's Blue-Ribbon Commission on the University. Keffeler's academic career is as diverse. A French major, she earned a bachelor of arts degree from the University in 1967 and master's degrees in 1969 in both social welfare administration and public administration.

Although she ostensibly represents the Fifth Congressional District, Keffeler, like all the other new regents, believes she has no specific constitu-

ency. This insistence stems from the new regent selection process, initiated this year.

In the past, board selection was intertwined with politics, eliciting such headlines as "DFL Senate Balks at Electing GOP Regents" and "Two 'U' Regents Likely to Give Way to Liberals." Yet even while conservatives wrestled with liberals and Independent Republicans argued with members of the DFL, some people were calling for a way to eliminate party and personal agendas from regent selection.

In 1985, after a year of studying the regent selection process, the Minnesota Alumni Association's public policy committee convened a 23-member citizens' committee to further study the issue. That committee, which included one former governor and three former regents, recommended that a council of Minnesota citizens screen candidates and present a list of top candidates to the legislature. The committee drafted legislation to that effect, and in 1988 the legislature passed a bill creating the 24-member Regent Candidate Advisory Council charged with establishing new criteria for selecting regents, recruiting potential candidates, and recommending from two to four candidates for each open position to the legislature, which would select the new regents.

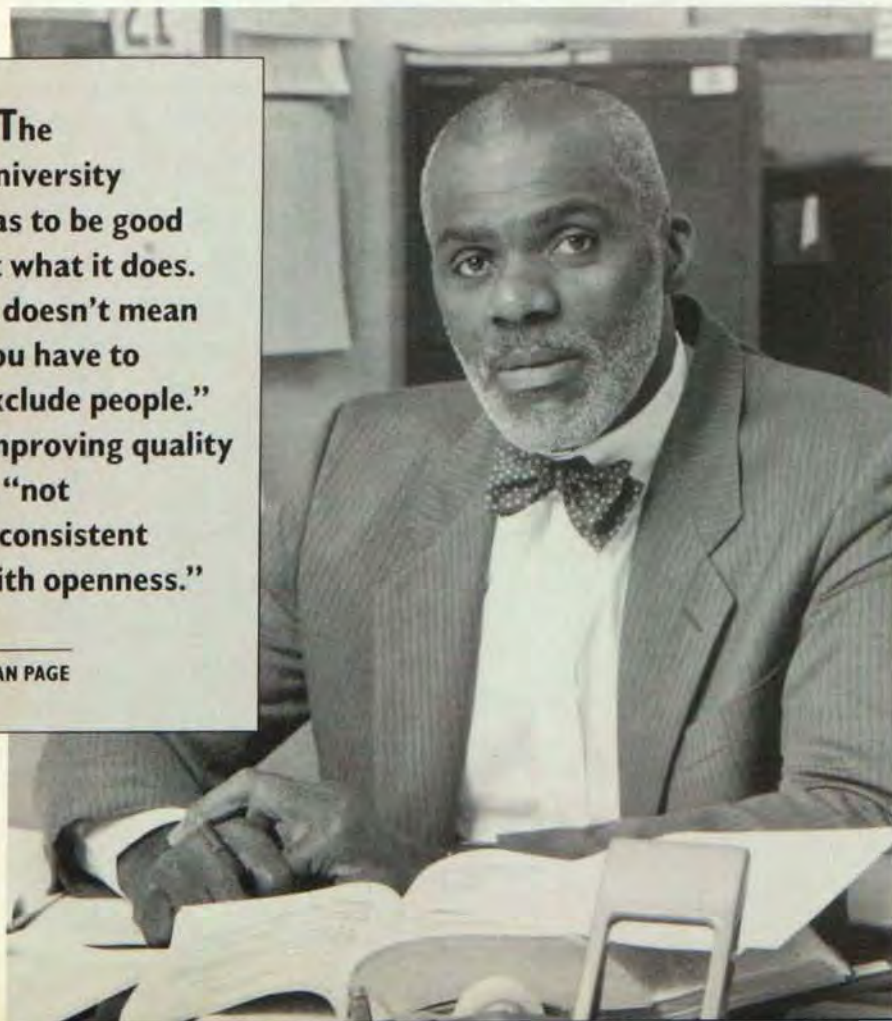
The council recommended sixteen candidates for the four board vacancies, and though the legislature interviewed candidates other than those nominated by the council, all vacancies were filled with the council's nominations.

The University's regent selection process has sparked the interest of the national higher education community, including the American Association of Governing Boards (AAGB). According to association president Bob Gale, his group is encouraging states to move away from viewing the selection of regents as a political appointment. Minnesota's newly instituted independent screening committee is unique among universities, says Gale. "Like Minnesota's process of old, selections are highly political."

Gale observes that nationally the

"The University has to be good at what it does. It doesn't mean you have to exclude people." Improving quality is "not inconsistent with openness."

ALAN PAGE



majority of regents are now appointed by governors and approved by legislatures. But whether chosen by the legislatures or governors, such appointments have engendered political abuses and mediocre regent boards. And it doesn't seem to be getting any better. "In the last ten years or so the level of politics within the selections has increased," says Gale, adding that he would like to see this system reversed.

Applauding the University's effort to buck the trend, Gale says he "wishes more [regent] selections were like Minnesota's." The Regent Candidate Advisory Council, he believes, is "the first great step in that direction."

Recalling the Governor's Blue-Ribbon Commission Report, which also argued against the very real tradition of localized political agendas determining regent selection, Keffeler thinks the regents should serve a state-wide constituency. She says she would not change the internal workings of the board, that is, the number of committees or staffing, as has been suggested, but rather believes the key need is to separate matters that concern overarching and fundamental policy from matters that are essentially administrative and managerial. "There is now a mix of those kind of issues that comes before the board," says Keffeler, adding that dealing with management matters "dilutes" the board's ability to concentrate on the more fundamental policies.

Minneapolis *Star Tribune* reporter Howard Sinker, who has covered the University since September 1987, agrees with Lebedoff and Hilke that there was less coverage in the past than in the last two years. "The pendulum has swung to more coverage of the University as a whole, and I don't think that kind of vigilance will wane," he says. The University, says Sinker, is like a medium-size city with a population hovering around 80,000 when faculty, students, and staff are counted. In an institution that big, says Sinker, there is always news—good and bad.

This July, as the National Collegiate Athletic Association investigated the University's athletic program, the news focused on a problem facing many large

universities: how to balance an institution's educational goals with its desire to field a winning team.

Perhaps the regent who is most personally aware of what it means to juggle sports with academics is former Vikings defenseman Alan Page. Now assistant state attorney general, Page earned a law degree at the University of Minnesota in 1978 while playing for the Vikings from 1967 to 1978. From 1978 to 1981, Page wrapped up his football career with the Chicago Bears, and from 1979 to 1984 was an associate in the Minneapolis law firm of Lindquist & Vennum.

As a regent, Page is in a position to effect policy concerning the University's relationship with its student athletes. "If we are in the academic business, make sure we educate," says Page. He doesn't believe that educating University players precludes a winning sports program.

Like Keffeler, Page has committed much of his spare time to the community. His list of nonprofessional activities includes serving on the Minneapolis

Urban League's board of directors and on the advisory board of Mixed Blood Theater. Throughout his career, Page has worked to encourage children to continue their educations. He started the Page Education Foundation to help disadvantaged and minority youths attend postsecondary school.

Again, like Keffeler, Page sees Commitment to Focus as a strategy to improve quality at the University. But as the University streamlines its organization, Page stresses that it must maintain and expand accessibility to minority students. "The University has to be good at what it does," says Page. "It doesn't mean you have to exclude people." In his view, improving quality is "not inconsistent with openness."

At the June board meeting, the regents were subjected to a different kind of openness. Angry protesters from the Progressive Student Organization (PSO), chanting "War research off campus," forced the regents to adjourn early. The protest was prompted by the board's vote to approve the Institute of Technology's application for a \$72 mil-



"I got the message that the regents should have a broader perspective for Minnesota, rather than private, narrow agendas."

MARY PAGE

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lion supercomputing contract from the U.S. Department of Defense. The PSO was not alone in its disapproval; about half the mathematics faculty signed a petition against applying for the contract.

For Mary Page, who served three consecutive two-year terms as mayor of Olivia, Minnesota, from 1977 to 1982, the protests were frustrating. As mayor, Page was used to dealing with dissenters who followed the professors' tactics rather than the PSO's. "I felt a sense of being used by the students," Page says, wondering whether the group really wanted to influence her, or was chanting for the television audience. Page argues that such action often denies the regents' full attention to other groups, who follow the process of submitting information and petitions before the meetings.

Co-owner with her husband of the Page-Snyder Drugstore in Olivia, she leaves the day-to-day operation of the store to him and spends much of her

time serving the rural community. She has been a member of the Citizens' Advisory Committee for the Minnesota Extension Service, was president of the Minnesota Mayors Association in 1982, and was a Minnesota representative to the Council for Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching. She earned a bachelor of arts degree from Valparaiso in 1955.

Page is an at-large regent, and like the other new regents, claims no special constituency. For Page, the change in the selection process signaled a desire to change how the regents do business. "I got the message that the regents should have a broader perspective for Minnesota, rather than private, narrow agendas," she says. She expects press coverage and scrutiny to continue because the public is interested in whether four new people will make a difference.

In the past, public scrutiny has tended to broaden the perspective of the regents. In 1977, after student

unrest on campus made headlines—and following intensive lobbying efforts by students and the lowering of the voting age to eighteen—a student was appointed to the Board of Regents.

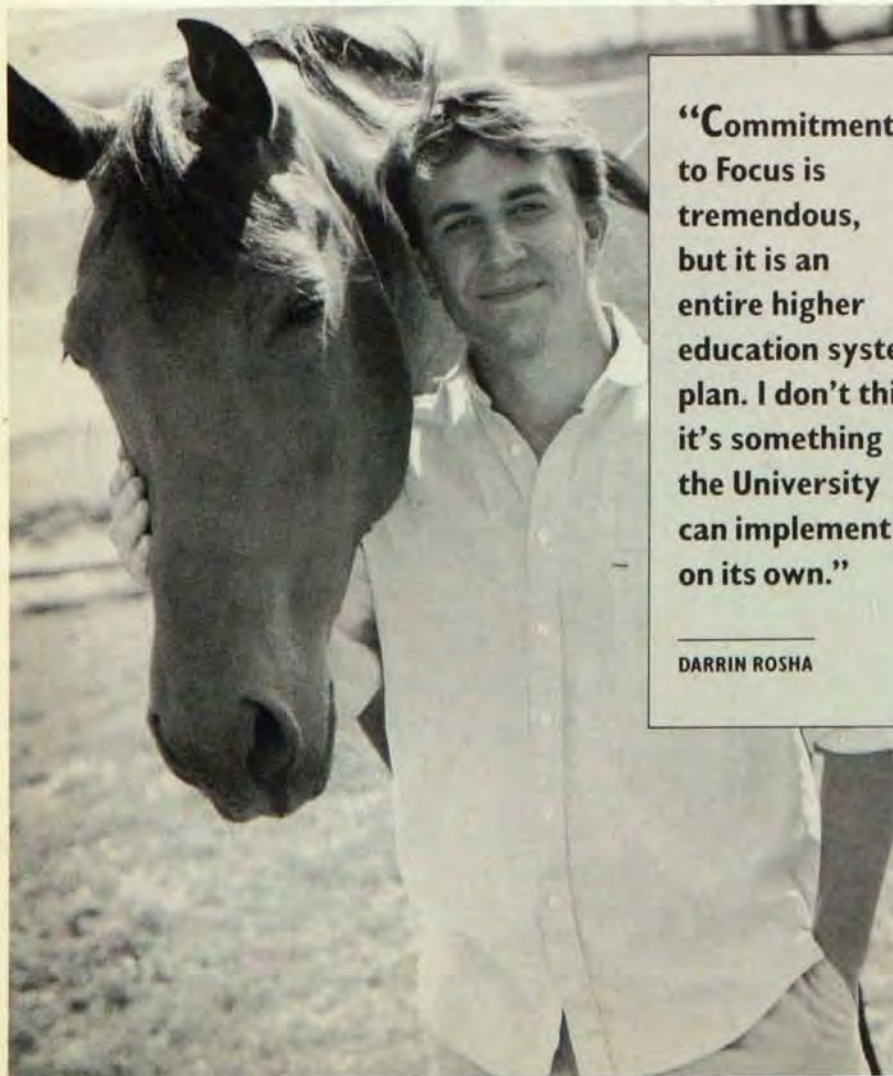
Darrin Roshka, an Owatonna, Minnesota, undergraduate pursuing majors in agricultural economics and political science on the Twin Cities campus, is the University's third student regent. He will graduate in 1991, and is considering graduate school after that. Roshka is a member of the Alpha Gamma Rho fraternity, has served as a student alternate representative and representative to the board, and was a member of the Minnesota Student Association Forum.

Like the other regents, Roshka has had a taste of politics, serving as a legislative intern for his neighbor and state representative, Dean Hartle. As for his constituency, Roshka considers himself "a regent like any other regent." He does, of course, acknowledge that he brings not only a nonmetro point of view but a student perspective to the board.

Roshka supports Commitment to Focus, but does not believe in locking the University into a long-range program without allowing it some room to maneuver. "Commitment to Focus addresses a lot of the problems," he says. "But I still think it's extremely dangerous, especially with all the roles the University plays, to [implement it] unilaterally. I think Commitment to Focus is tremendous, but it is an entire higher education system plan. I don't think it's something the University can implement on its own. As soon as you do, it cuts out a lot of people. The system, not just one school, has to account for them."

It will be a while before the public will know if the new selection process has produced a new board outlook. But, as Roshka speculates, the vote for Casey may be an indication that "the regents will be a little more bold."

"It does show a willingness to make changes," says Roshka. "Quite frankly, with an institution like the University of Minnesota, change is healthy as long as it is made with introspection and deliberation." ◀



"Commitment to Focus is tremendous, but it is an entire higher education system plan. I don't think it's something the University can implement on its own."

DARRIN ROSHA

SUN TIMES



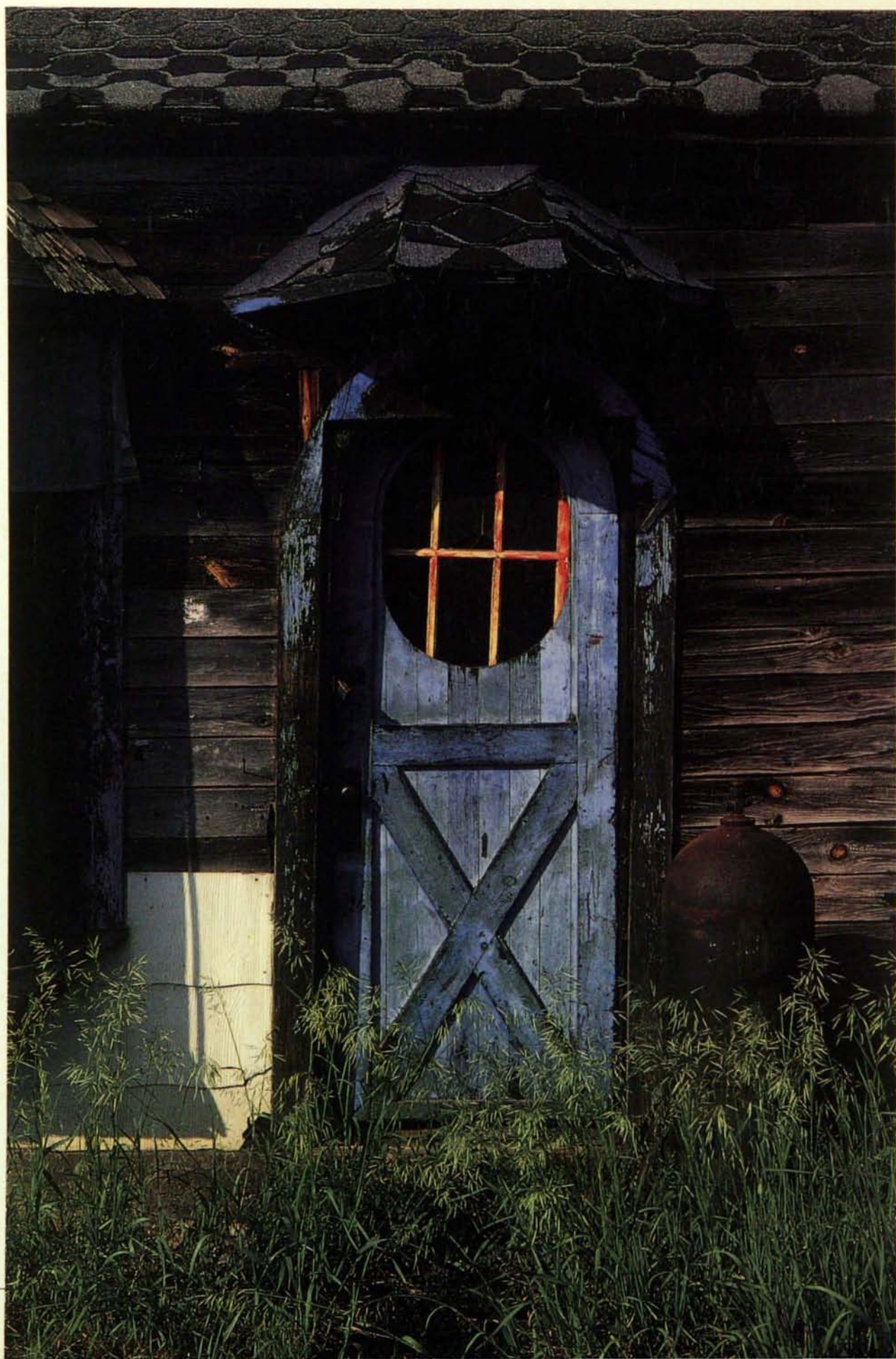
*If you think
the sun
is setting
on small-town
America,
think again*

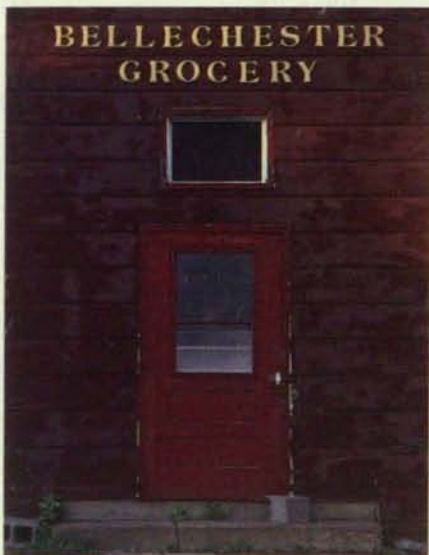
*Written
and
photographed
by
Bjørn Sletto*

IN 1887, A NEW BRANCH of the Great Northern railway gave birth to a small town in Western Minnesota. Named Danvers by its enterprising founders, the town prospered along with the busy railroad. By the time of its incorporation in 1900, it was a lively community of 112, complete with a general store, three hotels, a saloon, and sixteen other businesses. By 1920, 253 people called Danvers home. ¶ From the beginning, the town's fate was tied to the railroad, and when the railway closed, so did Danvers. The new highway bypassed the young



**Houses may be
abandoned
in Markville, Minnesota,
but the faithful
still attend
church there.**





*And she saw that
Gopher Prairie was merely
an enlargement of all the
hamlets which they had
been passing. The huddled
low wooden houses
broke the plains scarcely
more than would
a hazel thicket.
The fields swept up to it,
past it . . . there was
no dignity in it nor
any hope of greatness . . .
It was a frontier camp.*

Main Street
By Sinclair Lewis
1920

**Professor
John Fraser Hart's
work is studying
vital towns, but his
hobby is visiting those
that have been abandoned.**

**This page,
clockwise from top,
Minnesota's abandoned:
houses in Markville and
White Rock and an
out-of-business grocery
in Bellechester. Opposite,
a welcoming doorway
in Cloverdale.**

town, and Danvers, robbed of its life force—even its reason for existence—began to wither away. In 1932, disaster struck when a fire gutted an entire block of store buildings. And because it was during the Great Depression, the merchants who lost their stores were never able to recover. By 1980, only 152 people and a handful of businesses remained, unpretentious vestiges of Danvers's time in the sun.

By all accounts, Danvers's destiny was sealed. But Bonnie Pina wanted it otherwise. Born and raised in Danvers, she had moved to Texas, joined the bandwagon of Texas entrepreneurs, and started her own contract sewing business. In 1987, when the time came to expand her operation, Pina decided to open a new branch in

her home town. Bringing along her business talents and her customer list, she turned an old grocery store into a factory and put nineteen local women—more than 10 percent of the population—on her payroll. Today, cars line dusty Front Street, and behind an old storefront, rows of chattering sewing machines turn out the garments that gave the town a new lease on life.

The story of Danvers is an everyday drama in rural America. Like hundreds of similar towns, Danvers was founded as a collecting, processing, distribution, and service center for the surrounding farm areas. By the time the railway closed and the farm economy faltered, the town still had not established alternative sources of revenue. When cars and improved roads



*They went on and on.
After a long time they saw
town. It looked like
small blocks of wood
on the prairie.*

*When the road dipped down,
they saw only grasses again
and the sky. Then they saw
the town again,
always larger.*

*Dark smoke went up
from its stovepipes.*

On the Banks of Plum Creek
By Laura Ingalls Wilder
1937

**Machinery now occupies
an abandoned schoolhouse
in Burley, Minnesota, top.
In Markville, a Delco
sign pays tribute
to the once-energetic
town.**



made other larger cities more accessible, local people started shopping in places with a wider range of services. Later, as agriculture became increasingly mechanized, workers moved to large cities in the area or commuted long distances for jobs.

"Danvers and other towns like it never had a chance to get off the ground," says John Fraser Hart, a specialist in rural geography who joined the University's department of geography in 1967. Professor Hart believes Danvers's troubles began the moment it was founded. Unlike more successful towns that were built along the earliest transportation routes, near power sources, or as political centers, Danvers was what Hart calls "a fourth

generation town" or a "fill-in." It was founded simply to fill a gap between places that already existed. Like others of its kind, Danvers never attained takeoff population size, that is, having enough inhabitants to allow it to continue growing.

Once a town attains a population of about 500 people, it can't stop growing, Hart explains. In such towns, local entrepreneurs are willing to invest in a solid block of buildings on Main Street. However, towns like Danvers, with populations smaller than 500, are usually embryonic places. Their main streets are gap-toothed, with vacant lots interspersed between store buildings.

Yet despite bleak predictions and unfavorable statistics, Danvers has

proven that rural small towns indeed have a chance to survive—even prosper. According to Hart, the key to small towns' success is their ability to change with the times and adapt to serving an entirely new purpose in American society. At the turn of the century, small towns served the agricultural areas around them. Today, they are no longer tied to the rural economy; they are part of the national manufacturing network. The change began after World War II as the retail and service function of small towns shifted to metropolitan areas, and the manufacturing function became more important to rural areas.

In most of the rural Midwest, for instance, the number of workers employed in manufacturing has been increasing since World War II. Cities, on the other hand, have become increasingly white-collar. In fact, the number of workers employed in manufacturing decreased in metropolitan areas during the 1970s. Small towns that were once dormitories for the metropolis—suburbs without their own industries—have become production centers in their own right.

Although these statistics indicate significant changes in the country's economy, Hart explains, most people haven't understood their implications. Observers tend to focus on the traditional, struggling, service- or market-oriented businesses on Main Street and overlook the growth of successful manufacturing industries on the back streets. "Most people who come to a small town look at the main street where the stores used to be," he says. "Main Street is dying; there's no question about that. But it's easy to be misled if you simply race through the town."

Hart, on the other hand, doesn't pass up a chance to thoroughly explore small towns. Born in Virginia and raised in Georgia, he previously taught geography at the University of Georgia and Indiana University, and completed numerous summer school appointments in other areas of the country. During his lifelong career as a roving geographer, he has often made leisurely detours into the countryside on

his travels between large cities. Rambling through alleys and meandering along railroad tracks in rural villages and small towns, he searched for old school buildings and grocery stores and often found that they had been transformed into modern factories.

"According to conventional wisdom, Danvers and other small towns are being abandoned," Hart says. But after his sojourns into rural America and his 30-year effort to chart small town population statistics, Hart maintains that this is simply a popular myth. On the contrary, he says, small towns have been gaining population, although slowly and fitfully, for half a century. In the 1970s, when the population of small towns rose more rapidly than the population in metropolitan areas, many geographers immediately assumed growth had accelerated in small towns, according to Hart. They didn't realize that for the first time in this century, cities were losing population while rural areas maintained their previous growth. "Some geographers concocted ingenious theories about a population turnaround or a rural renaissance," Hart says. "But there was no such thing as a population turnaround."

Another myth associated with rural American life, Hart continues, is the concept of "community." In some sociologists' opinions, small towns that depend entirely on the success of a factory located in a renovated school building have lost their sense of community. Most residents in these towns shop, attend church, and send their children to schools in nearby cities—indeed, most of the factory workers don't even live in the town that employs them. Compared to the past, when Main Street was a lively strip, the argument goes, these towns are just empty shells today.

But according to Hart, it doesn't make a difference to community life whether small towns serve a traditional farming community or are linked to the manufacturing network. In fact, he maintains, small towns don't really have much of a community life in the first place. "I think 'community' is a concept invented by sociologists to explain things they don't understand,"



*Ours was a farmers' town
and labor town that
always voted
the Republican ticket
in the state and national
elections. In the spring
the town bloomed
with lilac, and the
perfume from the bushes
spread like creeping ivy
as far as Main Street
and the stores
that led like Hannibal's
elephants up the hill
to the lake region.*

*It's Crazy to Stay Chinese
in Minnesota*

*By Eleanor Wang Telemaque
1978*



*The Badbattler River
flowed west
from Staggerford,
past the cemetery
(one mile from town),
past the gulch in which
the Bingham farm
was hidden
(two miles),
past Pike Park
(three miles), and
across the boundary
of the Sandhill Indian
Reservation (four miles).
Along the south bank
of the river
was a footpath already old
when Zebulon Pike
walked it in 1806
and described it
in his diary.*

Staggerford
By Jon Hassler
1974

he says. "I have never talked with small town residents who have thought of themselves as members of a 'community.' A lot of people in small towns don't know each other; many of them don't even really like each other. The idea of community is simply a nostalgic notion imposed by outsiders."

But if Hart calls the concept of close-knit small-town communities a myth, he is not so quick to dismiss the mystery and attraction of the small town gone bust. He himself has made the study of ghost towns a personal hobby. "There's something glamorous about a ghost town," he says. "Maybe in ghost towns we are not constrained by facts and can let our imagination run rampant. We can conjure up all sorts of things without being constrained by the reality of daily life."

The brief histories of many ghost towns are indeed colorful. Once thriving communities built to develop the young and growing United States, they were abandoned by their inhabitants when their resource base disappeared. For instance, the mining towns of the southwestern United States—the country's best-known and best-preserved ghost towns—were deserted as soon as the mineral or coal reserves ran out. In Minnesota, many towns on the Iron Range were doomed once the iron ore was depleted. Manganese, for instance, a mining village on the Cuyuna Iron Range, died in the 1960s when the mines were exhausted. Once home to 200 people, it now boasts only buildings, foundations, and streets.

Other towns, originally located on busy communication routes, were abandoned once new forms of transportation became available. When water transportation became less important, Minnesota river towns such as Read's Landing in Wabasha County and Point Douglas in Washington County faltered and eventually disappeared. Towns such as Bombay in Goodhue County, Ebro in Clearwater County, and Lothrop in Cass County later grew up on the railroad that preempted the river—and eventually died once the railroad closed and the highways came to dominate the rural infrastructure.

Just a few miles away from the river

and railroad towns, villages were abandoned for entirely different reasons. Some were fill-ins that never got off the ground; others were "grudge" towns, founded solely to compete with a nearby community; others, again, were lumber towns that died once the commercially viable trees were depleted. According to records in the Minnesota Historical Society, close to 300 towns disappeared in this state alone. Most of them died during the latter half of the nineteenth century, some having survived just three years, others more than five decades.

To avoid suffering the same fate, small towns today need to change gears, says Hart. They should actively encourage the development of new businesses in the town, in part by offering financial incentives to entrepreneurs. "Every small town has a James J. Hill or a Mark Dayton," he says, "someone who has the imagination to build something that really seems too large to be appropriate for the town." In Motley, Minnesota (1980 population 444), a seafood processing plant employs 250 people. In Medford, Wisconsin (1980 population 4,035), two local brothers started Tombstone Pizza, Inc., a company that today employs 1,120 people.

But to completely escape the threat of economic depression and depopulation, Hart believes small towns must educate their people. One of the greatest attractions of small towns so far has been their supply of cheap and dependable labor, but that is a shaky foundation for a robust economy. Even today local communities can be devastated, as was the case when Unisys eliminated 900 jobs in Jackson, Minnesota (1980 population 8,403), and Boise Cascade fired 1,500 workers in International Falls, Minnesota (1980 population 5,611).

"It can be disastrous for small towns to rely on one factory," Hart explains. "The new factory simply gives towns a temporary reprieve and a chance to stabilize. During that time, they need to develop a skilled labor force complete with people trained in business management and factory operations. That is their only real hope." ◀

Open house

WELCOME TO EASTCLIFF, 176 North Mississippi River Boulevard, the home once identified as "everyone's concern and no one's concern."

Since 1960, University presidents O. Meredith Wilson, Malcolm Moos, C. Peter Magrath, Kenneth H. Keller, and Nils Hasselmo—along with six presidential wives and fifteen children—have called the 1922 Georgian colonial mansion home. Before that, presidents lived at John Sargent Pillsbury's house at Tenth Avenue Southeast and Fifth Street, Minneapolis, and before that, they were consigned to finding their own houses.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY RICH RYAN



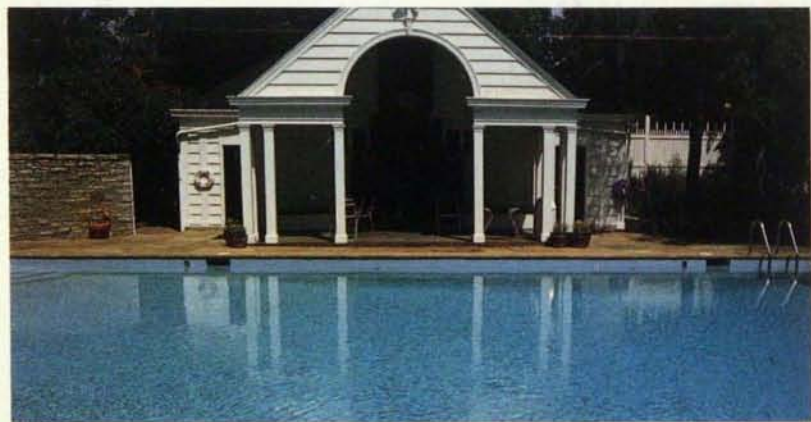
A remodeled Eastcliff features a new catering kitchen, a dining area that seats 48, air-conditioning, new windows, fence, garage door, siding, security system, and paint, refinished floors, and landscaping to correct drainage problems.



From 1960 to 1982, when the 22-room residence was pretty much no one's concern, residents lived relatively serenely (if life with five or six children can be called serene), sharing their home with faculty, administrators, alumni, donors, and as many as 4,500 annual visitors, who toured the house or were entertained there as guests.

In the early 1980s, concern for the house crept to the fore. Then president C. Peter Magrath appointed a committee to develop long-range plans ensur-

ing that Eastcliff, a gift to the University from lumberman Edward Conley Brooks, could adequately serve future presidential families and the external and internal University communities. As committee members saw it, that meant improving kitchen facilities on the first floor and, on the second floor, providing a private, self-contained living area for the president and family. (Traipsing in pajamas past visitors to get a morning cup of coffee was not deemed "self-contained.")



The committee's recommendations were taken to heart by Magrath's successor, Kenneth H. Keller, who presided over a remodeling of Eastcliff that cost him his serenity—and his job. When the public discovered that the project, with its price estimated at \$644,477, had actually cost \$1,266,251 (plus an additional \$180,441 for unestimated work) and that the regents had not formally approved the expenses, the house became everyone's concern.

Today the ill-fated remodeling and renovation project is finished, and Nils and Pat Hasselmo have moved in. (Their daughter, Anna, a student at Gustavus Adolphus College, made



Eastcliff her home this summer; the Hasselmos' two sons, Peter and Michael, live elsewhere.) Overseeing the operation of the house is the job of Neil Bakkenist, assistant provost for support services and operations, and the seven-member Eastcliff Technical Advisory Committee, chaired by Roger Clemence, associate dean of the College of Architecture and Landscape Architecture. The committee, named by the Board of Regents, serves as a liaison between the regents and the presidential family and recommends policy for use of Eastcliff as a public facility. Guidelines recently set by the committee limit to 60 the size of the groups permitted to use Eastcliff and suggest that the number of events, other than personal presidential family activities, be not more than four per month. Another regents committee, to be appointed by the board in early fall, this one a blue-ribbon citizens' group chaired by a regent, will help raise funds for special projects.

The regents will be asked to approve



A three-room apartment was remodeled to create the catering kitchen (cost: \$187,000) and the original kitchen/dining/porch area was reconfigured to create a larger dining room and small private kitchen (\$466,994).



a proposed 1989-90 budget of approximately \$145,000 to operate Eastcliff. This includes monies for utilities, staffing, cleaning, insurance, and regular maintenance and repairs. Major repairs, furnishings, equipment replacement, or improvements will be funded through monies raised by the special committee; expenses expected to exceed \$50,000 must be approved by the regents before work may begin.

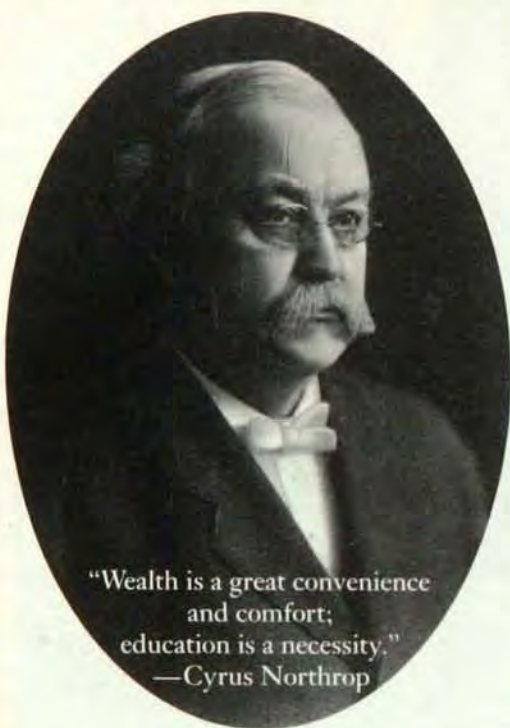
And yes, in spite of the million-dollar remodeling project there is still work to be done at Eastcliff: better handicapped access and carriage house repairs, to name a few.

The committee, regents, and the president hope they have the right checks and balances in place for smooth operations for decades to come.

After all, as it says in one of the numerous reports issued on Minnesota's most notorious house: "Eastcliff honors the greater University family as the symbolic home place of family council for the University community."

Welcome home. ◀





"Wealth is a great convenience
and comfort;
education is a necessity."
—Cyrus Northrop

A TRADITION CONTINUES

MINNESOTA salutes 52 faculty and staff who
follow in the footsteps of Cyrus Northrop and great teachers
everywhere who make every student count

BY TERESA SCALZO

CYRUS NORTHROP is known primarily among alumni as the University's second president, but before coming to Minnesota in 1884, he was a respected professor of English at Yale.

In 1907, Northrop invited his former student, William Howard Taft, then U.S. secretary of war, to give the University's commencement address. Taft spoke of his experience as a freshman in Northrop's English class where he worked hard to write an essay he hoped would impress his professor, using the dictionary to find many adjectives and unusual words. Northrop called Taft in for a conference after reading his essay and said, "Young man, is there anything you have said in the last nineteen pages of this theme, that you could not have said on the first page?" Taft, who became the country's

27th president, credited Northrop with having a great influence on his life.

In one of his many speeches at the University, Northrop recalled Ralph Waldo Emerson's stated conviction that in a class of 150 students, there must be among them three or four of whom it was worthwhile trying to make something. "I think," said Northrop, "it is worthwhile to try to make something of the whole 150."

In keeping with tradition, *Minnesota* joins the University in honoring this year's award-winning faculty and staff whose commitment to education and research continues to enrich the lives of each and every student—all 72,617 of them.

NINE UNIVERSITY faculty are recipients of the 1989 Horace T. Morse-Minnesota Alumni Association Award (formerly Morse-Amoco) for

their outstanding contributions to undergraduate education. Established in 1967 and named for a former dean of General College, the award represents the University's highest teaching recognition.

Formerly funded by the Amoco Foundation, the award has been supported by the Minnesota Alumni Association since 1987 and administered by the Office of Educational Development since 1984. Candidates are nominated by colleges on all five campuses and are recognized for excellence in teaching, advising, academic program development, and educational leadership.

Each recipient receives \$2,000, a certificate, and a limited-edition bronze commemorative sculpture designed by the late Katherine E. Nash, professor of studio arts and a 1975 recipient of the award.

Franklin H. Barnwell, professor and head of ecology and behavioral biology, includes undergraduate students as active collaborators and respected colleagues in research, and as coauthors on many of his publications.



FRANKLIN H. BARNWELL

Barnwell believes early involvement in research and effective communication skills are important objectives for student development and thus encourages his students to present their research at meetings of professional societies. Barnwell's off-campus teaching experiences at Lake Itasca Biology Station, the University of Costa Rica, Mexico's Isla Mujeres, and other locations are valued by students for the intensive learning opportunity they provide. Said one student of the five-week course at Itasca: "Never a dull moment ... never a free one either."

"A commitment to doing research," says psychology professor **Eugene Borgida**, "should be viewed as indistinguishable from a commitment to



EUGENE BORGIDA

teaching research." Last year, with support from the Bush Sabbatical Program, Borgida completed two interdisciplinary research projects, one in political cognition and the other in psychology and the law, and devel-

oped an undergraduate course exploring psychology's multifaceted links with the legal system. Because of his groundbreaking research, Borgida is in demand across the country, yet he finds time for lasting relationships with students as a "friend, mentor, and role model."

Since joining the University faculty in 1981, **Lillian Bridwell-Bowles**, associate professor of English, has developed and implemented many programs. As director of the Program in Composition and Communication, Bridwell-Bowles implemented the country's largest writing program. As chair of the Writing Group of the Alliance for Undergraduate Education, she organized writing programs at twelve major research universities. And as director of the newly created Center for Interdisciplinary Studies of Writing, for which she wrote the proposal and secured funding, Bridwell-Bowles seeks to improve the quality of undergraduate education across the curriculum. An adjunct professor in women's studies, she has developed courses in women's language and feminist expository writing. "I am proud of this work," says Bridwell-Bowles, "but I am happiest when I am teaching in my own classroom."



EDWARD L. FARMER

Edward L. Farmer, professor of history and chair of East Asian studies, says teaching about Asia is one way "to encourage students to learn about a wider and more diverse world than that encompassed by their own nation or cultural tradition." A faculty member since 1968, Farmer was instrumental in getting non-Western courses added to College of Liberal Arts requirements. He is currently part of a team developing a world history survey to "help

students make sense of a rapidly shrinking world."

Many students at the University of Minnesota, Duluth (UMD), opt for waiting another quarter if it means getting into a course taught by **A. Maureen O'Brien**, assistant professor of economics. What makes O'Brien so popular is her willingness to work with students individually and according to ability. Since joining the UMD faculty in 1983, O'Brien has been active in var-



A. MAUREEN O'BRIEN

ious student clubs and organizations and was selected as the favorite teacher of the Business Administration Club in 1987 and 1988. With funding from an educational development grant, O'Brien integrated microcomputers into the lower division core statistics sequence.

Donald E. Otterby, professor of animal sciences, is consistently one of the top-rated teachers in the College of Agriculture. His dedication to students has been recognized with numerous teaching awards. In 1987, Otterby received the Gordon L. Starr Award, the College of Agriculture



DONALD E. OTTERBY

Distinguished Teaching Award, and was selected as outstanding teacher by the college's student board. Since joining the faculty in 1963, Otterby has

developed many courses and teaching materials in dairy management and animal nutrition, formally advised more than 500 students, and served as adviser to several student organizations. Says one colleague: "He is a man who almost never says no to a request that involves helping students grow."

W. Phillips Shively, professor of political science, believes the learning process involves actively engaging students' minds. A sometimes formidable task, Shively accomplishes it by allow-



W. PHILLIPS SHIVELY

ing what he calls "distractions and breaks in the process." This includes everything from using puns in lectures to learning the names of every student in his classes. Shively encourages questions and comments, even in large lecture courses, because it has a way of "forcing you off your script." The author of three highly regarded textbooks, Shively says the secret of their success is that they were written for the students, not for other faculty.



STEVE R. SIMMONS

Steve R. Simmons, professor of agronomy, believes that students learn as they "need to know." Thus, Simmons says his role as an educator is "to create environments where students need to know." Simmons accomplishes

this in one course by using a case-study teaching method that allows students to apply newly learned crop adaptation and ecology principles to specific situations. By working in small groups, students learn interpersonal communication and leadership skills as well. As chair of the College of Agriculture's curriculum committee and member of the Kellogg Foundation's Project Sunrise task force, Simmons has been instrumental in revitalizing his college's entire undergraduate curriculum.

As the only woman on the pharmacy faculty who teaches basic sciences, Assistant Professor **Cheryl L. Zimmerman** takes very seriously her responsibility as a role model for women undergraduates, who now make up



CHERYL L. ZIMMERMAN

more than 50 percent of the college. Students say Zimmerman takes a special interest in their futures by offering insight into career options in pharmacy. One option, a career in research, is something most students don't consider, so Zimmerman implemented the Grant Awards for Pharmacy Schools Program, which gives undergraduates intensive research experience for ten weeks during the summer, enabling them to gain first-hand experience.

THE MINNESOTA Student Association presents the Gordon L. Starr award to faculty and staff who actively participate in students' academic development. Starr, the director of planning for Coffman Memorial Union for nearly 30 years, was involved in union activities, senate and assembly committees, and was prominent in developing student scholarships and cultivating student leaders. The following are 1989 Gordon L. Starr award recipients.

A native of Korea, **Phillip Ahn** understands international students' confusion and anxiety about American customs, laws, and language. Ahn, an



PHILLIP AHN

associate scientist in the department of food science and nutrition, regularly opens his home to students, whether it be for dinner or a temporary place to live. So widespread is Ahn's reputation for helping students that many arrive in the country with his name and phone number already in hand. "Phil Ahn's name would be at the top of the list if making the University a kinder place were the only criteria of the Gordon Starr Award," says Natalie S. Gallagher, assistant dean for student academic affairs in the College of Home Economics.

Katherine Simon Frank, an adviser in the department of sociology, recognized a need to supply undergraduates with the same caliber of advising



KATHERINE SIMON FRANK

afforded graduate students at the University. Frank devised a protocol requiring undergrads to articulate in writing their goals and career aspirations in choosing a sociology major. The statement is then used to tailor academic plans with student needs. In a department that offers three majors and

nine minors, in addition to numerous interdisciplinary programs, the choices for students are staggering. To better inform students of these choices, Frank produced a video entitled "What Can I Do with a Degree in Sociology?"

Albert Frenkel, professor of botany, serves as faculty coadvisor to the College of Biological Sciences Biology Colloquium, a student-run course and organization that informs new stu-



ALBERT
FRENKEL

dents about fields of study and careers in biology and provides professional and social contacts on campus. Though Frenkel retired in June after 32 years on the faculty, he requested that he be allowed to continue, without pay, as faculty coadvisor of the colloquium.

A former Teacher of the Year in the College of Agriculture, Associate Professor **Leslie Hansen** is well known on the St. Paul campus for his involvement in student activities. Hansen is coach of the University's Intercollegiate Dairy Cattle Judging Team, which



LESLIE
HANSEN

travels each fall to dairy farms in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa to evaluate cattle and participate in a nationwide competition of more than 25 universities. Hansen also was founder of the Gopher Dairy Club, which was the first

recipient of the Student Organization Development Center's Outstanding Student Organization Award.

Rebecca Kroening sees more than her share of lost and confused students



REBECCA
KROENING

from her post at the Information Center in Williamson Hall. Yet in the five years Kroening has worked at the center, she has maintained a high level of enthusiasm, patience, and concern for students. Kroening is co-coordinator of the Information Network, a group of University staff responsible for providing information to students, and she recently completed a comprehensive information manual, which was distributed to 50 other information offices.

Dianne Legg, who supervises the West Bank Reference Service in Wil-



DIANNE
LEGG

son Library, has served the University libraries for more than twenty years. With the advent of LUMINA, the libraries' computer catalog, Legg prepared printed guides, devised training courses, and organized library staff into a volunteer corps that roams Wilson Library and assists people with the system. Legg also has been instrumental in establishing Search-Start, a short course for students on how to make the library system work for them.

Gary Leske, associate professor and director of graduate studies in the department of vocational and technical education, recognized a need for a University chapter of a national federation that brings graduate students together with leading scholars and practitioners in the field of vocational education. Leske prepared a proposal, recruited officers, and gained approval and chartering of the chapter by the national federation.

Archibald Leyasmeyer, associate professor of English, is a leading spokesperson for nontraditional students on the Twin Cities campus, many of whom are older than average and place unique demands on University resources. As faculty director for the Program for Individualized Learning for nine years, Leyasmeyer has helped many students design individual degree programs while maintaining high academic standards.

Tucked in the corner of the lower level of Coffman Union is Copies on Campus, a University-run copy center



MARY
MANDELL

that opened in 1985. From the center's first day, **Mary Mandell** has been the copy center operator, known among customers for her cheerful, personable style. "I love working here," says Mandell. "Just a little copy makes the students so happy, and I want them to be happy." Says Assistant Professor Roger Harrold: "Mary is one of the unsung heroes of this University who makes it a better place to work, study, and live."

Stephanie Miller, an office specialist in the department of chemistry advising office, has shown great initiative by establishing a career development/job placement service for undergraduate chemistry students; organizing a chemistry awards/schol-

arship program; creating a data base of past and present students; and starting a student affiliate chapter of the American Chemical Society. "In my twenty years of experience at the University," says department chair Louis Pignolet, "I have rarely seen a staff member show this level of dedication and caring."

Andrea Nelson, assistant to the coordinator of student services in the Education Student Affairs Office, established the Multicultural Student Network (MSN), a support system that sponsors workshops, lectures, and other activities. Designed for students of color, MSN welcomes any interested students. Nelson also is coadviser of the Education Student Association (ESA), the governing board of students in the College of Education. Says Mary Kelly, president of ESA and student coordinator of MSN: "Andrea is always there, even after hours, to listen, encourage, or share the joy of accomplishment."

When the University chapter of Kappa Epsilon, a fraternity that promotes women in pharmaceuticals, was about to fold this year from lack of resources, **Mary Beth O'Connell**

stepped in to save the fraternity. O'Connell, an assistant professor of pharmacy, encouraged Kappa Epsilon to expand membership and professional activities to include an alcohol and drug awareness program, senior citizen compliance talks, and fundraisers.

Although Assistant Professor **Scott O'Grady** has been on the veterinary biology faculty for just two years, he has already made a strong impression. In his role as adviser to first-year veterinary students, O'Grady willingly helps with personal as well as academic problems. When O'Grady learned of students' concerns about using animals in the physiology laboratories, he organized a series of meetings for first- and second-year students to resolve the issue.

David Parmelee, professor in the Bell Museum of Natural History, is a faculty coadviser to the College of Biological Sciences Biology Colloquium and, together with Professor Albert Frenkel, was instrumental in saving the colloquium from being dissolved under budget cuts about six years ago. Since



DAVID
PARMELEE

that time, student participation in the colloquium has grown from fewer than a dozen to more than 75 students per quarter.

Peg Peterson's job as chapter program director of the Minnesota Alumni Association does not require any student contact, yet she has consistently chosen to become involved with students. She is best known among students for her lecture called "Stress Management Through Laughter," which she has presented this year to more than 2,000 students. Peterson is also a faculty adviser for Freshman Camp, a weekend retreat held each fall



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to help acclimate freshmen to the University. She's a former EXCEL mentor, faculty adviser for Ski-U-Mah Weekend and the homecoming consultants committee, and a member of the president's student leadership award committee.

Gerald Rinehart, director of undergraduate studies for the Carlson School of Management, has been a leader in identifying student needs and implementing programs to address them. Such programs include a new student orientation program, a premanagement orientation program, a \$50,000 scholarship program for minority students, and a dean's reception for honors students. Rinehart's commitment is evident in the assistance and advice he gives to students, many of whom consider Rinehart a friend as well as an adviser.

Annalee Stewart, assistant professor in the School of Social Work, retired this year after 26 years with the school. During her tenure, Stewart became the informal adviser to all handicapped students in the school and was committed to making campus buildings

structurally accessible for all students. For many years, Stewart single-handedly administered an emergency loan fund for graduate students that kept in school many students who might otherwise have had to drop out. Through Stewart's efforts, an endowment was created this year that will fully support a minority student each year.

Margaret Towle, community program specialist for the department of



MARGARET
TOWLE

Minnesota unions, is concerned not only with efficient work flow at Coffman Memorial Union, but also with how well students are coping with work and

school demands. "By taking an interest in students' welfare," says College of Liberal Arts student Christine Feltz, "Maggie has earned well-deserved respect from the students who work at Coffman."

As bibliographer in the Humanities/Social Sciences Library, Assistant Professor **Patricia Turner's** regular responsibilities include building the library's collections in political science and international relations. In addition, Turner visits many classes each quarter at the invitation of teachers to instruct students in how to use the library. According to colleague Marcia Pankake, Turner "gives tireless personal assistance to individual students who come to the library. Her dedication to students knows no limits."

Nancy Wiswell has been senior secretary in the School of Music for nineteen years and is considered an invaluable repository of knowledge there. According to Professor Everett Sutton, Wiswell has consistently brought helpful insights and ideas to her work, often exceeding the expectations of her job description. "At the

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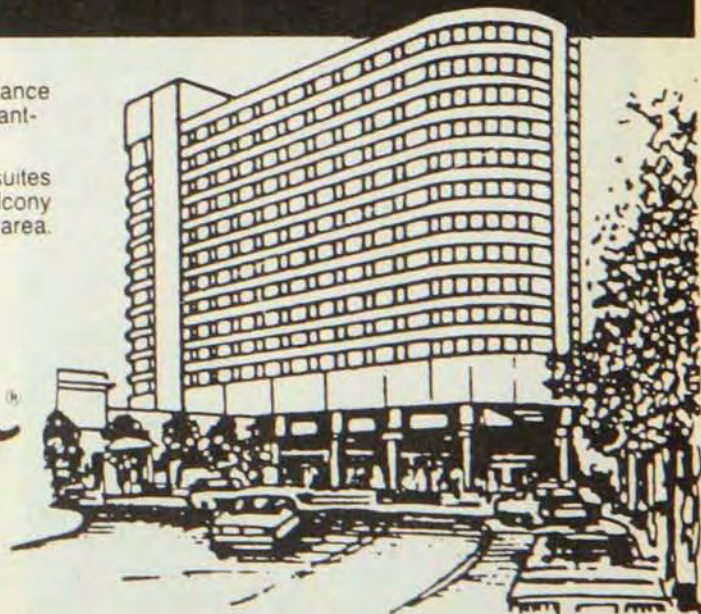
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heart of most of Nancy's ideas and actions is her concern for the students," says Sutton.

THE OFFICE of Educational Development Programs and University College jointly sponsor the John Tate Awards for Undergraduate Academic Advising. The award, named for the physics professor and first dean of University College, serves to recognize, reward, and promote the role of academic advising. Three recipients were honored this year for helping students formulate and achieve intellectual, career, and personal goals. Each recipient received \$1,000 and a framed certificate of recognition.

Katherine Simon Frank (also one of this year's Gordon L. Starr recipients) has been the undergraduate adviser in the department of sociology since 1980. During that time, Frank has been an active contributor to the advising profession in activities ranging from committee work within the College of Liberal Arts to participation in the University Advising Network, of which she is a founding member. In May,

Frank presented a program titled "Ethics and Ethical Dilemmas in Academic Advising" at the annual meeting of the National Academic Advising Association.

Natalie S. Gallagher, assistant dean for student academic affairs and director of honors programs, is retiring this year after leading the academic advising system in the College of Home Economics for more than twenty years. Gallagher's accomplishments include developing an honors program, establishing a career services center, designing an undergraduate course in career planning, creating special incentives in recruitment of minority students, and working with student orientation programs and procedures. According to Dean Mary Heltsley, Gallagher is the "epitome of the caring, knowledgeable, understanding individual, with her heart invested in the life of the University undergraduate student throughout the year."

Joseph J. Latterell, professor of chemistry at the University of Minnesota, Morris (UMM), was honored for his involvement in developing and

coordinating a number of activities, including the UMM Interdisciplinary Internship Program, in which returning alumni serve as resources for current students; summer career



JOSEPH J. LATTERELL

exploration programs for both high school and college students; and the President's Distinguished Faculty Mentor Program. Says a former student: "I hold Dr. Latterell in the highest regard—as an academic adviser, a teacher . . . and as a friend. He gives a lot of time and energy and sincere care to his students, to the campus, and to the community as a whole."



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THE UNIVERSITY of Minnesota ranked first in the nation in the number of faculty who received Fulbright awards in 1988-89. Of the approximately 900 Fulbrights awarded nationally, twenty were given to faculty on the University's Twin Cities campus and two to faculty on the Duluth campus.

The Fulbright Scholar Program was established in 1947 as part of the U.S. State Department's efforts to promote mutual understanding between the United States and other countries by an educational exchange of scholars. Since that time, the Fulbright Program has provided grants for more than 24,000 Americans to conduct research or to lecture in countries around the world. The Fulbright Program is administered by the Council for International Exchange of Scholars in Washington, D.C., and is funded primarily through an annual appropriation by Congress. Selection for the Fulbright is highly competitive and based on national peer review. A list of 1988-89 recipients, their host countries, and their areas of study follows.

Kent R. Bales, professor of English, to Hungary for research on the reception of American literature since 1945.

Jerome Beker, professor in the Center for Youth Development and Research, to Israel for research on comparative perspectives on residential group care and treatment for troubled children and youth.

Jeffrey P. Broadbent, assistant professor of sociology, to Japan for research on labor policy politics formation.

William Brustein, associate professor of sociology, to West Germany and Italy for research on the political geography of European fascism in Italy (1912-22) and Germany (1926-33).

Peter E. Firchow, professor of English, to West Germany for research on modern British and American literature.

Susan Geiger, associate professor of women's studies, to Tanzania for research on women in nationalist mobilization.

Christopher J. Goertzen, lecturer in the School of Music, to Norway for lectures on ethnomusicology.

John (Jack) C. Gray, professor in the Carlson School of Management,

to France for lectures in business administration.

Barbara A. Hanawalt, professor of history, to the United Kingdom for research on life cycle stages in Late Medieval England.

Michael G. Karni, lecturer of Scandinavian studies, to Finland for research in Finnish immigration to the United States.

David Knoke, professor of sociology, to West Germany for research in a comparative study on labor policy demands in West Germany and the United States.

Barbara A. Koth, assistant extension specialist in agricultural and applied economics, to Thailand for consulting on tourism management.

Anatoly Liberman, professor of German, to West Germany for research in West Germanic accentology.

Donald E. Maypole, director of the department of social work at the University of Minnesota, Duluth, to Qatar for consulting on drug-abuse.

Peter H. McMurry, associate professor of mechanical engineering, to Finland for research in atmospheric

physics and chemistry.

Robert O. Megard, professor of ecology and behavioral biology, to Israel for research in sonar studies of zooplankton in Lake Kinneret.

Burton Paulu, professor emeritus in University Media Resources, to Yugoslavia for lectures on U.S. radio and television systems.

William A. Schmid, professor of ecology and behavioral biology, to the U.S.S.R. for lectures on animal physiology and natural history.

Joseph Shapiro, professor in the Limnological Research Center, to Portugal for research on biomanipulation of eutrophic reservoirs.

Uwe Heinrich Stuecher, associate professor in the department of psychology and mental health at the University of Minnesota, Duluth, to Ecuador for lectures on special education and technical assistance to special education institutions.

M. Susan Ubbelohde, associate professor of architecture and landscape architecture, to India for research on climate and energy in the works of three architects.

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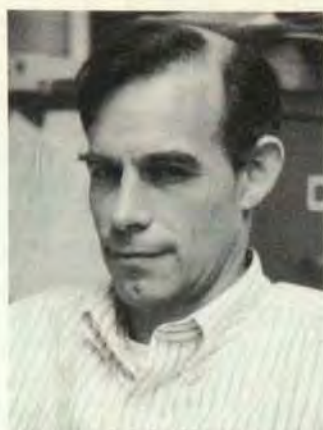
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Paul Gassman



Christopher Sims

► MORE ACADEMY AWARDS

TWIN CITIES CAMPUS • Paul Gassman, Regents' Professor of Chemistry, and Christopher Sims, professor of economics, were appointed to the National Academy of Science, widely recognized as the most prestigious scientific accomplishment next to receiving the Nobel Prize. They join twelve other University faculty members also in the academy, which was established in 1863 to recognize the nation's brightest scientists, as well as advise the federal government on scientific matters.

Gassman, who came to the University in 1974, specializes in organic chemistry and is president-elect of the American Chemical Society. Sims, who joined the faculty in 1970, specializes in macroeconomics and econometrics, an application of statistical methods to economic problems.

► JUVENILE INJUSTICE

LAW • Although all U.S. citizens are entitled to legal representation in court, the majority of Minnesota juveniles who are arrested appear before judges without consulting an attorney, according to a recent study by University law professor Barry Feld.

Analyzing 17,195 juvenile cases from 1986, Feld found that overall, 54.7 percent of offenders failed to receive counsel. The figures varied substantially from county to county, with all juvenile offenders receiving legal representation in some counties, while in others less than 5 percent had attorneys. In 68 counties, only

19.3 percent had lawyers. Feld also found that juveniles who appeared with lawyers tended to receive more severe sentences than did those without lawyers.

Feld speculates that there could be two reasons for the sentencing disparity: either judges predetermine juvenile sentences before trial, and appoint lawyers primarily when they anticipate that sentences will be severe, or "judges are punishing kids" who have legal counsel, he says. Hearings against juveniles can only proceed after a juvenile has waived his right to an attorney, but Feld says most juveniles make that decision without a lawyer's advice and do not

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS DIGEST

*A compendium of news from
around the University—
research, promotions, program
developments, faculty honors*

BY CHRIS NISKANEN
AND
TERESA SCALZO

understand all of the ramifications of the waiver.

Feld also found that female juveniles, who typically commit less serious offenses than males, are held in pre-trial detention more frequently and sentenced more severely than are male offenders charged with the same types of minor offenses.

The survey results have ramifications for the juvenile court system in Minnesota and nationwide, Feld says. He is now arguing for laws establishing automatic and nonwaivable legal counsel for juveniles and is work-

ing with the Minnesota State Board of Public Defense and the Minnesota Supreme Court's Gender Fairness Task Force as a part of a comprehensive study of Minnesota's juvenile court system.

► TOXINS BEWARE!

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES • University scientists have discovered bacteria capable of breaking down the most common ground water contaminant in the United States, trichloroethylene (TCE).

Considered the top

cleanup priority by the Environmental Protection Agency, TCE is a solvent used for dry cleaning and degreasing computer chips and other equipment. In 1985 American industry used 178 million pounds of the chemical, which, while not necessarily toxic itself, is converted by bacteria living in oxygen-free ground water into a carcinogenic compound called vinyl chloride.

Larry Wackett, an assistant professor at the University's Gray Freshwater Biological Institute, predicted that if bacteria converted TCE into a deadly pollutant in an oxygen-free environment, other bacteria could render it harmless in the presence of oxygen. Wackett and his colleagues soon discovered strains of bacteria that did just that, by combining water, oxygen, and other chemicals in a process known as "biodegradation."

Biodegradation costs less than chemical and physical cleanup methods, but it is not without problems. The bacteria require specific living conditions and the proper amount of the undesirable chemical to function. Although it doesn't produce potentially harmful ash, biodegradation takes up to four months to do what incineration does in a day.

With financial support from a research grant from Biotrol, a Chaska, Minnesota, company engaged in water and soil cleanup, Wackett and his colleague at the Gray Freshwater Institute, Richard Hanson, are now studying whether previously undetected toxic compounds are produced by the biodegradation of TCE and vinyl chloride.



Cats are helping Professor Ken Johnson investigate the link between islet amyloid polypeptide (IAPP) and adult onset (type 2) diabetes mellitus. IAPP is often found in the pancreatic islets of adult diabetic cats and adults.

► UNDERSTANDING DIABETES

VETERINARY MEDICINE
• Cats have been worshiped by ancient Egyptians, worked as pest controllers on rat-infested ships to the New World, and been loved as pets in modern times. Most recently, they've served as models for research of adult-onset (Type 2) diabetes.

For the past twenty years Ken Johnson, a professor in the department of veterinary pathobiology, and his associates have studied amyloid—a protein often found in the pancreatic islets of adult diabetic cats and humans—and its relationship to diabetes. Recently, Johnson obtained evidence that the increased production and release of a hormone called islet amyloid polypeptide (IAPP) may be linked to the cause and

development of age-associated (Type 2) diabetes. If it can be shown that increased IAPP production plays a key role in developing the impaired clearance of glucose from the blood (a characteristic of diabetes mellitus), future studies will be designed to determine ways to control IAPP production—and thus prevent the development of this important form of diabetes in both animals and humans.

IAPP was discovered by Johnson and a Swedish scientific collaborator in 1987. In recent experiments, Johnson's research team has demonstrated that IAPP is produced by the same pancreatic cells that produce insulin, and that as cats progress into diabetes increased amounts of IAPP are produced.

Johnson has developed his research in amyloid and diabetes in close collaboration with Per Westermark, a pathologist at the University of Linköping in Sweden. When they began working together in the late 1970s, there was only one other research team in the world studying the relationship between amyloid and diabetes. Today more than a dozen laboratories worldwide are conducting research related to IAPP's role in the development of diabetes, Johnson estimates.

Johnson and his coprincipal investigator, assistant professor Timothy O'Brien, have recently received a \$400,000 grant from the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases to continue their research.

► A SONG FOR A PIG

LIBERAL ARTS • The old saying "I bought it for a song and a dance" has greater meaning in Papua New Guinea, says anthropology assistant professor David Lipset, who recently



returned from the Pacific Ocean country that lies just north of Australia. The Murik Lakes people, who live along the lagoons of the Sepik River, are renowned for trading dances, songs, designs of houses, or even names of canoes for tangible items like pigs or tobacco.

By trading a dance, for instance, "they give the rights of the dance away, whereby the recipient can recreate the dance," says Lipset. "You buy the copyright to duplicate an object,

such as a song or dance, and the value of the duplication is the same as the original."

As a recipient of a 1988 McKnight-Land Grant Professorship, Lipset visited Papua New Guinea with his wife, Kathleen Barlow, also an anthropologist, to see if the trading of "cultural property" had changed since they last visited in 1981. They wanted to know if the arrival of Western goods such as radios and outboard motors had altered the Murik trading practices, which were first recorded in 1938 by noted anthropologist Margaret Mead.

Yet Lipset and Barlow found that the trade of cultural property has actually increased in the last ten years. Relations among trading villages has improved and the adoption of uniform languages, Pidgin English and standard English, has made it possible for people

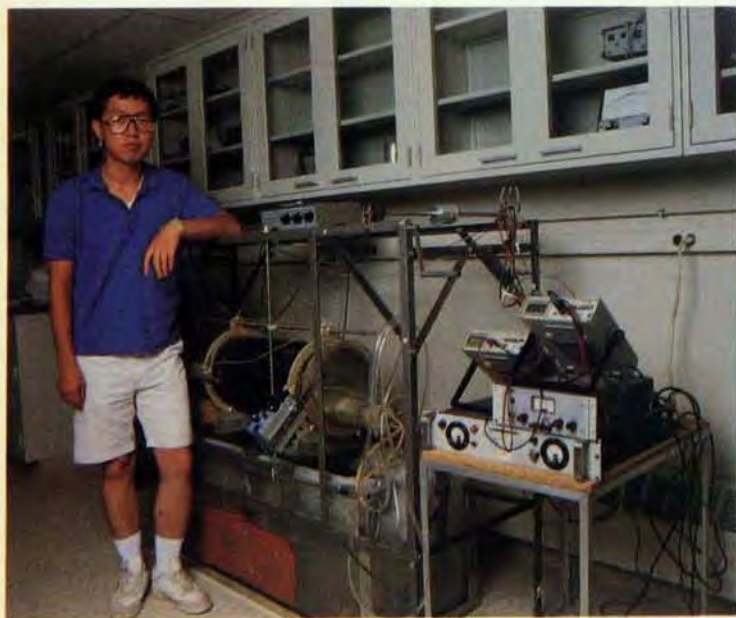


To the Murik Lakes people of Papua New Guinea, a pig may be worth the words to a song, says Assistant Professor David Lipset.

to better understand one another, a significant change in a country of some 700 languages.

Lipset says the most common time for trading dances or songs is during mourning festivals, where up to several hundred people celebrate the end of mourning for a dead relative.

By accepting an invitation to the ceremony, guests are indebted to pay back the hosts with an equivalent gift, which may be a dance or other form of cultural property. "To not return a gift is to say that you, the recipient, are weaker, poorer, and less prestigious than the donor," Lipset says.



The calorimeter, pictured here with graduate student Sungkyu Lee, is working, but the University's cold fusion experiment isn't.

► NO FUSION HERE

TECHNOLOGY • University researchers joined in the worldwide search to verify the existence of cold fusion after two University of Utah scientists stunned the world when they reported creating "fusion in a bottle." University materials scientist Richard Oriani and physicist John Broadhurst attempted to duplicate the Utah experiment, but didn't detect the emission of neutrons or X-rays, the telltale signs of nuclear fusion.

"Frankly, we are quite pessimistic," Oriani says.

The University researchers spent more than six weeks carefully constructing and monitoring the fusion

experiment, which consists of running an electrical charge through platinum and palladium electrodes placed in a tube of deuterium oxide, or "heavy water." Oriani says he and his colleague plan to continue their experiments.

Oriani was critical of the Utah scientists, Stanley Pons and Martin Fleischmann, for rushing to the media with their alleged discovery. "I certainly understand why they did so, but I don't condone it," he says. The public should understand that scientists can err, notes Oriani, while being aware of science's "self-correcting mechanism," which is now at work to resolve the cold fusion confusion.

► A FRIENDLY SPLIT

TECHNOLOGY • The School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture recently broke off from the Institute of Technology (IT) to become an independent professional school. The creation of the College of Architecture and Landscape Architecture was among the recommendations of a faculty task force report that specified how to improve research and undergraduate education as outlined in Commitment to Focus.

IT officials cited differences between the curriculum in architecture and other IT departments as the reason for the change. "Architecture is very multidisciplinary," says Harrison Fraker, dean of the new college and former head of the architecture school. "We have roots firmly in both the sciences and the arts and humanities, and most units in IT are primarily science-oriented."

The new college is made up of the architecture and landscape architecture departments—the latter was previously a program shared by architecture and the horticulture department on the St. Paul campus—and a center of urban design, created by a grant from the Dayton Hudson Foundation. The links between horticulture and landscape architecture are strong, Fraker acknowledges, because they both involve a knowledge of plant sciences. But he says establishing landscape architecture as a unified department should create a more focused learning experience for students.

The new college will also give much-deserved recognition to the departments, both of which have been ranked among the top ten in the country. Architect Steven Holl will design an addition to the architecture building.



Harrison Fraker is the proud dean of the University's newest unit, the College of Architecture and Landscape Architecture.

► BOWLING THEM OVER

TWIN CITIES CAMPUS • The University's four-member College Bowl team defeated Georgia Tech 285-230 in April to win the national College Bowl competition for the third time since 1984.

No other team has repeated as champions since the quiz-style competition began.

The team was made up of Matt Marta, a senior economics and English major; Peter Nickitas, a second-year law student; Bruce Simons, a graduate student in theater; and Brian Weikle, a sophomore in the Institute of Technology. Marta was named to the 1989 all-star

team.

► ATTRACTING SCHOLARS

ALL UNIVERSITY • In 1988-89, the University enrolled 56 new freshmen National Merit Scholars, ranking it 24th in the nation and 10th among all public institutions. It was a slip in ranking for the University, which placed 19th in the nation in 1987-88 and 8th among public institutions.

This year's ranking was good news, however, to University officials who feared that last year's negative publicity would cause these highly sought-after scholars to seek their degrees elsewhere. The University

still ranked among the top 6 percent of all colleges and universities in the nation selected by 1988 National Merit Scholars.

The lower ranking concerns University officials. "Certainly the unrest was a contributing factor," says Barbara Pillinger, director of academic honors programs. "But secondly, our scholarships are simply not as competitive in the admission market."

Under guidelines established by the National Merit Scholarship Corporation, which administers the scholarship program, universities and colleges can offer four-year scholarships between \$750 and \$2,000 per

year to the Merit Scholar students, depending upon their documented need. But Pillinger says prestigious colleges will make their schools more attractive by offering additional non-Merit Scholar funds, study abroad stipends, and out-of-state tuition waivers. She says it is difficult for the University to compete for scholars without providing more institutional funds.

Still, she says, National Merit Scholars will come to the University if they think it will offer the best academic program.

"We need to continue enhancing our academic programs so they attract high caliber students."

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Places of the Heart

ABC's Hattie Kauffman stresses the human in human interest stories

BY MIKKI MORRISSETTE NEFF

MEET SOPHIE, 87, a lonely woman from Holland who survived her husband, her son, and her daughter. Now she wants to die. But even though up to 10,000 people in her country die each year by euthanasia, an open practice, she isn't allowed to die because she's not ill. "You have a torture that is every night," she says. "You want to be off. It's no life anymore."

Meet the residents of Kalaupapa, a leper colony on the Hawaiian island of Molokai. When the last of them die—and the pretty town is dominated by gravestones of the 8,000 forced exiles who died before them—the area will become a historical park. Many of those who have remained on the island since 1969, when they were allowed to leave because drugs had eliminated their contagiousness, stay because they're ashamed. "Because we look different," says one woman, taking her glasses off to reveal a face swollen and scarred. "It's an ugly look."

These are a few of the people Hattie Kauffman has introduced to the approximately 5 million "Good Morning America" (GMA) viewers since she joined the ABC TV show in May 1988. The story in Holland, part of an on-location package designed to boost ratings—as was the Hawaiian segment—was cited by *USA Today* as one of two substantive stories during a week in which GMA otherwise "tiptoe[d] through the tulips." Her work in Hawaii also stood out among coverage of surfing action and other island fare. Kauffman, who earned a B.S. degree from the College of Liberal Arts in 1977, is not only capable of finding stories that matter, she has seemingly perfected the art of helping people get to know one



Although most of the time Hattie Kauffman works on location, she often joins "Good Morning America" cohost Charlie Gibson on the set when cohost Joan Lunden is absent.

another through television.

"So many times you sit there watching the news and you see a tragedy—a flood, a fire, a war—and the fatalities are listed as numbers," she says. "I think the challenge is to find out how the *people* are feeling. What impact does it have on their life? What does it mean?"

TV news producers have long used the human interest story as an attention-grabber, but few have had reporters as sensitive to the genre as Kauffman.

"Her treatment of a story is very rare," says Bob McKinnon, former field producer and current director of "Good Morning America." "For example, there are a lot of stories done about the bag lady on the street. Other correspondents generally treat it as 'There are x number of people like this on the street. It's a real crisis.' Hattie will ask the

woman, 'How did you get on the street? What was your life like before? How are you seeking help? Do you have any children?' It makes you sit and watch.

"It's so easy for reporters to get jaded after a while," he adds. "But Hattie's done so many of these kinds of stories, and she's still always there and listening."

Kauffman didn't intend to be "there" at all. Born into a poor family on the Nez Perce Indian reservation in Idaho, later growing up in Seattle, she followed her sisters to the University of Minnesota at age seventeen because it was the only university in the country that offered a degree in American Indian studies. While at the University in the early 1970s, Kauffman's eyes were opened to the seemingly limitless career possibilities that lay ahead of her. A biology class prompted her to consider

life as a scientist, but then there was art, political science, even law to think about. After switching majors several times, she settled into the College of Education for her final year. So intent was she, finally, on pursuing a teaching career that she passed up a scholarship invitation from WCCO's Minorities in Broadcasting Program.

Kauffman's Indian news documentaries on KUOM radio—during the Indian pride movement, just prior to the takeover at Wounded Knee—had

caught the attention of WCCO. "But I wanted to make news, not report it," Kauffman recalls. "Journalism seemed like a sideline career."

As it turned out, she came to view teaching as more likely to put her on the sideline, unemployed in a time of declining enrollments. So after teaching at a number of Minneapolis schools, she decided to accept a WCCO scholarship and return to college.

Kauffman attended Graduate School at the University then left to begin her

television career in the Washington State market. She moved up quickly, becoming a reporter at NBC's KING-TV in Seattle in 1981 and a coanchor of its top-rated weekend news in 1983. Before GMA recruited her last year, Kauffman had won four Seattle Emmy awards for her coverage of people who, when given the chance, had poignant stories to tell.

Kauffman's approach not only earned awards, but became her trademark among peers in Seattle. "They would tease me," she says, "and say 'Hattie can get a tear out of anyone!'"

Kauffman worries about being typecast—though her director calls her a "great utility person," who can handle hard news as well as human interest stories. In February she delivered a live report for "World News Tonight" about the United Airlines cargo door accident.

She wants no part of the recent brand of TV that mishandles the art of empathy. Indeed, such programs as "A Current Affair" and "The Reporters"—that satiate America's apparent hunger for gawking at victims—disgust Kauffman. "Reporters are asking the questions that are the most inflammatory, the most exploitive, so we see tears in the eyes and we see rage," says Kauffman. "It's like the old-time freak shows, when we look and point at the oddities."

"I endeavor to see the similarities in human suffering. The goal isn't to say, 'Oh look at them,' but instead to almost say, 'Oh look at me,' to inspire within them a connection."

It would be easy enough for Kauffman to fake compassion on camera. Facial expressions and body language can be learned, but meaningful questions, the kind that remind viewers that this person is more than a statistic, don't usually come from reporters who don't care. And caring, her director says, is the key to Kauffman's reputation.

"We did a story about a rehab place in Minneapolis," says McKinnon. "These people were heavy into drugs and alcohol, really down and out. Most reporters would go in, do the story and leave. But she spent time on her own with these people. For Hattie, there's real caring there."

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The Way We Were

In some ways, the more things change, the more they stay the same

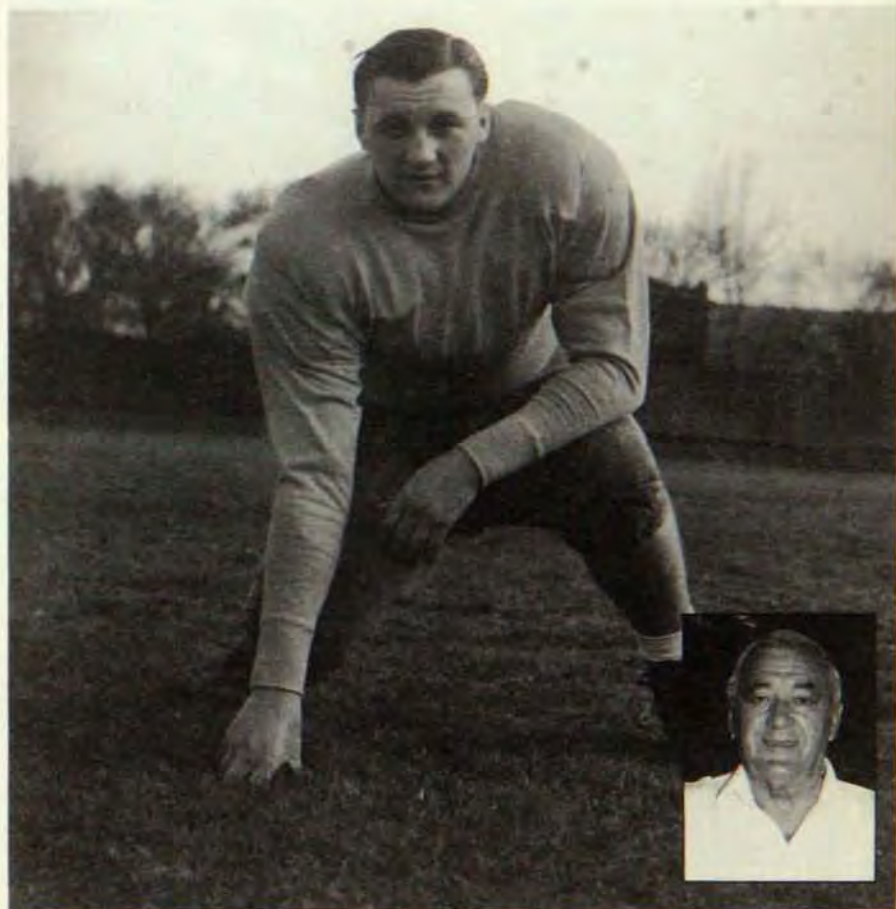
BY BRIAN OSBERG

THE SEEMINGLY ENDLESS problems of the men's athletic program makes sports fans long for the glory years of Gopher football. It's clear that men's athletics is submerged in a difficult period and facing an uncertain future. The emphasis on winning and consequences of losing are perhaps too great today. The dichotomy of athletics and academics is increasingly evident, exacerbated by limited public resources.

But a visit to the past may surprise those nostalgic for the good old days. Pressure to win, administrative difficulties, and close scrutiny is not new to Minnesota football.

In 1894, just a decade after intercollegiate football started at the University, the league was disbanded because of financial problems. There was also concern over the increasing number of injuries, caused by playing a more violent brand of football. The league was reconstituted as the Western Conference in 1895 by the presidents of the universities of Chicago, Illinois, Michigan, Northwestern, Purdue, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and the Intercollegiate Conference of Faculty Representatives was formed, suggesting it was time for more controls. The new league adopted rules calling for a committee to supervise athletics at each school, requiring athletes to be bona-fide students in good scholastic standing, forbidding any acceptance of pay, forbidding coaches, trainers, or professional athletes from playing, and calling for rule changes to reduce injuries.

Following the reorganization, Minnesota hired former Yale great Pudge Heffelfinger to coach the team. When his 7-3 record included losses to Michigan, Purdue, and Grinnell, he did not



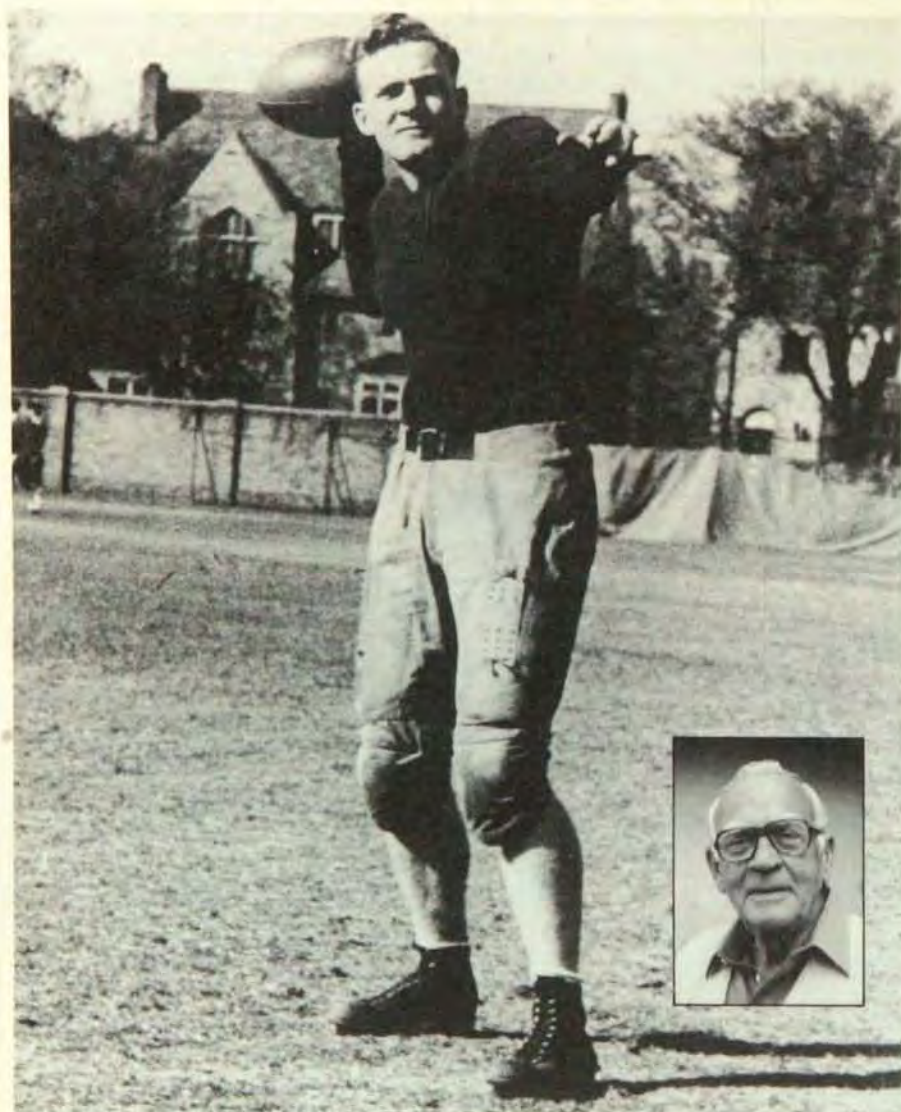
Players practiced more—and played both offense and defense—during the days of Coach Bernie Bierman, says Dick Wildung, '43, two-time all-American Gopher tackle.

return for the 1896 season but was replaced by Harry L. Williams, who became the first full-time coach at Minnesota. He was fired by the University Board of Regents after a fair 4-4 season in 1921. The life of a coach apparently wasn't any easier back then, either.

In the early 1900s public support to abolish college football altogether grew as an increasing number of injuries and deaths nationwide were attributed, in part, to the pressure to win. This pub-

lic outcry went all the way to President Theodore Roosevelt, who called for action from athletic leaders.

Controversy followed the University of Minnesota into the 1930s with public opposition to the hiring of Fritz Crisler—a Chicago assistant coach with no head-coaching experience—as Minnesota head coach. In an effort to quell the uproar over Crisler's lack of experience, University authorities fired Fred Leuhring, the athletic director. Crisler was later named athletic direc-



During the depression, the University's location was an advantage because of plentiful jobs for athletes, recalls Francis (Pug) Lund, all-American Gopher halfback in 1934.

tor as well. However, he left in 1931, after only two seasons, because of differences with the administration.

What followed were the Bernie Bierman years, the most successful in Gopher history. From 1932 to 1941, the Gophers had a record of 63 wins, 12 defeats, and 5 ties. A strict disciplinarian, Bierman instituted an extended spring practice session and worked his players hard.

"There was an emphasis on winning back then as well," says two-time all-American tackle Dick Wildung, who played for Bierman in the early forties. "We played more football, with six weeks of practice during the spring and an intrasquad game every week, plus we played both ways [offense and defense]. I averaged 58 minutes per game," says Wildung, who went on to

play eight years for the Green Bay Packers after graduating in 1943.

Before the days of scholarships and financial assistance, the University found jobs for football players. "I worked at the bank during the school year, for \$50 a month," says Francis (Pug) Lund, all-American halfback for the Gophers in 1934. "With the University of Minnesota being in a metropolitan area, there were more jobs available, which was an advantage for the University," says Lund, who walked on at the University and was discovered, kicking a football on a campus field, by an assistant coach. The jobs were especially attractive to young men during this period of economic depression, according to Lund, but it made for a difficult schedule, with work, followed by practice, followed by

studying.

"There may be more pressure these days because of media attention and national exposure to the game," says Lund. "We were hungry during the depression days, and not spoiled, and out of that Bernie molded championship teams."

"It's a more difficult society today," says Wildung. "We weren't even aware of drugs in those days. They [the NCAA] may have to pay players something."

"It's hard to read about that [NCAA] investigation," says Lund. "Who's watching the store and supervising here? The things you hear about just make you cringe. It's your school, and this is happening to it. I hope that enough has happened, and we shape up and supervise the program like it should be."

1989 FOOTBALL PREVIEW

The 1988 season was a major disappointment for the Gopher football team, which hopes to return to winning ways in 1989. Besides ending 1988 with a 2-7-2 record, the NCAA inquiry, with potential sanctions, continues to hang over the program as the new season begins. It's not clear to what extent the investigation has affected Gopher recruiting or the morale of the team, but it can't help.

As the team attempts to start over, the Gopher offense will feature senior running back and potential all-American Darrell Thompson. The remaining question is how good his supporting cast will be. The quarterback position should be better, with redshirted sophomore Scott Schaffner expected to be the starter. An A student in the Carlson School of Management, Schaffner had a difficult freshman year and will be challenged by freshman Marquel Fleetwood.

To keep the opposing defense off guard, Schaffner will be throwing to senior split end Chris Gaiters, who will also excite the crowd by returning kickoffs and punts. The leading candidate to replace Jason Bruce at the other receiver position is sophomore Paul Hopewell.

The biggest question mark is the offensive line, which lost Brian Williams, who was a first-round draft pick

by the New York Giants following his graduation. Returning linemen include starters J. J. Lennon, Dan Liimatta, Chris Thome, and Mark Drabczak. The maturity of this group, which also includes newcomer sophomore center Pat Evans, will be the key to offensive success.

The 1988 defense lost its leader when all-Big Ten linebacker Jon Leverenz injured his knee in the season opener. In 1989 linebacking will be a Gopher strength, with the return of a healthy Leverenz, leading tackler Mac Stephens, and senior Ron Goetz. The Gophers will have to bolster their defensive line if they are to put pressure on the quarterback. With expected starters Skeeter Akre and Anthony Bryant each weighing less than 240 pounds, the front line is decidedly light; the "beef" will come from 280-pound sophomore tackle Gary Isakson.

The secondary will perhaps be only as good as the defensive line, although, led by Sean Lumpkin, who had a great freshman season, it should have excellent speed. The Gophers will also have to improve the special teams' performance if they are to compete in the Big Ten.

This will be a watershed year for the coaching staff and perhaps for the future of the football program. The talent is here for a winning season, however, it was here last year as well. Only time, and perhaps the NCAA, will tell what kind of season the Gophers will have.

NCAA INVESTIGATION

Initially the investigation of the men's athletic program was not expected to affect anything more than the fate of Luther Darville, the former acting director of the Office of Minority and Special Student Affairs, who allegedly acted on his own in embezzling funds from the University. With the release of the internal investigation conducted by Chicago lawyer Mike Slive, there is now greater concern of serious sanctions against the football and basketball teams. The University is scheduled to appear this fall before the NCAA infractions committee, which will determine its fate.

The focus of Slive's report is the football program and alleged disbursement of funds to players. However, the

investigation also reveals alleged payments to basketball players as well. The basketball program is currently under probation as a result of the previous investigation conducted by the NCAA. There is also some question as to whether the program violated one of the sanctions handed down by the NCAA in 1988, which limited the number of assistant coaches engaging in recruiting to two, instead of the usual three. Any further sanctions, such as prohibition from postseason tourna-

ment play, would be devastating to the resurging program.

New people at almost ever key athletic administration position may be a saving grace for the program (though some of the alleged rule violations took place during the tenure of Haskins and head football coach John Gutekunst). However, the major factor in the NCAA's decision will probably be the extent to which University officials approved or knew of Luther Darville's activities. ◀

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CHARLES CASEY, a West Concord veterinarian, was elected chair of the Board of Regents in June in a 7 to 5 vote over **Mary Schertler** of St. Paul, who had been vice chair. **Elton Kuderer** of Fairmont was elected vice chair over **Stanley Sahlstrom** of Crookston in a 7 to 5 vote.

The regents voted in July to approve a \$630 million budget plan for 1989-90 but expressed unhappiness with the budget and the 8 percent average tuition increase for undergraduates. Regent Kuderer asked "that the signal go out loud and clear that we're not happy with it, we don't like it."

Tuition will increase 8.2 percent for freshmen and sophomores on all campuses, 7.4 percent for juniors and seniors in the College of Liberal Arts. Other rate changes range from increases of 18.2 percent in departmental master's degree programs and 14.6 percent in the Law School to a 1.4 percent decrease in the College of Natural Resources, the only area where tuition was lowered.

Three finalists were named in June for senior vice president for academic affairs and provost of the Twin Cities campus. They are **Lois DeFleur**, provost and sociology professor at the University of Missouri, Columbia; **Leonard Kuhi**, provost and dean of the University of California, Berkeley's College of Letters and Sciences; and **Risa Palm**, associate vice chancellor for research and dean of the graduate school at the University of Colorado.

University President Nils Hasselmo sent a letter in June to the University's 650 Chinese students. "I join in your sorrow for fellow students who have been threatened, beaten, and have lost their lives for advocating a vision of democracy," he said. Support and concern for the Chinese scholars at the University was also expressed in a resolution passed by the regents. Summer activities planned in China were suspended on the advice from the State Department.

Kathy O'Brien, majority leader of the Minneapolis City Council, became assistant to President Hasselmo July 5. O'Brien, who had been second ward council member since 1982, was selected from more than 400 applicants.

Governor Rudy Perpich signed the higher education bill in the regents' room on the Twin Cities campus May 30 and declared the day Nils Hasselmo Day in Minnesota. Perpich praised Hasselmo for "tremendous leadership" and said that the University's credibility has never been higher.

Luther Darville represented the University's athletic interests, and the University is responsible for the cash gifts he made to athletes in violation of National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) rules. So says a report prepared for the University by Chicago attorney Mike Slive and made public June 30. The report says Darville's superiors didn't know of the gifts and other NCAA rule violations, but they should have.

University officials hope to appear in late September before the NCAA infractions committee, which will decide on penalties. Possible measures range from probation to the "death penalty" (disbanding a program for at least one season).

A complex of three new residence halls on the Duluth campus was named **Goldfine Hall** at a dedication ceremony June 2. The buildings are named in honor of Duluth business leader and former regent Erwin Goldfine.

Two of 29 **MacArthur Fellows** announced July 18 are University alumni: Jennifer Alice Moody, a prehistoric archaeologist and an exponent of interdisciplinary research in historical ecology, geography, and geology, who earned B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees from the University; and Daniel Janzen, professor of biology at the University of Pennsylvania and an initiator of Guanacaste National Park in Costa Rica, who earned a B.S. degree from the University in 1961.

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

'48 **Burt Dahlman** of Anoka, Minnesota, has accepted a two-year Peace Corps assignment in Jamaica. Dahlman, owner of Dahlman Sign Company, will work with art education majors at the university in Kingston.

'70 **Denis A. Lape** of Salem, Virginia, has received the first Dean's Council Award for Outstanding Teaching at Roanoke College, where he is a professor of English.

GRADUATE SCHOOL

'42 **Willis E. Dugan** of Sauk Rapids, Minnesota, has received the Arthur H. Hitchcock Award from the American Association for Counseling and Development (AACD). Dugan, executive director emeritus of the AACD, was honored for distinguished professional service.

'45 **Paul E. Meehl** of Minneapolis has received the American Psychological Foundation's Gold Medal Award for Life Achievement in Applications of Psychology. Meehl is a Regent's Professor at the University.

'46 **Edward W. Weidner** of New Franken, Wisconsin, has been named chancellor emeritus of the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay. Weidner has served as director of the Cofrin Memorial Arboretum since resigning as chief administrator of the university in 1986.

'50 **Gerald B. Bubis** of Los Angeles, California, delivered the commencement address at the Los Angeles campus of the Hebrew Union College. Bubis, director of the college's School of Jewish Communal Service, received an honorary doctor of humane letters degree at the commencement exercises.

'50 **James H. Zumberge** of San Marino, California, has received the Jewish Federation Council's 1989 Harry Hollzer Memorial Award. Zumberge, president of the University of Southern California, was honored for outstanding service in fostering goodwill and understanding among people of different racial, cultural, religious, and ethnic backgrounds in the Los Angeles area.

'52 **Lester C. Krogh** of St. Paul has been inducted into the National Academy of Engineering. Krogh is a vice president of research and development at 3M Company in St. Paul.

'53 **Howard L. Hartman** of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, will retire from the University of Alabama effective August 31. Hartman is a professor and has held the Garry Neil Drummond Endowed Chair of Mining Engineering since its

establishment in 1979.

'53 **K. Carl Nomura** of Seattle has received the University of Minnesota's Outstanding Achievement Award, the highest award given to alumni. Nomura, founder of Honeywell's Solid State Electronics Division, was recognized for his exceptional professional accomplishments.

'54 **Arnold G. Fredrickson** of Minneapolis has received the 1988 Food, Pharmaceutical, and Bioengineering Division Award in Chemical Engineering from the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. Fredrickson, a professor of chemical engineering at the University of Minnesota, was honored for his research and educational accomplishments in chemical processes.

'54 **Otto Janke** of Tulsa, Oklahoma, has been named administrator of the City of Faith Hospital at Oral Roberts University in Tulsa. Janke had previously served as president and chief executive officer of Tulsa's Osteopathic Hospital Founders Association.

'58 **Lester Brown** of St. Paul has retired from Illinois State University (ISU). Brown had been professor of curriculum and instruction at ISU since 1974.

'58 **David J. Pofert** of Berea, Ohio, has received the Presidential Rank Award for Meritorious Executive Service. Pofert is director of technical services for the Lewis Research Center in Cleveland, Ohio, part of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

'58 **Jerome D. Schein** of Coconut Creek, Florida, has been named the first holder of the David Peikoff Chair of Deafness Studies. Schein is professor emeritus of sensory rehabilitation at New York University and cochair of the sensory disabilities studies section of the U.S. Veterans Administration Division of Rehabilitation Research and Development.

'59 **Richard J. Goldstein** of Golden Valley, Minnesota, has been named vice president and chair of the Council on Engineering of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Goldstein is professor and head of the University's department of mechanical engineering.

'60 **William S. Caldwell** of El Toro, California, is founder and director of the Centre for Geopolitical Studies, which emphasizes how the political and economic aspects of geography affect world affairs. From 1986 to 1987 Caldwell taught political science and writing aboard the *Vincennes*, the guided-missile cruiser that shot down an Iranian airliner in July 1986. Caldwell continues to teach at the Long Beach Naval Station.

'61 **Bailey Donnally** of Lake Forest, Illinois, will step down from his positions as provost and dean of the faculty at Lake Forest College after the 1988-89 year to return to the physics department faculty. Donnally, who joined the Lake Forest faculty in 1961 as a member of the physics department, was named dean in 1977 and provost in 1981.

'62 **Richard E. Faw** of Manhattan, Kansas, has received an Outstanding Undergraduate Teaching Award from Kansas State University, where he is a professor in nuclear engineering.

'63 **Theodore L. Hullar** of Riverside, California, has been named to a three-year term as chair of the National Research Council's Board on Agriculture. Hullar is chancellor of the University of California, Davis.

'64 **Dave Hamry** of Puyallup, Washington, has received the Joe Hopkins Memorial Award from the Washington State Hospital Association. Hamry, who is president of Good Samaritan Hospital in Puyallup, was recognized for his work to create a positive climate for hospitals in Washington.

'64 **Richard S. Paul** of Fairfield, Connecticut, has been elected a vice president and named general counsel of Xerox Corporation. Paul joined Xerox as a senior attorney in 1976.

'64 **Ruth Reck** of West Bloomfield, Michigan, has received the University of Minnesota's Outstanding Achievement Award, the highest award given to alumni. Reck, who is a senior research scientist at General Motors and an authority on computer modeling of the atmosphere, was recognized for her exceptional professional accomplishments.

'68 **Herbert F. Clark** of Weston, Massachusetts, has been appointed senior vice president, finance, and chief financial officer by Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Massachusetts. Clark previously served as senior vice president with the New England Company.

'68 **Robert M. Desmond** of Rochester, Michigan, has been named a fellow of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Desmond is dean of the School of Engineering and Computer Science at Oakland University in Rochester.

'69 **Ronald J. Adrian** of Champaign, Illinois, has been elected to the board of directors of the Laser Institute of America, which is devoted to the advancement of laser technology and applications. Adrian is a professor of theoretical and applied mechanics and mechanical engineering at the University of Illinois.

'70 Victoria Poulakis of Annandale, Virginia, has received a Faculty of the Year Award from the Northern Virginia Community College Alumni Federation. Poulakis, a professor of English, has been teaching at the college's Loudoun campus since 1974.

'71 Alden J. Moe of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, has written the fourth edition of *Analytical Reading Inventory*, a book designed to help teachers assess the reading performance of elementary students. Moe is dean of the College of Education at Lehigh University.

'72 William K. Elwood of Minneapolis has been named vice president of management information systems for Tonka Corporation. Elwood previously served as vice president of National Convenience Stores.

'72 Owen P. Halleen of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, has been awarded an honorary doctor of law degree from Sioux Falls College. Halleen served as president of Sioux Falls College from 1974 to 1988.

'72 James A. Tichich of St. Paul has been named manager of auditing for environmental health and safety for Ashland Chemical Company in Columbus, Ohio.

'73 Glenn R. Hoenes of Richland, Washington, has been appointed manager of the Laboratory Safety Department at Battelle's Pacific Northwest Laboratories. Hoenes was previously manager of the health physics department for Battelle.

'73 Vernon A. Keel of Grand Forks, North Dakota, has been named director of the Elliott School of Communication at Wichita State University. Keel previously served as professor and director of the School of Communication at the University of North Dakota in Grand Forks.

'73 David Pierson of Philadelphia has been elected a principal of the Philadelphia office of TPF&C, a Towers Perrin Company, where he is a compensation consultant.

'73 Kenneth Vos of Fridley, Minnesota, has received a Title II grant of \$35,254 from the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board to support a project providing in-service training for about 78 math teachers in the Hastings, South St. Paul, West St. Paul, Inver Grove Heights, and South Washington County school districts. Vos is a professor of education and chair of the education department at the College of St. Catherine in St. Paul.

'74 Marilyn Carnell of Haddonfield, New Jersey, has been named manager of consumer nutrition at Campbell Soup Company headquarters in Camden, New Jersey. Carnell previously served as manager of quality assurance and consumer affairs for Williams Foods of Lenexa, Kansas.

'75 Laurie K. Glass of Shorewood, Wisconsin,

has been elected to fellowship in the American Academy of Nursing. Glass, an associate professor and director of the Historical Gallery at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee School of Nursing, was recognized for her significant contributions to the nursing profession.

'75 Sadis Matalon of Mount Brook, Alabama, has received one of fifteen career investigator awards given by the American Lung Association for work relevant to lung disease prevention and control. Matalon, a professor of anesthesiology and physiology at the University of Alabama at Birmingham, will receive a total of \$175,000 during a five-year period.

'75 R. A. Patterson of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, has been elected a member of the Legislative Assembly for the Province of Manitoba. Patterson is a former University of Manitoba associate professor of business administration.

'76 Keith Anderson of Minneapolis has been named head of the Minnesota project management department at Donohue & Associates, an engineering, architectural, and scientific services firm.

'77 James B. Dworkin of West Lafayette, Indiana, has been named associate dean of Purdue University's Krannert School of Management. Dworkin, who is a professor of organizational behavior and human resource management, has served as associate dean of Purdue's Graduate School since 1987.

'77 Edmund J. Sybertz of Chester, New Jersey, has been appointed director of cardiovascular pharmacology for Schering Research in Madison, New Jersey. Sybertz was previously a senior principal scientist with the company.

'78 Paul F. Szurek of Dearborn Heights, Michigan, was awarded second place for his oral presentation during the Sixth Annual Graduate Student Research Symposium at the University of Texas Health Science Center in Houston.

'78 Larry Tveten of Minneapolis has been named vice president and general manager of Honeywell's Underseas Systems Division. Tveten was previously vice president of operations at Underseas Systems Division.

'79 Craig A. Nelson of Skokie, Illinois, has been elected a member of the Institute of Management Consultants and has been certified as a management consultant. Nelson is engagement manager with A. T. Kearney, Inc., in Chicago.

'79 Alice Warren of Forest Park, Missouri, has been chosen to participate in the Leaders Program, an international leadership training program for women administrators of two-year colleges. Warren is associate dean for humanities at St. Louis Community College in Forest Park.

'80 Bryan Higgins of Plattsburgh, New York, has won a Fulbright grant to study urban plan-

ning and politics in the growth and development of Managua, Nicaragua. Higgins is an associate professor of geography and planning at the Center for Earth and Environmental Science at State University of New York, Plattsburgh.

'81 David George of Lake Forest, Illinois, has been granted tenure and promoted to associate professor of Spanish by Lake Forest College. George, who has been called this country's leading expert on Brazilian theater, joined the Lake Forest faculty in 1985.

'81 Gregory Nook of Savage, Minnesota, has joined Ellerbe Becket as a vice president and project director in the corporate/commercial/institutional division of the Twin Cities architectural and engineering firm. Nook served previously as associate manager of design at Otus Corporation in Minneapolis.

'81 Chander Prakash of Schenectady, New York, has joined the General Electric Company Research and Development Center as a mechanical engineer. Prakash was previously a senior engineer at Cham of North America, Inc., in Huntsville, Alabama.

'82 Erling Dokken of Coon Rapids, Minnesota, has been appointed chair of the legislative policy committee of the Minnesota Society of Certified Public Accountants.

'83 Christy A. Hohman-Caine of Hackensack, Minnesota, has been appointed to a four-year term as state archaeologist by the Minnesota Historical Society executive council. In her capacity as forest archaeologist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service, Hohman-Caine developed and supervised the cultural resource program for the Chippewa National Forest.

'83 Christine M. Cumming of Brooklyn, New York, has been named to the board of directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Cumming serves as a senior international economist in the international capital markets area of the bank.

'84 Sue Bridwell Beckham of River Falls, Wisconsin, has written the book *Depression Past Office Murals and Southern Culture*, which was recently published by Louisiana State University Press.

'84 Jennifer Hecker of Brockport, New York, has joined the art faculty at State University of New York College at Brockport.

'84 Joanna Larson of Plymouth, Minnesota, has joined Donohue & Associates as a civil engineer.

'84 James O'Neill of Casper, Wyoming, has received the Burlington Northern Outstanding Teacher Award for 1989. O'Neill teaches history at Casper College.

'85 Fang Hua Lin of Chicago has received a Presidential Young Investigator Award from the National Science Foundation to further his

research in areas of mathematics. Lin is a professor of mathematics at the University of Chicago.

'86 Mary Ann Hoffman of Minneapolis has received the Minnesota Historical Society's first award for Excellence in Teaching History for the 1987-88 school year. Hoffman, who teaches at Anoka Senior High, was one of six recipients to be honored for history teaching that is consistently imaginative and effective and whose efforts have reached beyond the classroom.

DEATHS

Blanche Gridley, '19, Baltimore, Maryland, November 25, 1988. Gridley established the first school lunch program in Cheyenne, Wyoming, during World War II and taught high school home economics for nearly 30 years in Michigan and Minnesota. An accomplished cook, Gridley served for several years as a judge in the culinary division at the Minnesota State Fair.

Mildred M. Bergheim, '22, Urbana, Illinois, January 7, 1989. From 1942 to 1966, Bergheim was an associate professor and director of Medical Social Services at the University of Oregon Medical School. From 1967 to 1979, Bergheim served as a nursing home consultant. Bergheim received meritorious citation from the U.S. Public Health Service for teaching nurses in the Cadet Corps during World War II. For several years in the 1960s, Bergheim was secretary-treasurer of the Portland, Oregon, chapter of the Minnesota Alumni Association.

Theodore L. Hyde, '25, The Dalles, Oregon, November 4, 1988. Hyde was a well-known physician in The Dalles for nearly 45 years, but people knew him most as "the running doctor." At the age of 70, Hyde became a marathon runner, twice completing the Boston Marathon and numerous other races in Oregon, San Francisco, and Hawaii. In 1964, Hyde volunteered to be the Wahtonka High School baseball team's doctor and was presented the Oregon High School Athletic Directors' Distinguished Service Award in 1988 for that work. In 1985, Hyde won the Oregon State Mayor's Physical Fitness Leadership Award.

Robert Kingsley, '26, Los Angeles, California, December 25, 1988. Kingsley began teaching at the University of Southern California in 1928 and was appointed dean of its law school in 1952. He stepped down in 1963 when he was appointed to the state appellate bench where he would spend the next 25 years. In the 1950s and '60s, Kingsley was chair of the southern section of Californians Against Capital Punishment. Kingsley also served as editor in chief of the *Southern California Law Review*.

Clifford Olson, '30, River Falls, Wisconsin, November 22, 1988. Olson was a family physician in the Hammond and Baldwin area for more than 50 years, retiring in 1986. Olson was instrumental in establishing the Baldwin Community Memorial Hospital and the St. Croix

Public Health Service. He served for several years on the Wisconsin Board of Medical Examiners.

Franklin B. Stevens, '32, Sun City, Arizona, April 4, 1989. Stevens joined the Minnesota attorney general's staff in 1939 as an assistant attorney general directing the Gift and Inheritance Tax Division. In 1942 Stevens moved to Duluth, where he joined the legal staff of U.S. Steel. He was promoted to assistant general solicitor in 1948 and became general solicitor ten years later. Stevens held that post until 1964 when he joined the Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range Railroad as its general attorney. He retired in 1972.

Robert Eddy, '40, '48, Westfield, New Jersey, January 4, 1988. Eddy began his professional journalism career as a reporter for the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* in 1938 and, in the words of one friend, "thus began one helluva career." Eddy was a Nieman Fellow at Harvard University, an

Ogden Reid Fellow in Europe, a Fulbright lecturer of journalism in India, an associate professor at the University of Nebraska-Omaha, and a visiting associate professor at Syracuse University. Eddy was an editorial writer for the *Minneapolis Star*, a managing editor at the *St. Paul Dispatch*, and editor-publisher of the *Hartford Courant*. He served twice as a juror for the Pulitzer Prizes.

D. Wayne Jimmerson, '42, Orono, Minnesota, August 12, 1988.

Andrew L. Seim, '47, Ramona, California, December 27, 1988. Seim taught science for more than 45 years, beginning in several rural schools in Jackson, Minnesota. In 1947, Seim became an assistant professor of biology at Gustavus Adolphus College. In 1964, he joined the biology faculty at the University of San Diego, retiring in 1971.

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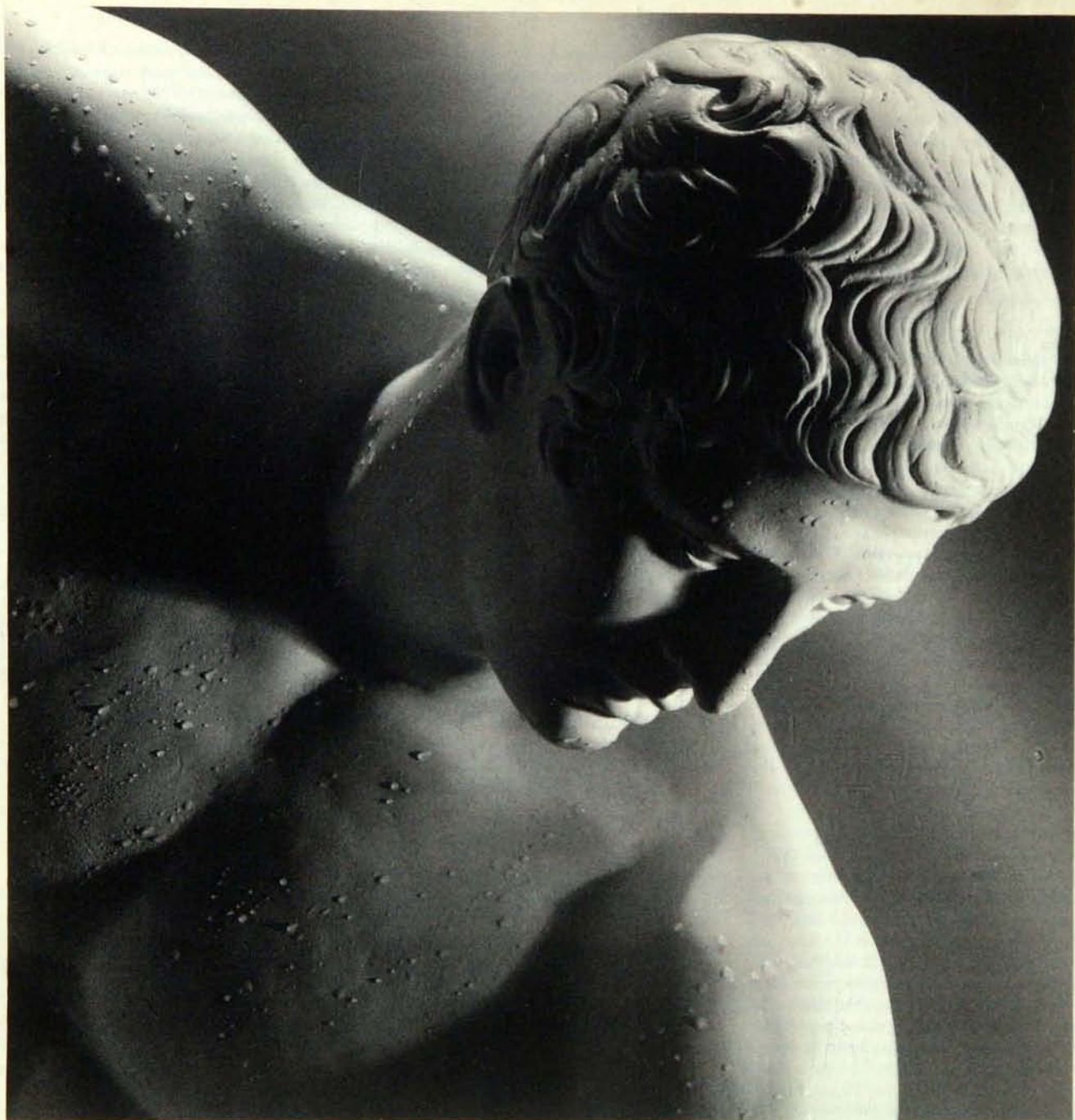
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Images Under Glass, 1074 Grand Avenue, St. Paul; or any Northwest Racquet, Swim & Health Club location.

Awakening the Sleeping Giant

BY CHRIS NISKANEN

AFTER A YEAR of turmoil, the University of Minnesota emerged from the 1989 legislative session with pride restored and a \$95 million increase in state funds (an 11.8 percent increase) for the 1989-91 biennium. It was the kind of political rebound University officials had hoped for after withdrawing last year's request in the wake of the Eastcliff controversy.

"I am pleased and gratified that the actions of the legislature have responded to our efforts, giving us the kind of signal we needed," said University President Nils Hasselmo. "The message has been stated clearly by the legislature, and it is reflected in the specific appropriations. It says 'stay on course.'"

Among the appropriations is a 7 percent increase for faculty pay and benefits and a 5 percent inflation increase in the University's total budget; an \$8.9 million increase over two years for instructional improvements; and additional money for instructional equipment, library acquisitions, and facility repairs and improvements.

The 1989 session was both a positive signal for University-legislative relations and a high-water mark for the Minnesota Alumni Association (MAA). The MAA played its most visible role ever in the University's lobbying efforts, a role that, according to University and MAA officials, will be expanded and improved for future sessions.

From November through May, the MAA enlisted the support of its members as a part of the University's largest ever lobbying effort, which also included faculty members, students, civil service employees, the Minnesota Extension Service, and industry and civic organizations. Alumni volunteers participated in 21 University-spon-



Senate Chambers, 1905

"Legislators listen to constituents.

I don't care what the issue is."

sored meetings throughout the state, where both volunteers and legislators learned about the University's funding needs. Four such meetings in the Twin Cities attracted 124 alumni and 18 legislators. Many alumni paid personal visits to their legislators or wrote letters urging them to support the University's request.

According to University lobbyist and former state senator Tom Nelson, the credit for the success of the 1989 session can be spread among several groups and individuals. "On an importance basis, I would say the president did the most for us," Nelson says. "Other than that, my sense is that faculty, alumni, and other outside groups were our most

important assets."

Though the next legislative session is a short one—six to eight weeks long, beginning in mid-February 1990—the MAA's legislative network will be called into action again. Capital improvements and bonding bills, the details of which haven't been worked out yet, will be the main items in the University's request.

Even though it isn't a budget year, alumni should participate in the lobbying process, Nelson says. "Legislators listen to constituents," he says. "I don't care what the issue is. If it is bonding or financing, they respond to people calling them. We intend to use the network and hopefully we can improve it."

Jane Whiteside, MAA associate director and network organizer, says the most important part of organizing a volunteer lobbying effort is helping make people comfortable about contacting their legislators. "Contacting a legislator is easy, but many people don't feel comfortable in the political realm," says Whiteside. Providing alumni with readable information about the University's request is very important, she says. "The University's legislative newsletter described the University's request and its movement through the legislature. It came out every two weeks and was sent to our volunteers. It helped a lot."

Betty Lampland, a 1939 University

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graduate, met with her state senator for a half hour to discuss the University's request, and wrote a letter to her state representative on the same subject. She says her experience lobbying for other issues at the Capitol has made her comfortable contacting legislators. She encourages those who are less experienced in the legislative realm. "I think they should realize that their representatives and senators—busy that they are—really want to hear from them," she says. "Our senator wrote us a very nice handwritten note thanking us for our concern for the University."

*"The message has been
stated clearly by the
legislature, and it is
reflected in the
specific appropriations."*

Volunteers wrote more than 120 letters to state legislators. After writing or calling, network volunteers sent cards to the MAA reporting on their success. Their response from legislators varied from "very sympathetic, supportive of U" to "wants us to remember that budget is tight."

Whiteside says the MAA will continue to improve the training of network volunteers and will encourage MAA chapters and societies to invite legislators to their events. "We want to try to plug them into the life of the University and show them what goes on here," she says. "It makes more sense to them if they can see in person what the University is like than read something on a piece of paper."

For Nelson, the alumni network is one of the University's best hopes for continuing to garner strong support from the legislature in what he calls "a very competitive environment."

"I see the legislative network as the sleeping giant of the University," says Nelson. "If we are going to be successful in the long run, it has to include building a coalition of groups to carry the message of the University. The alumni are just one of those groups."



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HE WAS ONCE ASKED to appear on the "Donahue" show, but declined because he had a speaking engagement at a University of Minnesota Alumni Association (MAA) chapter in Martin County, Minnesota. His research is internationally known and often controversial. He has been known to find subjects for his studies in the audience attending his lectures.

His name is Thomas Bouchard, and he's a University psychology professor and an expert on twins—more specifically, on twins who are reared apart. Chair of the psychology department, Bouchard is one of the most popular speakers at MAA chapter events. Since 1979, Bouchard has been reuniting twins and triplets who were separated at birth to determine whether genetics or environment plays a greater role in human development.

During his talks, Bouchard explains how people become twins and how they come to share certain characteristics with their siblings. "His presentations are controversial and entertaining," says Peg Peterson, MAA chapter program director. "He is also very down-to-earth and can explain his research in a simple way. The only person more popular at chapter events is the University president."

Peterson says she first heard about Bouchard when she read a magazine article describing his research. She invited him to speak at an alumni gathering. He accepted, and has since appeared before five different groups in the past two years. Since his research also involves reared-together twins, his speaking engagements sometimes help his research. "When he travels with us, he inevitably finds twins," Peterson says.

Bouchard's twins research team includes a variety of specialists, including dentists, pathologists, cardiologists, geneticists, and psychiatrists. Twins come to Minneapolis from all over the world to participate in a



Professor Thomas Bouchard, noted twin expert, has been entertaining alumni across the country. Our apologies for the double exposure—he's not a twin, he just thinks like one.

battery of tests to measure their health, psychological makeup, and to record their life histories. In some cases, Bouchard has uncovered remarkably striking similarities in behavior and mannerisms between twins who have been reared apart.

While uncanny, even freakish, similarities in twin personalities make for interesting stories, most of Bouchard's findings are related to physical similarities. Bouchard's researchers have found that identical twins often have similar immune systems, eye disorders, and heart problems. The researchers' more controversial findings are related to psychological and behavioral similarities. While the scientific community remains split on whether these characteristics are genetic or environmental, Bouchard's studies have added more credence to the genetic theorists.

Bouchard's last presentation was at the Washington, D.C., Alumni Chapter's annual meeting June 11. More than 80 people, many of them twins themselves, attended. "It's a fascinating presentation," says chapter president Dee Peterson, who has a twin brother. "It's

almost scary how genetics plays a much larger part than we think."

BUSY MAY FOR CLA/UC

More than 100 College of Liberal Arts and University College (CLA/UC) alumni toured the nationally heralded Minneapolis Sculpture Garden at the Walker Art Center May 20 as a part of the alumni society's Spectrum Lecture series. Ruth Humleker, '68, a public relations consultant with the Minneapolis Park Board, gave a history of the sculpture garden.

SILVER MEDAL FOR SERVICE

The Council for the Advancement and Support of Education (CASE) awarded the alumni association a silver medal for its role in passage of legislation that created the Regents Selection Advisory Council, a 24-member council appointed by the legislature to recruit and nominate candidates for the University's Board of Regents. CASE received 66 entries in the Alumni Service to the Institution Category and awarded four gold, four silver, and four bronze medals.

SEPTEMBER

13TH

Institute of Technology Alumni Society Science and Technology Day Kickoff Meeting, 5:30 p.m., Earle Brown Center, St. Paul campus.

Gopher Alumni Travel Preview, 5:30-9:30 p.m., Hubert H. Humphrey Center, Minneapolis campus. For more information, call 612-624-2323.

21ST

College of Home Economics Alumni Society Board Meeting, 6-8 p.m., McNeal Hall, St. Paul campus.

21ST-24TH

Biological Sciences Alumni Society Itasca Family Weekend, Itasca Biological Station, Lake Itasca.

23RD

Minnesota Alumni Association National Board of Directors Meeting and Football Social. For more information, call 612-624-2323.

24TH

Agriculture Alumni Society Panel Discussion on "Setting a Course for the 21st Century: the 1990 Farm Bill," 5:30 p.m. reception, 7 p.m. program, Northstar Ballroom, St. Paul campus. For more information, call Brian Nerney, 612-624-2323.

30TH

University of Minnesota, Crookston, Homecoming, 1:30 p.m. football game.

OCTOBER

3RD

University Libraries Public Access Catalog (LUMINA) Demonstrations. For more information, call Theresa Wolner, 612-624-0501.

4TH

Second Annual Staff and Faculty Recognition Lunch, 11:30 a.m.-1:30 p.m., Northrop Plaza, Minneapolis campus.

College of Education and the Education Alumni Society present Lisbeth Schorr, author of *Within Our Reach: Breaking the Cycle of Disadvantage*, 5 p.m. reception; 6:30 p.m. dinner, Radisson University Hotel, Minneapolis.

College of Biological Sciences Reunion, 1969, 1979, 1984. For more information, call Doris Rubenstein, 612-624-2244.

5TH

Academia in Review, a showcase of outstanding



The Bell Museum of Natural History celebrates the importance of wood in Finnish culture at the "Language of Wood" exhibition in the West Gallery. For more information, call 612-624-3367.

University scholars and their work sponsored by the Graduate School, 10 a.m.-1 p.m., Great Hall, Coffman Memorial Union, Minneapolis campus.

College of Biological Sciences President's Club Kickoff Party. For more information, call Doris Rubenstein, 612-624-2244.

6TH

"The Bionic Body" exhibits, sponsored by the MAA's health sciences groups, with demonstrations, food samples, health screenings, and free information, Great Hall, Coffman Union, Minneapolis campus.

Appleby Hall Dedication, 11 a.m., Appleby Hall, Minneapolis campus.

Downtown Cheer Party, noon, Crystal Court, IDS Center, Marquette and 9th Street, Minneapolis.

Student Block Party, 3-7 p.m., Dinkytown, Minneapolis.

Homecoming Parade, 7:30 p.m., University at Oak Street, through Dinkytown to Sanford Field.

Bonfire, Royalty Coronation, and Fireworks, 9 p.m., Sanford Field, Minneapolis campus.

7TH

University/CBS/Nike Cross Country Invitational, 9 a.m.-3 p.m. For more information, call Donna Olson, 612-624-4044.

Homecoming '89 Celebration of Pride Block Party, 11:30 a.m.-1:30 p.m., Nicollet Mall, between 6th and 9th Streets, Minneapolis.

College of Veterinary Medicine Beer and Brats Pregame Lunch, 11:30 a.m., Small Animal Hospital, St. Paul campus. For more information, call J. Quinn Tierney, 612-624-5315.

Home Economics Alumni Society Reunion Brunch, McNeal Hall, St. Paul campus. For more information, call Jill Hagel, 612-624-1235.
Homecoming Football Game, Purdue University, 1:30 p.m., Hubert H. Humphrey Metrodome, Minneapolis.

13TH-15TH

University of Minnesota, Duluth, Homecoming Football game, 1:30 p.m., Saturday.

20TH-22ND

University of Minnesota, Morris, Homecoming Football game 1:30 p.m., Saturday.

25TH-27TH

Botany Centennial Celebration and Symposium, "Future of Plant Biology: The Next 100 Years," St. Paul Student Center. For more information, call Doris Rubenstein, 612-624-2244.

26TH-28TH

University of Minnesota, Waseca, Homecoming Football game, 1:30 p.m., Saturday.

The Courage to Change

YEARS FROM NOW, WHEN they write the history of the University of Minnesota Alumni Association (MAA), they will undoubtedly point to the regents selection process as one of the association's most significant contributions.

There is nothing more important to the University than its Board of Regents. Regents are responsible for recruiting and selecting the president, and together they set the strategic course for the institution. Overseeing an annual budget of \$1.8 billion, a work force in excess of 33,000, and a constituency that includes every citizen in the state of Minnesota, regents have a responsibility as great as that of any board director of any major corporation in America today.

The job as regent of the University of Minnesota looms large. These twelve trustees shape the destiny of an institution that trains our labor force, seeks solutions to the complex problems of our times, sparks the cultural vitality of our community, and in many ways serves as the nucleus of our great and unique state.

On August 20, 1985, recognizing the profound importance of each regent, MAA National President Penny Winton proposed that the association evaluate the process by which regents were appointed. She believed that the old process did not seek out or identify the most qualified candidates, that political patronage rather than management expertise and a comprehensive understanding of higher education was the criterion for selection. The concern was not that the legislature had ultimate responsibility to cast the votes for regent selection, but that there was not a recruiting mechanism in place to seek out our most gifted citizens to serve in this volunteer capacity.

The MAA's involvement in the regent

selection process was not without risk. At an MAA national board meeting on September 25, 1985, the political implications of the MAA getting involved in this issue were discussed. It was feared that current regents could view the evaluation process as a personal critique and an indictment of their performance, and as a result the association itself could be at risk. The MAA potentially could be cut off from the University funding it enjoys, or barred from access to University officials, which is fundamental to the association's influence. Weighing the risks and the potential benefits, a courageous Penny Winton prompted us to pursue the potentially volatile issue.

There was no preconceived notion among alumni leadership as to how the regent selection process should go. A blue-ribbon committee, chaired by former Board of Regents chair Neil Sherburne, was formed to study the selection process. For Penny Winton and all of us who hoped for a thorough and apolitical evaluation, the committee exceeded every expectation.

In late 1985, the committee recommended that a regent selection advisory group be formed with responsibility for recruiting high-caliber candidates to be passed on to the legislature for election. In 1988, with the help of Senator Ember Reichgott, Representative Todd Otis, alumni Tom Swain and John French, and dozens of



Steven Goldstein is vice president and general manager of WCCO Radio.

other MAA volunteers, the proposed Regent Candidate Advisory Council became a reality.

But the hard work had just begun. The new council developed criteria, identified, recruited, and interviewed prospects, and culled its enormous list down to sixteen final candidates, which were passed on to the legislative committees on higher education. Four names were forwarded for each of the four

open regent seats. But, while the legislature interviewed candidates recommended by the council, it also invited others to apply. MAA leadership, those who participated on the blue-ribbon study group, members of the Regents Candidate Advisory Council, and of course the final sixteen candidates all hoped that the legislature would validate the process by selecting all four regents from the proposed pool.

And so it did. On May 3, 1989, the house and the senate elected Alan Page, Mary Page, Jean Keffeler, and Darrin Roshia to become regents. It was four years, eight months, and thirteen days from the day Penny Winton convened her MAA public policy group.

I want to take this opportunity to thank and recognize Penny and all of the folks who worked so hard and with such enthusiasm. As a result of your efforts, the University and the Minnesota Alumni Association have been changed forever for the better.

By Steven Goldstein

More than a Job

IN THE SUMMER OF 1964, before my senior year at Kansas State University, I packed my bags and moved to El Dorado, Kansas, a small town just west of Wichita, to work as a summer intern with home economist Mona Crum of the county extension service.

Even though decades have passed, my memories of the internship remain strong and clear. When I became executive director of the alumni association and saw thousands of eager young people passing through campus, I suggested to the staff that we harness student talent by starting an internship program. The reply from our perennially overworked staff: "How soon can they start?"

Through the years, we've had many part-time student interns. To illustrate the vigor and talent they bring to the staff, I would like to introduce you to two of them, Ann Radovich and David Morris.

Ann, a St. Cloud, Minnesota, native, is a junior in mass communication. Although we interview twice as many students as we eventually hire, Ann was a clear pick to work with Karen Heine, coordinator of MAA special events. Karen assigned Ann primary responsibility for the 50-year class reunion in May of this year and asked her to assist with the annual meeting and the airport send-offs and welcome-homes for the basketball team.

To carry out the reunions, Ann coordinated with a 25-member planning committee from the class of 1939. Says Ann, "It could really have been intimidating working with and for volunteers who were 50 years older than me, but they treated me like a full-fledged staff member, not just a student. And because they believed in me, I met their expectations."

Ann was indoctrinated into every aspect of event planning: invitations,

mailing schedules, tour and meal arrangements. "We have simulation experiences in class, such as writing a press release, but there is more pressure with an internship," says Ann. "In class, only you and the instructor know how well you prepared and the mistakes that you made; in real-life experiences, there isn't a protective cover over your mistakes."

But if the disappointments can be keener, so are the rewards, says Ann. "It is more thrilling to have someone come up to you and thank you for a good job than to see an A or B on a paper or project."

David Morris, a senior from Paynesville, Minnesota, worked just down the hall from Ann. The first child in the Morris family to go to college, David is a presidential scholar majoring in international relations.

Teamed up with Paula Sanders, MAA program director for the health sciences, David was responsible for coordinating "Bionic Body," a homecoming special event. David felt comfortable with his organizational skills, having been active in student government and having served as an intern to a University dean. But the magnitude of his responsibilities was new. "I had planned one-speaker, two-hour events, but an entire day with 35 exhibitors was a growth experience," says David.

Interns are paid minimum wage for ten hours per week, but they can work



Margaret Sughrue Carlson
is executive director of the
alumni association.

additional volunteer hours if their schedules and interests permit. "David was more than committed to his internship," says Paula Sanders. "He worked an average of 15 hours per week, but before the event, he was in the office 30 hours per week. He was extremely effective in along-the-way coordination rather than last-minute scrambling."

The most valuable lesson David learned, he says, went beyond

the specific tasks of his internship. "I grew up in a very patriarchal family," explains David. "I had never interacted with women on a professional level; almost all of the university officials that I had met and worked with were male. At the alumni association, most of the professionals are women. All of the women were successful and confident. It was fantastic to see the differences in work attitudes and management styles. It really let me see firsthand that behavior is individual-specific, not gender-specific."

For those of us who have the opportunity to work with interns like Ann and David, the rewards and lessons also come not so much from the job done, but from the chance to tap into the enthusiasm and talent that makes the University a special place to work. When I think of my own internship, I realize that it was more than just a job. Under Mona's tutelage, I tested my job skills and my personality. It's a pleasure to return the favor.

By Margaret Sughrue Carlson

There might be only one "U"... but there are lots of "them."

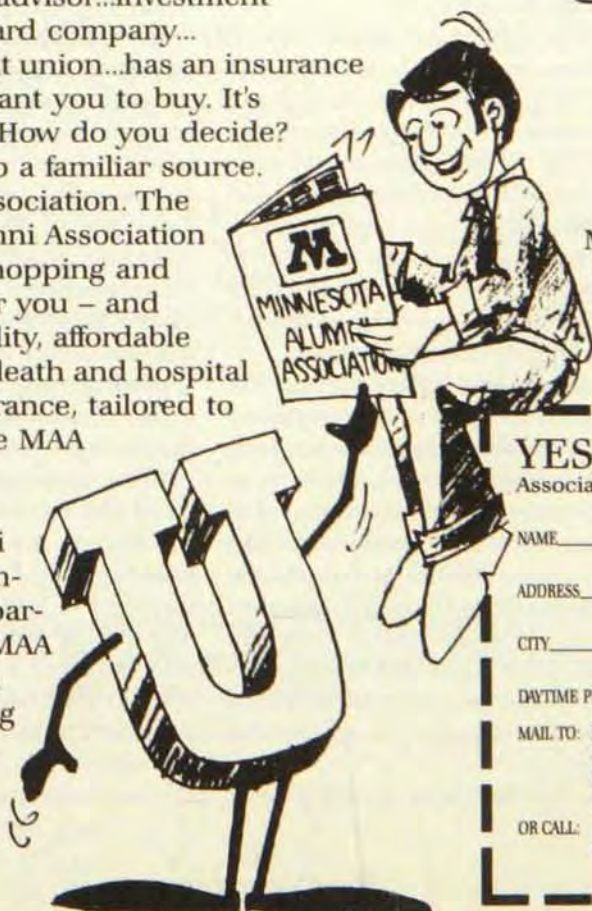


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The Point of Focus

SOME OF THE MOST vigorous advice I have received during the last several months has related to continuing the phrase Commitment to Focus. From its infancy as the title of a report by Ken Keller, it's grown into the common name for the entire University planning process. Along the way, it became a buzzword—positive for some, negative for others. But whatever the fate of the label, the process it named has been continuous and productive in shaping the future course of the University, even through controversial and troubling times.

During much of its first four years, Commitment to Focus could be interpreted properly as the commitment to the *process* of focus—the understanding that program choices must be made and the willingness to make them in a careful, considered way that makes sense for the University and the state.

Now it's time to stop emphasizing the verb, *focus*, and get on with spelling out its objectives—what the University of Minnesota will focus on.

The University continues to focus on getting better—in education, in research, in public service. That means getting smaller in some areas on the Twin Cities campus and continuing to fine-tune enrollment on all five campuses to find a proper balance between effective educational programs and the financial resources available. It also means continuing to cooperate with the other higher education systems to assure that all of Minnesota's students have access to a college education. And it means enhancing the quality we already have, in both programs and the human resources that determine, in the final analysis, the quality of those programs.

Getting better at what we do is the goal. Being ranked among the top five public universities—an often stated goal—is more a measurement of per-

ception, an indication that we've made the kind of progress that educators around the country recognize. Being ranked higher is a means to an end, not an end in itself. It's a means to attracting the kinds of student, staff, and faculty talent and the public and private financial support that come together to produce even higher quality. Again, that quality is not the end; the end is better education, better research, and better public service.

In a far smaller and simpler university, the outcome of the focus process might be a small list of academic program areas, a few favored specialties on which the institution would stake its future. That's an attractive model when the enormous complexities of a large research university all seem to demand attention at once, but it's not a model for the University of Minnesota. It never was, never will be.

To some, Commitment to Focus was interpreted as a plan to eliminate entire University colleges or campuses. Such scenarios were proposed, I believe, as a desperate means of demonstrating to the state that the University needed to match responsibilities and resources; the University had (and still has) taken on more responsibilities than the resource base could feasibly support. Cuts of major units were *not* proposed as desirable changes in educational terms.

The 1989 legislative session gave us



Nils Hasselmo
is president of the
University of Minnesota.

a positive signal—not as strong as we would have liked, but still a clear signal—that the state is prepared to continue to invest in its research and land-grant university on terms that will require reallocation and very efficient use of existing resources, but *not* the elimination of entire colleges or campuses. Both educationally and pragmatically, the reallocations that should and can be made are at the *program* level,

where priorities have changed.

In the instructional areas, *focus* means curtailing or eliminating certain degree programs, majors, or minors. In research, it means developing areas of inquiry where the University has special strengths and special opportunities, while deemphasizing less promising areas. In public service, it means adapting to new social demands, as well as recognizing that other agencies or organizations may now be more appropriate providers. In all cases, it means continuing rigorous self-examination and resource management.

In my "report card" to Minnesotans, I said that accountability is rule number one in my administration. An essential part of that accountability is keeping you informed of our choices, with special emphasis on explaining what improvements those choices will make in teaching, research, and service. That's a challenge I accept eagerly and will address specifically with each biennial request and annual budget.

By Nils Hasselmo

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Buy and sell both X-C and downhill skis. Ski Swap will be at the St. Paul Student Center this year.

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Keep up the good work.

MARSHALL HOUTS
Editor in Chief
 Trauma
 Laguna Niguel, California

YOU CAN'T BUY DEDICATION

I AM WRITING IN response to the article "Breaking the Ice," featuring James H. Zumberge, which appeared in the May/June issue of *Minnesota*.

I do agree that "careful planning and energetic personnel" are important for a university, and it is very laudable to strive for it. Yet, the transformation of a university into a corporate structure with a corporate philosophy should be thought through carefully and with caution.

If the answer to getting



good professors is: "Buy them," I fear for the future of our universities.

Money as a main motivating force is a most dangerous incentive. If it becomes the only or major motivation to becoming a professor (the word comes from *profess*), then corruption is close at hand. The excitement and dedication necessary to truly appreciate students as well as doing *significant* research cannot be bought.

Universities and a free press to me can be and should be the safeguards of a democratic society that places value on independent thinking and creativity. Without question, teachers should be paid a good living wage but to "buy" them, raising the ante each time when someone is brought to the fac-

ulty, may open the door to disregard of ethics and neglect of the students we are supposed to serve.

GISELA KONOPKA, D.S.W.
Professor and Director Emerita
 University of Minnesota
 Minneapolis

CORRECTION, PLEASE

As a member of the faculty at The George Washington University, I was interested to see that our new president was interviewed as part of Pat Meisol's article "In Search of Super President" in the May/June 1989 issue of *Minnesota*. However, since there are a few errors in the section of the article pertaining to GWU and its new president, I thought that I would bring them to your attention.

The article states that the name of our new president is Stephen J. Trachenberg and that he arrived here in 1987. In fact, the new president's last name is Trachtenberg and he arrived in August 1988. President Trachtenberg was formally inaugurated this past April. Finally, the article refers to the university as George Washington University. The correct name of the university is The George Washington University.

While on the subject of new university presidents, you may be interested to learn that they have become quite common here in the Washington, D.C., area. Besides the change in presidents at the University of Maryland and here, Gallaudet University's new presi-

dent just completed his first year while Howard University and Georgetown University will have new presidents come the fall.

MICHAEL LOEWY
Assistant Professor of Economics
 The George Washington University
 Washington, D.C.

TEXAS KNOW-HOW

I am deeply honored to have been selected as an alumnus to be featured in your March/April 1989 publication ("Dallas Politics, Minnesota Style").

When Duchess Galbraith called me to inquire about whether I would be willing to be interviewed for the article, I was delighted. Duchess started out with a good grasp of Dallas politics when she developed her article.

I was extremely pleased with the accuracy and analysis developed in it. I hope this will provide an opportunity for readers and graduates of the University of Minnesota to develop a better understanding of the evolutionary forces which are influencing the destiny of our city, here in Texas.

My best wishes for continuing success with the publication.

LORI PALMER
Councilwoman
 Dallas

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member of the Minnesota Alumni Association. The MAA keeps grads like me connected to one another and to the place where it all began.

These days it takes on a different look, but my pride is as strong as ever. Do I feel a glow when I hear the Rouser? You bet. And I keep

It's important to me that we keep a strong University. That's why I'm a

the pride going with the University of Minnesota Alumni Association.



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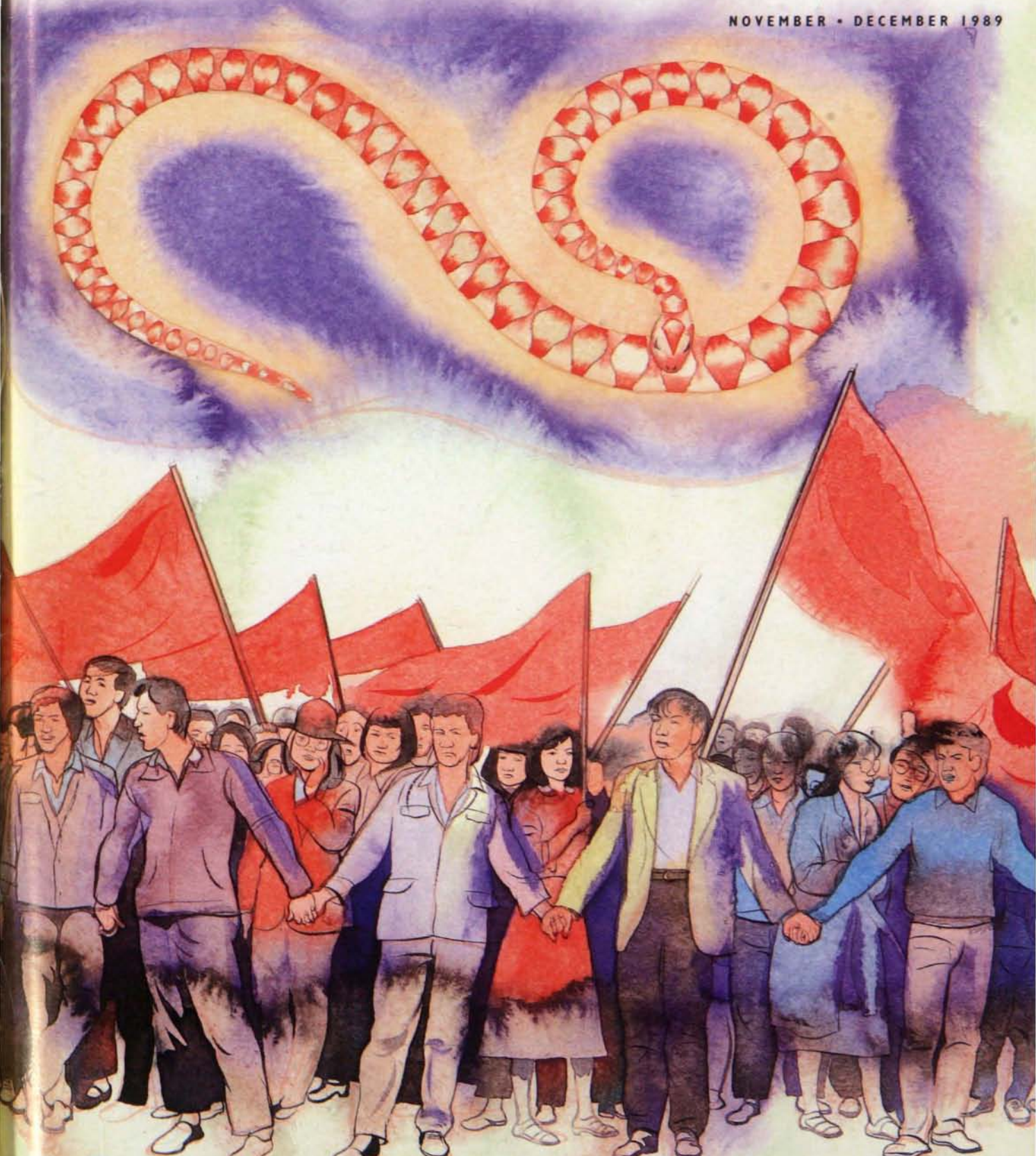
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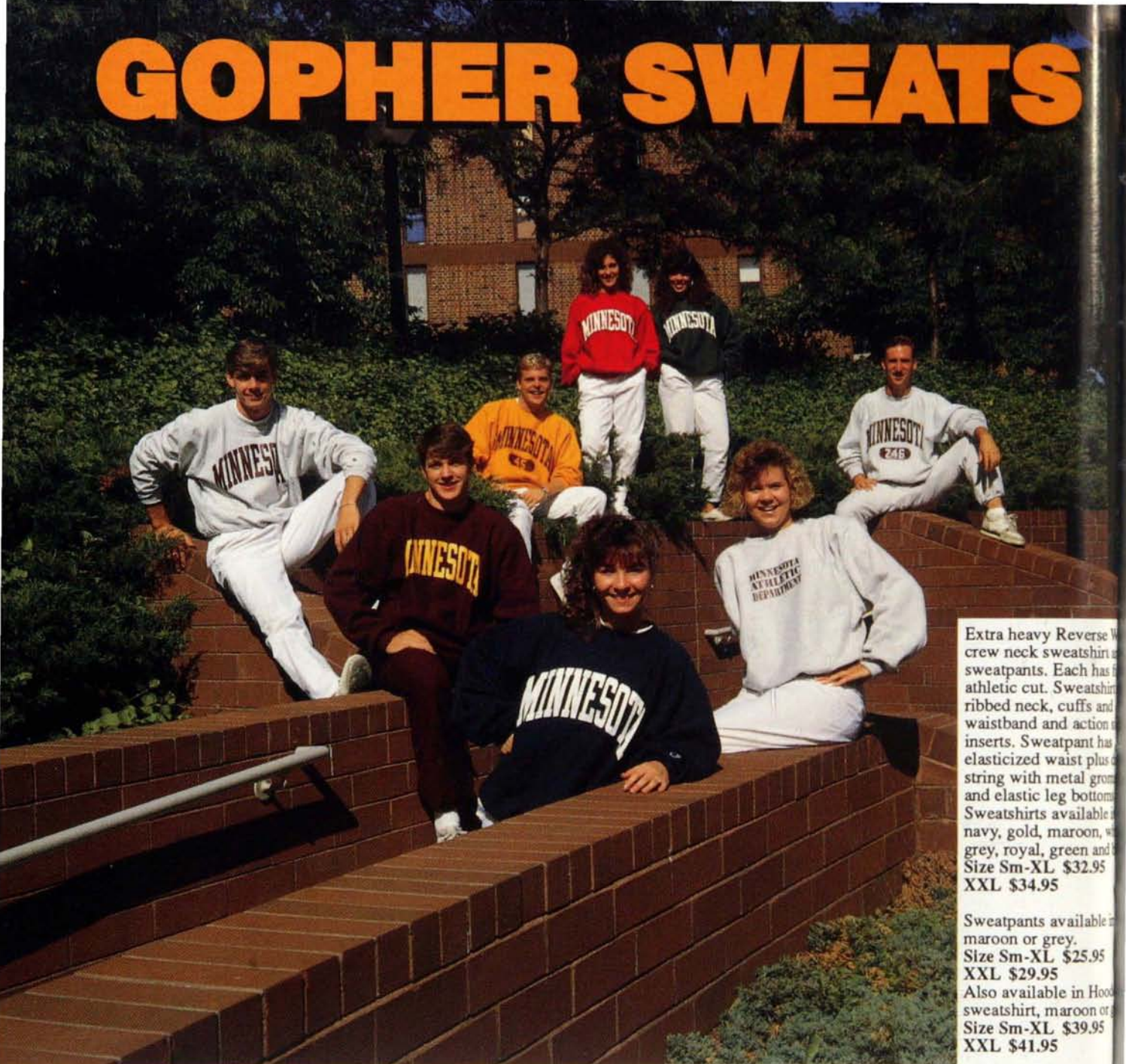
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China 1989: The University of Minnesota Connection

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MINNESOTA

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COVER: Illustration by Jeffrey Smith

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Illustration enlarged. Actual diameters of watches are as follows: pocket watch 1-1/2", men's wrist 1-3/8", ladies' wrist 15/16".

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MINNESOTA

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I N F O C U S

History Lessons

THIS ISSUE IS ABOUT students and democracy, protests and marches, and history in the making.

With the nation's largest enrollment of Chinese students and the largest scholar exchange program, the University of Minnesota has strong ties with China dating to before the rule of Mao Zedong. From Chinese students studying here to faculty members collaborating with their colleagues in China, from alumni injured during the demonstrations to a Minnesota student marching alongside Chinese students in Tiananmen, the University was directly involved in the affairs of China.

Student demonstrators and protesters have been making world news for centuries. From Chile to South Korea, to the Philippines and the United States, students have acted on new-found knowledge and ideals as generations of older, more cautious citizens watch in indifference, or disbelief, dismay, or wonder.

As students of the sixties, my friends and I joined a protest demonstration at the University of California, Berkeley. They, we, were marching in support of students in France, for what reason, I now can't remember. We were tourists, really (my summer job was in San Francisco), and we went to Berkeley to say that we had been there.

We found the main street of campus jammed with students—and police posted on the tops of all the buildings. Someone tried to drive a car down the crowded street, and someone else began to rock it. I began to feel uncomforta-

ble, and when I looked up, a squad of gas-masked police were marching down the street. Pushed along by a force I couldn't control, I panicked. I left my friends when the tear gas was thrown, and waited in the parking lot for them to return.

The demonstration—a riot, the media called it—made news back home in Minnesota and lasted (how, I can't imagine) a couple of days.

My Berkeley protest shared much with the protests of the students here and in China. Students were united in age and friendship. Anonymous leaders arose to lead the crowd. Authorities were older and had force on their side. Some of us were sightseers who did not believe in any particular cause.

My protest of the sixties differed from that in China because my life did not change because of my actions at Berkeley. I was not arrested, and no government tried to tell me that my cause had not been just or lied that my fellow protesters had not been killed.

I wish now that I could remember what we students had been marching for in the summer of 1968. I know the Chinese students, and their supporters here at the University and in China, will not forget what their cause had been. With TV cameras recording, our democratic nation saw history in the making. There can be no telling those who watched an altered history.

Even at a university, we sometimes forget that this is history, and we have made it.

—Jean Marie Hamilton

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C O N T R I B U T O R S

CHINA CRISIS

Twin Cities free-lance writer and reviewer Peter J. Kizilos graduated cum laude from Yale University in 1983 with a B.A. in psychology and philosophy. He earned an M.A. from the University of Michigan in 1986. Kizilos's work has appeared in the *Yale Alumni Magazine*, *American Health*, *Twin Cities Reader*, *Minnesota Monthly*, *Minnesota Medicine*, and other publications.



Peter Kizilos

A MINNESOTA FEAST

Karen Graf Roach is a development editor for the University of Minnesota Foundation. She graduated in 1983 from the University of Wisconsin-Madison with a B.A. in journalism.



Karen Graf Roach

THE NUMBERS GAME

A former *Minnesota* editor, Chuck Benda graduated in 1974 from the College of St. Thomas with a B.A. in English literature. He is a Twin Cities free-lance writer and editor.



Chuck Benda

VOLUNTEERISM, ACCORDING TO IRENE

Karen A. Reid is a Twin Cities free-lance writer. She earned an M.A. in American studies from the University of Minnesota in 1989.



Karen A. Reid

REALITY AND REVOLUTION

Gabriel P. Weisberg, professor of art history at the University of Minnesota, served as consulting curator for "The Art of the July Monarchy." The University of Missouri Press is publishing a fully illustrated, 400-page catalogue/book to complement the exhibition. Weisberg wrote three of the eight essays included in the publication.



Teresa Scalzo

EQUAL TIME FOR GREAT WOMEN

Teresa Scalzo, a senior in the School of Journalism and Mass Communication at the University, is *Minnesota's* editorial intern. She also wrote the sports column in this issue and edited Class Notes.

IN BRIEF

University Relations writer and editor Maureen Smith edits *Brief*, a weekly news bulletin for all five University campuses, and the faculty-staff edition of the University tabloid *Update*.



Rich Ryan

PHOTOGRAPHY

A University of Minnesota student studying in China this spring, Andrea Salo photographed student demonstrations in Tianjin and Beijing. Per Breiehagen, a former *Minnesota Daily* photographer, graduated from the University in 1987. Rich Ryan is a University senior and *Minnesota's* student photographer.



Gabriel P. Weisberg

ILLUSTRATION

Jeffrey Smith is an award-winning free-lance illustrator whose work has appeared in *New England Monthly*, the *Boston Globe*, *Newsweek*, *Esquire*, and other publications. Jean Tuttle is an award-winning New York illustrator whose work has appeared in *Premiere*, *L.A. Style*, *Psychology Today*, and other publications. Linda Frichtel is an award-winning Twin Cities illustrator.

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China CRISIS

"LOOKING BACK IN HISTORY, we find that the Year of the Snake has never been tranquil. Perhaps this is because it's the strongest negative force in the cycle, and it follows the Dragon year, which is the strongest positive one. Many disasters which had their beginning in the Year of the Dragon tend to culminate in the Year of the Snake."

—*Chinese Horoscope Handbook*, 1989

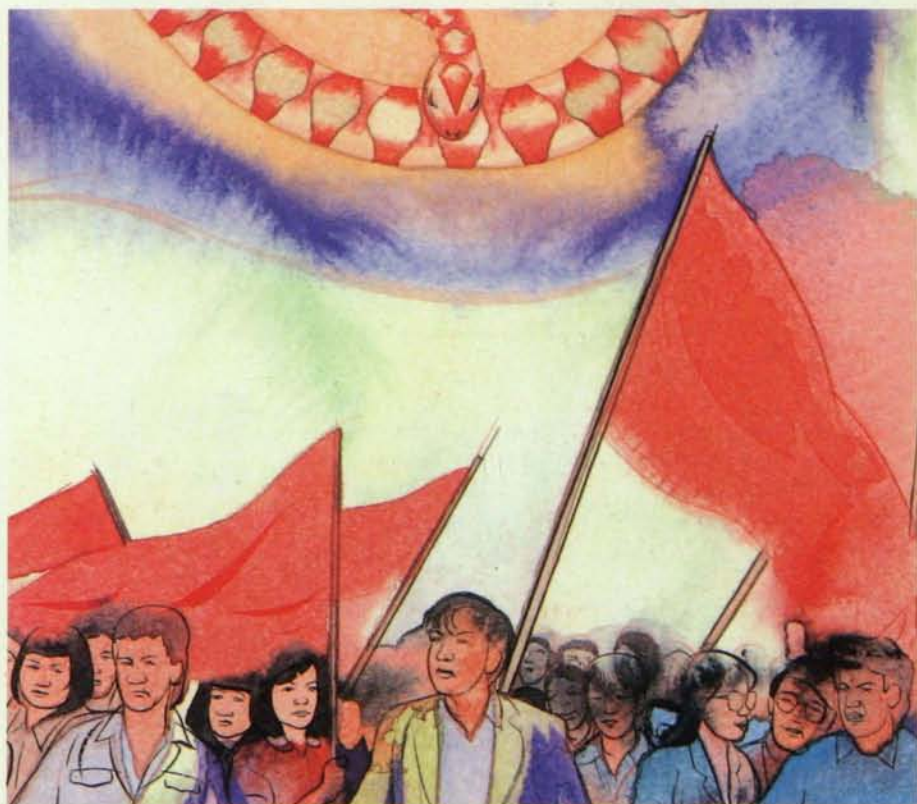
The University of Minnesota shares in the agony of Beijing

STORIES BY
PETER J. KIZILOS

CHINA PHOTOGRAPHS BY
ANDREA SALO



IN THE SPRING OF 1989, in the Year of the Snake, Americans watched their televisions in surprise as hundreds of thousands of Chinese students, carrying banners in support of democracy, marched in Beijing's Tiananmen Square. Surprise turned to shock when, on June 4, with the TV cameras



recording history, the People's Army cleared the square by force. An estimated 500 to 3,000 students were killed and more were arrested.

The tumultuous events stirring the People's Republic of China touched the University of Minnesota in a striking way. As student demonstrators in China shook their collective fist, demanding the freedoms enjoyed in nations of the democratic West, they brought the prodemocracy movement home to Minnesota.

Though the Twin Cities and Beijing are worlds apart, separated by miles of geography, history, culture, language, and political systems, Minnesotans found much in common with the prodemocracy students. The triumph and tragedy of Tiananmen Square bridged our many differences.

The University's ties to the country, which predate the rule of Mao Zedong, may be Minnesota's most important Chinese connection. When President Richard Nixon normalized relations between the United States and China in 1972, the University of Minnesota was one of twelve educational institutions invited to Washington, D.C., to discuss opening its campus to the Chinese. In the ten years since, about 450 students from China have completed academic programs at the University. Currently, Minnesota hosts more Chinese students—535—and visiting scholars—128—than any other university in the nation.

As bullets ended the seven-week drama in Beijing and high hopes of reform died along with the demonstrators, two University of Minnesota students participated in two very different worlds.

Lin Shaoxin, originally from Shanghai, spent the spring and summer organizing Chinese students at the University. For Lin, a doctoral candidate in philosophy at the University, the June 4 massacre changed his view of the Communist Party perhaps forever. Before Tiananmen Square, Lin had publicly disagreed with the regime's repressive policies but he still thought the system could reform, slowly becoming a freer, more open society. Now he's pessimistic. Because Lin continues to speak out against the Chinese government, he can't return to China—at least not safely—in the foreseeable future.

Andrea Salo, a St. Paul native and University of Minnesota junior, was studying in China. Salo, who studied at Nankai University in the city of Tianjin, two hours by train from Beijing, had an insider's view of Chinese student demonstrations. She joined student protests in Beijing and Tianjin.

Together, the stories of Lin and Salo describe the personal courage and human frailties of student demonstrators, at the University and in China, who played out their fate on June 4, 1989, in the Year of the Snake. ◀

Journey of CONSCIENCE

For speaking out against his government as a leader in the prodemocracy student movement, Lin Shaoxin may never be able to go home again



LIKE MANY in his generation, Lin Shaoxin grew up revering the Communist Party and its leaders. His parents were both party members who served the bureaucracy: his father as a high-level government official, or *cadre*; his mother as a college professor. A sister is a state statistician, two brothers are engineers.

Even as his country experienced growing pains, Lin had hope in the party and wanted to help his government. A native of Shanghai, Lin attended Sun Yat-Sen College, and in 1984, with his wife, Sinsin, he traveled to the United States to pursue a master's degree in philosophy at New York University. His daughter, Yao, stayed behind in China, left to the care of Lin's parents. The University of Minnesota's Ph.D program in the department of philosophy—and an attractive fellowship—drew Lin and his wife to the Twin Cities in 1986.

The events at Tiananmen Square changed Lin's life forever. The killing of Chinese students on June 4 moved Lin from government supporter to government critic, openly calling for reform.

Lin recalls his journey of conscience and the events of his life and country that precipitated the change in him. It is a student philosopher's journey—and a long and sometimes painful one.

Along the way, his daughter, Yao, now six, was left behind. She was released from China September 1.

"From the time of my upbringing, I had nothing innate against the party," says Lin. "My parents are party members. Maybe I'm closer to political life than many of my peers. In general, I think my generation, at least for some time, had hope for the party and wanted to help the government and the party."

Lin remembers the optimistic mood that prevailed after the communist takeover in 1949 when people really believed the party promised a better way of life. "My early childhood memories are very happy," he says. "The whole society was in an upward stage after the Communist Party came to power—except for a few years of natural disasters that were actually man-made. But at the time not many people complained against the party as a system that had something wrong."

He clearly remembers the "Great Leap Forward," the government's failed attempt beginning in 1959 to modernize China's economy by subsidizing industrial construction at great cost to millions of Chinese. People in the cities and the country starved to death, many went without the barest necessities. "I remember we didn't have enough food, even though my father worked in the government," says Lin. "We didn't eat together as a family; we went to the

dining hall and ate boiled rice and a sort of porridge."

He remembers, too, the Cultural Revolution, from 1966 to 1976, when many intellectuals like Lin's parents were forced to leave cities and work as peasants in the countryside. The lucky ones were merely demoted, or chastised in the party press; Lin's own father was openly attacked. "It's kind of a sensitive subject," he says. Though it happened more than twenty years ago, Lin will not go into details.

Through it all, his loyalty to the party remained strong. "I loved the government, and I loved the party," says Lin. "I just went along with the government, and believed in the party, and was happy with its every achievement."

At the University of Minnesota, Lin was active in the Chinese student community. Before the massacre in Tiananmen, he was elected to fill a newly created position on the board of the University's Friendship Association of Chinese Students and Scholars (FACSS). As prodemocracy students marched in some 40 cities throughout China, Lin planned ways Chinese students at the University could show solidarity with their colleagues back home.

From mid-April, when students at Beijing University made their first tentative moves on Tiananmen Square, till the middle of this summer, Lin was a busy man. He put his studies on hold



At the University, Lin Shaoxin risked separation from his six-year-old daughter who was living with his parents in China, to support the prodemocracy movement.



to translate and fax news to China, and explain the prodemocracy movement's aims to Minnesotans via open letters, public meetings, and newspaper and radio interviews.

When Chinese students chose prodemocracy supporters to take over FACSS groups across the country, the Chinese consulate-general's office fought back, Lin says. It refused to

acknowledge the newly constituted associations and asked them to return supplies.

Given Chinese intellectuals' growing dissatisfaction with the party's hard-line policies in recent years, Lin wasn't completely surprised by the student demonstrations; he anticipated an eventual blow-up. These weren't the first protests in Tiananmen Square,

either. Students demonstrated against the party's antiliberalization policies there two years ago.

The anti-Bourgeois Liberalization and anti-Spiritual Pollution movement—attempts to purify “errors” in communist dogma—were both unpopular. “There was lots of resistance,” says Lin. “The party tried to criticize this or that movie, or book, or a play—anything that was bourgeois or had a bourgeois element.”

Bai Hua, a Chinese screenwriter who visited the University of Minnesota, was publicly scolded for his supposedly antigovernment films. In *Bitter Love*, a movie made from one of his plays, Bai explored the complex relationship between Chinese intellectuals and China.

“It’s about intellectuals’ love for their country: a very strong, emotional tie with the fate of the nation,” Lin says. “Because intellectuals are often treated unfairly, he asked, ‘You love the country, but does the country love you?’” The ending scene depicts an intellectual, his body curled up in a question mark, dying in the snow. Very few saw the film, however, since the party banned it.

Though Lin had been an active and open supporter of the reform movement in China at the University for some time, he did some soul searching before speaking out against the

government.

"There was a time when I hesitated, and I thought about whether I should expose myself that much," he says. "I remember the *Minnesota Daily* interviewed me and planned to do a profile. And after the interview, they asked me whether I would like to use my real name. At the time I decided not to use my real name. But the basic story was there, and it was very easy to identify that it was me."

It took time for Lin to adjust psy-

"There might be some informants here on campus. If the government has a record on an individual person, he or she might have trouble later on."

The Chinese government has other ways to intimidate its exchange students, Lin says. "The Chinese consulate has made phone calls asking for the names of activists and other details."

By speaking out against their government, Chinese students also risk promising academic careers at Chinese universities. While a Chinese doctoral

the United States. To cast further doubt on Lin's intention to return to China, the official claimed that Lin ignored repeated attempts to reach him at the University of Minnesota. According to Lin, however, the accusation was "totally untrue. They sent me one letter, and I did respond. And I have copies that I Xeroxed."

Many other Chinese University students are working to release family members from China, says Zhang, the only Chinese person licensed to practice law in the state of Minnesota, who volunteered almost all his free time this spring and summer to students' cases. "About 90 students have spouses and children still in China. So I spend a lot of time working for them, trying to contact the U.S. Consul in Beijing and writing letters to the U.S. Embassy in Beijing—to show them we have enough supporting documents to help their spouses and children come here," says Zhang.

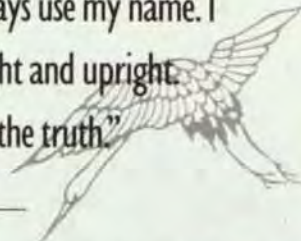
Should they return to China, intellectuals like Lin risk being labeled as "Enemies of the People." At the very least, Lin, and others like him, would face a strict debriefing, says Zhang.

"They have to be brainwashed because they have seen too much in the states," says Zhang. "They have to report to their employer, or the party commission, on what they did in the states: whether they participated in any demonstrations or parades or whatever. Then you have to make a statement that you are not going to talk to other people about what you heard in the states. Also, you have to tell your employer that what you heard in the states is not correct—is not what is happening in Beijing."

Why did Lin risk angering the Chinese government, and jeopardizing his daughter's future? Staying true to his principles is so important, Lin says, that he was willing to take that chance.

"I worry somewhat about making trouble for myself, or my family. But the things that I did have a higher priority. I feel like it's my duty as a citizen; my conscience demands that I do that. Like signing open letters, I think it's something that's very important to the country. To have it become democratized. I care a lot about that." ◀

"I was shocked. I did not want to offend the government so much that it would jeopardize either my family or my possibility of going back. Later I decided that I would always use my name. I just felt I had better be straight and upright. Be a person who speaks the truth."



chologically to the Tiananmen massacre—and for its implications to sink in. "I was shocked," says Lin. "I did not want to offend the government so much that it would jeopardize either my family or my possibility of going back."

As Lin reflected on the crisis, his resolve mounted. "Later, I decided that I would always use my name," he says. "I just felt I had better be straight and upright. Be a person who speaks the truth, sticks to the principles that he believes. It just took some time to decide."

While Lin overcame his reluctance to take a public stand against the regime, many Chinese students are prevented from doing so by fear of the Chinese government's network of spies and informants.

Zhang Zhao is a 1989 graduate of the University of Minnesota Law School and an attorney at Dorsey & Whitney in Minneapolis. Based on his experience and knowledge of the Chinese Communist Party, Zhang doesn't dismiss the students' concern. "Basically, you cannot say anything," he says.

candidate in English would find his or her degree marketable in China, finding a position in the United States could be difficult. Lin has a friend facing this dilemma. "To become an English professor here is not a good thing," Lin says. "At home he already has some publications."

The most fearful deterrent to dissent is the possible forced separation from loved ones left behind. It took help from a coalition of Minnesota congressmen working on his behalf to secure the release of his daughter, Yao, from China. Representatives Bill Frenzel and Bruce Vento and senators Rudy Boschwitz and David Durenberger eventually won an exit visa for Yao.

According to Lin, the government had built a fictitious case against him. An administrator at Sun Yat-sen College said he doubted Lin's intention to return to China, which is sufficient cause to reject his daughter's application for an exit visa.

The official told U.S. Embassy officials in Beijing that Lin had been fifteen months over his authorized stay in

Why Democracy?



FOR LIN SHAOXIN, the philosopher, democracy is the reason for his journey of conscience. He willingly interprets the events of his country in philosophical terms.

Since the Cultural Revolution, when the Communist Party codified its absolute right to rule in the Chinese constitution, says Lin, every major institution has been totally subject to party rule. And for most of the Communist Party's history in China, people didn't mind a monopoly on power. "The Communist Party was a revolutionary party and represented the people's desire to overthrow Chiang Kai-shek," says Lin. "In its upward stage, it had a very high reputation. At that time, too, the nation was not so awakened. People are a lot more sophisticated now. They think about this and that and ask why."

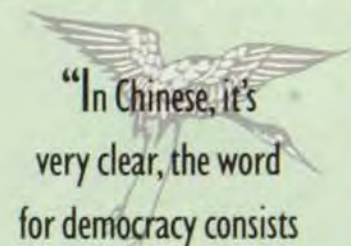
Historical forces help explain the people's willingness to put up with a totalitarian regime. Chinese history is replete with absolute rulers like the current Communist Party oligarchy. And centuries of self-imposed exile from the rest of the world left the Chinese with a relatively primitive political consciousness, Lin says. The Western notion of human rights, for example, is foreign to China. "It's all new," says Lin. "In the English revolution, then the French and American revolutions, you had bills of rights ... at the time, the [Chinese] language did not have that word *rights*. That whole chunk of ideology is missing."

Chinese communalism contrasts with Western individualism in many ways. Though Westerners, for example, prefer to keep a distance from each other, the Chinese, living in a country crowded with more than 1 billion people, rely more on family and neighborhood groups to get things done. The "do-it-yourself" attitude that prevails in the United States seems foreign to the Chinese, Lin says.

Although the Chinese language does include a word for privacy, it's not exactly the English equivalent, he says.

"People don't have the same sense of what you are talking about. Parents don't think it's strange to open their children's letters. If you talk about privacy, you have to spend some time explaining what you mean.

"Mentally, your own territory is a



"In Chinese, it's very clear, the word for democracy consists of two characters; the first one is *people* and the other is *master*: *people master*."

lot smaller, too. So people easily ask you how much you make, about your girlfriend. The boundary is not as clear, and your sense of keeping it is not very strong." The same confusion occurs when defining the individual's relation to the state, Lin says. "Sometimes the concept of the country is unclear. Is it the government? The people? The party? Or the whole thing?"

In modern Chinese politics, loyalty to individual party leaders substitutes for allegiance to a constitution or government system, Lin says. For the outside observer, the constantly shifting government seems guided by its own mysterious logic. The party may lavish praise on a favorite one year, and publicly chastise him or her the next. When the inner circle changes composition, or some policy disaster occurs, the cycle repeats—the exalted one is now a convenient scapegoat for party "mistakes," Lin says.

"The political system has some serious defects," Lin explains. "Some of the most popular leaders go through the process of being supported by the peo-

ple and then becoming an 'Enemy of the People.' The focus on an individual's personality draws the masses' attention away from substantive concerns. Many people pay more attention to elements of the individual—his characteristics, background, education, age—while the political situation as a whole escapes them.

"Mao Zedong had a very high reputation. When people sang 'Chairman Mao is Our Savior,' as many people did, it wasn't fake. Yet sometime later people said he made mistakes. Because there is a lack of checks and balances, the people's will cannot be expressed through an institutional mechanism. The people's supervision of the party is not working well, so personal defects or other factors become more important instead."

But that's starting to change. People are less willing to trust, or to follow, particular individuals, Lin says. They are starting to define state authority in legal terms. "Now people are beginning to say, 'That's my constitutional right,' or 'The constitution says this or that,'" says Lin.

As Minnesotans watched events unfold in China, many wondered whether students understood the meaning of democracy. According to Lin, the students had a much better idea this spring than in earlier student demonstrations.

"I think two years ago—during the party's anti-Bourgeois Liberalization period—it was more a criticism of restrictions on freedom than a case of having a positive model to go after," says Lin.

While noting a certain naiveté in Chinese students' views of the American political system, Lin says the Chinese needn't borrow an English word to express their dreams of democracy. They are quite capable of defining it in their own terms. "In Chinese, it's very clear, the word for democracy consists of two characters: the first one is the *people* and the other is *master*: *people master*. The word itself says a lot." ◀

A Time of PROTEST

A chronology



PROFESSIONAL China watchers, trained to interpret political machinations inside the country, demonstrated the imperfections of their art this spring. Moscow's policies were an open book compared to the byzantine political system in Beijing. During the Tiananmen crisis, the tea leaves were especially hard to read.

According to some experts, the students were only pawns in a larger political struggle between moderates and conservatives vying for control. Tom Omestad, assistant editor of *Foreign Policy* magazine in Washington, D.C., and a 1982 graduate of the University of Minnesota, kept a close watch on events in China. According to Omestad, the Chinese regime used the student demonstrations as a convenient way to do some internal housecleaning in the party's leading ranks.

"What began as a mass, spontaneous student protest ended up feeding directly into an ongoing succession of tremendous sensitivity," says Omestad. "Zhao Ziyang—the since-ousted party chief—had been subtly urging Deng Xiaoping to step down in a graceful manner. And at the same time, Deng had developed something of a rivalry with [Chinese Premier] Li Peng and [China's orthodox pres-



ident] Yang Shangkun."

During the past decade, Omestad says the party leadership has tried to steer the essentially impossible course of encouraging economic liberalization while keeping a lid on political

reform. "It's a very fundamental dilemma," says Omestad. "As long as the Chinese are committed to trying to become a modern nation economically, through contacts with other countries, pressures for political

change will always increase."

Party leaders such as Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang, who came to that realization, found themselves allied against conservatives in the party's ruling Politburo and Deng himself. Students had generally supported their proreform positions in demonstrations in the years since Mao's death in 1976. "You have to remember that since 1976 there have been about half a dozen student movements," Omestad says.

Students and alumni of the University of Minnesota,



校园民主

欲使中国民主 先使校园民主
校园民主必先以北大开始
否则我们的民主都是空谈。

才能同声

1. 实现校园开放政策 允许各种思潮自由竞争 学术自由 教学自由 办学自由 使北大成为育才之所 育才之地
2. 由学生推选产生学生自治会 并可随时罢免 使学生自己的组织 接管广播站 校刊 使之成为北大学生自己的喉舌 而并非校党委的喉舌

历史系几学生
4-29

May 13: Student occupation of Tiananmen Square begins.

May 15: Soviet Premier Mikhail Gorbachev visits China and plans to lay a wreath at the Monument to the People's Heroes in Tiananmen Square. But he is unable to make the important symbolic gesture because hundreds of thousands of demonstrators now control the square. It is considered a major embarrassment to leader Deng Xiaoping.

May 19: Salo visits Tiananmen Square.

May 23: Salo visits Tiananmen Square.

May 28: Chinese student leaders call for a final rally and a retreat from the square on May 30.

May 29: The 27-foot "Goddess of Democracy" statue is unveiled in Tiananmen Square.

June 4: The government orders the People's Army to clear Tiananmen Square by force. In a bloody attack, an estimated 500 to 3,000 students are killed. Many more are wounded.

June 5: FACSS begins sending news of the massacre to China via fax machine.

June 7: University President Nils Hasselmo sends a letter to Chinese students at the University, offering to help those applying for extended visas. Students organize a candlelight vigil on the St. Paul campus in memory of students who died in Tiananmen Square.

June 9: The Board of Regents passes a resolution expressing support for Chinese students and scholars at the University.

June 23: FACSS erects a replica of the "Goddess of Democracy" on Northrop Mall.

versity of Minnesota:

April 13: The Chinese government revokes its promise to let graduating students seek their own jobs. Instead, they will be assigned a job—the usual system.

April 15: The Friendship Association of Chinese Students and Scholars (FACSS) meets to choose a leader of the prodemocracy movement at the University of Minnesota. Graduate student Lin Shaoxin is selected.

April 16: About 300 students march on Tiananmen Square to mourn ousted Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang, who died, at 73, after a heart attack the day before.

April 17: A large protest is staged in the evening by students from Beijing and People's universities.

April 22: Crowds in Tiananmen build to 150,000 in anticipation of Hu's funeral this day. During this week, there is a significant clash between police and students.

April 27: At least 150,000 march on Tiananmen in the largest student march to date.

May 4: Andrea Salo, University of Minnesota exchange student in China, marches with students to Tiananmen Square. Before Hu's death, students only planned to march on the fourth. This demonstration attracted nonstudents for the first time, as well as many spectators.

along with the University's administration and Board of Regents, were touched by the action halfway around the world. In China, Zhang Yalai, who received his master's in agricultural economics at the University in 1988, was wounded in the government's June 4 crackdown. At the University, administrators pondered their role. At least nine University faculty and four students were known to be in China at the time.

As the protests in China reverberated in Minnesota,

people wanted to help. Governor Rudy Perpich offered the state's help to Chinese students who wanted to extend their visas. Supporters donated money to help the Friendship Association of Chinese Students and Scholars (FACSS) transmit news to China. Governor Perpich, Minneapolis Mayor Don Fraser, and St. Paul Mayor George Latimer attended a FACSS fundraiser that brought in more than \$27,000 for the group.

Here's how events played out in China and the Uni-



In Tianjin and in Beijing's
Tiananmen Square, Andrea Salo joined prodemocracy
student marches, recording the demonstrations
with her camera.



Eyewitness to **HISTORY**

A University of Minnesota junior studying in China, Andrea Salo
marched with Chinese students in Tiananmen Square



ANDREA SALO'S junior year abroad began as most foreign exchange experiences do. There was architecture to

study, Chinese language classes to attend, new friends to meet, visits to cities and museums, and a few side trips to outlying areas to explore the Chinese countryside. Nothing revolutionary.

But her trip did not end that way. On a hot May day in Beijing, Salo received a once-in-a-lifetime education. She not only witnessed a revolution in the making, but was one of a tiny handful of Americans abroad who participated in it as well.

A scholarship recipient, Salo spent the 1988-89 academic year at Nankai University in Tianjin, about two hours by train from Beijing. From there she visited Beijing and was one of the few Americans to march alongside Chinese students pushing for democratic reforms.

On May 3, she and a friend journeyed to Beijing to participate in a huge march the following day. The two rented a room in the foreign students' dormitory at Beijing University, where they stayed overnight. On May 4—the 70th anniversary of an earlier student protest movement—Salo joined Chinese students on a four-and-a-half-hour trek from Beijing University to Tiananmen Square, the seat of Chinese Commu-

nist Party power. Salo and Helen Qubain, an exchange student from the University of Virginia, risked expulsion from China for their role in the uprising.

As the only foreign exchange students from Nankai University to participate in the May 4 march, Salo and Qubain were questioned by Chinese students about their motives. Says Salo, "They would always ask us, 'What are you doing and why are you here?' We'd say, 'Because we support you. We're really happy that you're expressing yourselves. We think that you really need freedom of speech.' So they sort of knew why we were there, and they respected us for that."

The American women's decision to join the protest was a bold one. "They have about 400 foreign students at Beijing University," says Salo, "but we didn't see any of them marching." (Qubain, who got to know many of the democracy movement's top student leaders, eventually was expelled from the country.)

When they linked up with the Chinese students from Nankai University, they stuck to the sidelines at first. "We kept saying if they wanted us to leave, to just tell us," says Salo. "We'd go. But they said, 'No, no, we want you to stay.' So we were marching with them most of the way."

Though the Chinese media chose not

to cover the march, the foreign press did. The Americans tried to keep a low profile as the cameras rolled. "We'd say, 'We understand that it's your demonstration, and we don't want to steal any publicity from you,'" says Salo. Their concern was needless. "As it turned out, the press wouldn't take pictures of us. They took pictures of the Chinese people. But they'd see us coming and sort of move the other way."

The march seemed remarkably well run, says Salo. "The students would have people in the front with the flags, and they would have people marching behind them and on each side. All the students were warned and were not going to cause any trouble, were not going to do any sort of vandalism. The students linked hands, so outside people wouldn't get in and cause trouble. That way they could control who was marching. Otherwise, it could all be blamed on the students, and there would be a crackdown. It was really impressive."

As the student columns neared Tiananmen Square, a Chinese friend of Salo's fretted over police reaction to the Americans. Salo's blond hair presented a special problem. "He said, 'If you see any police, you're going to have to keep your head down,'" says Salo. "Helen has brown hair, so she wasn't as much of a problem. But my head sort of glows in China. I realized the

need to keep down. He was trying to figure out how we could cover my head, with a hat or something like that.

"They were worried that it might look like foreigners were infiltrating. Also, they were worried for my safety. Because basically, the police might drag us out, and we might be punished."

The St. Paul, Minnesota, native says the prevailing mood during the scorching days of the protests was one of cooperation. "Every now and then there would be a box of popsicles that would come around, and you'd just sort of take one," says Salo. "People donated them, or students bought boxes of them to pass around so people wouldn't get too dehydrated. It was really a sort of togetherness spirit."

Once students reached the square, they were told to sit down on the pavement. Nothing happened until an announcement came over the student loudspeaker telling students from Tianjin to return to Tianjin for a demonstration there that evening.

Both Salo and Qubain realized that they were participating in an historic event, certain to help determine Chi-

Hungry But I Can't Eat"—replaced the square's usual plain red flags and enhanced the festival atmosphere.

In the early weeks of May, China's print and broadcast journalists, including China Central TV, overtly supported the student movement, Salo says. "They were allowed to be fairly sympathetic. They said the students were part of the Patriotic Student Movement. That's what they were calling it."

Before returning to Tianjin for the demonstration, Salo and Qubain dined at a Chinese friend's home. The Chinese student's father, a high-ranking Communist Party official, warned his son not to join the protest planned for that evening. Yet the first-year student at Tianjin University was not so easily dissuaded, Salo says. While promising to return home immediately after showing the two Americans the way to Tianjin, he too joined the demonstrations when the three arrived.

"His father went through the Cultural Revolution and didn't want to see his son involved in that sort of thing," Salo says. "His parents were worried

ful than those in Beijing. "The demonstration that night was very loud and really sort of angry," Salo says. Initially, police successfully blocked spectators from the parade route. But when the demonstration came close to the crowd, many spectators broke through the barriers to better see the marchers. Salo and Qubain tried, unsuccessfully, to do the same. The police caught them.

"We tried several times to get in through the barriers and got up to the route a couple of times before the march came through," says Salo. "At one point we were chased by a car. Someone shouted, 'You have to leave, you're foreigners. Go back! You're not supposed to be here!'"

Salo, Qubain, and their Chinese friend finally managed to join the marchers—but not for long. "We were marching for about two minutes," says Salo. "The students really welcomed us when we came; they were really excited to see us there. Then somebody started taking pictures of us with a little 35mm flash camera.

"I told the guy, 'Don't take our picture. We don't want our picture taken.' I told him in Chinese, but he continued. A couple more people started taking our pictures. The Chinese thought they were with the Chinese press.

"Our Chinese friend asked one of the student leaders to ask the man to stop taking our picture. He told this student he was an undercover police officer, and he was going to take our picture. There were about five or six people taking our picture at that point. There were Chinese students all around us, and they probably are in trouble for this now.

"Then some police officers finally pulled us off to the side. They knew Helen's name because she had been in some earlier protests. And we had been in the other demonstration earlier.

"A man approached us and said, 'I am from the Foreigners' Police Office'—there's a separate police office that deals with foreigners—'You have to leave right now.' And we sort of ditched him and didn't really believe him. Later we were stopped again, by the same guy. It turned out he really was from the foreigners' police.

"He asked for identification.... We

"We tried several times to get through the barriers and got up to the route a couple of times before the march came through. At one point we were chased by a car. Someone shouted 'You have to leave, you're foreigners. Go back.'"



na's future course and its relations with the outside world. "We were really excited that they were speaking out and voicing their opinions and thinking about what was wrong with their government," Salo says.

There was an electric atmosphere in Tiananmen Square. "None of the students had any sort of reservations about being there," says Salo. "There was no fear at all. Everyone was really relaxed and sort of enjoying themselves." The students' banners—boasting slogans like "Hunger Strike," "Class Strike," "Long Live Democracy" and "Mom, I'm

and upset about the demonstrations. And we had told his father we were going to the demonstration in Tianjin that night.

"There were a couple of demonstrations in Tianjin, and they were really big ones. It was really surprising, because demonstrators really seemed to come out of nowhere. There was nothing like any sort of open dissent or anything like that before Hu Yaobang [ousted party leader popular for his liberal attitude toward students and intellectuals] died."

Students in Tianjin were less peace-

had everything with us, our student ID cards, our white cards, both of which you're supposed to carry around with you at all times. Finally, Helen gave him her student ID cards. And he read off her name, age, department of study, and where she was from. I finally gave him my green card, a residence card that said I could legally reside in China. Then he read off my name and my passport number. We didn't figure out until much, much later that he had tape-recorded the whole thing.

"I was really worried. He took out the recorder; I think he turned around the tape or something like that. He had also asked me, 'I bet you're involved in a lot of these demonstrations.'

"He said, 'This is an internal affair, and you're not supposed to be here. It doesn't have any relation to you. You are foreigners, and this is China. This has something to do with the Chinese people and the Chinese government.'

"And our argument was: 'That's not true, we are residents of China, and Chinese policies affect us, and we are going to be involved with China in the future, and China's future is directly related to our future.'"

It was an unusual scene. Two American students and a Chinese policeman standing on a street corner in Tianjin debating human rights, international politics, and the opening of Chinese society. The polemics ended abruptly. After more than an hour, the official hailed a cab to take Salo and Qubain back to the Nankai student dormitory.

Salo and Qubain did join later protests in Tianjin, however. Not all were as well organized as the one they attended in Beijing. Frequently the student masses simply followed their leaders' master plan. "We would ask people along the route, 'Where are we going?'" says Salo. "And they would say, 'Maybe the government building.' It's like 1 percent were leaders and knew what was going on, and the rest of the people were just there—because they'd been told to be there."

Salo visited Beijing several times in May. On May 23, two weeks before the massacre, she brought a camera to capture the crowd gathered in Tiananmen Square. "At that time there were just mostly Beijing people sitting and

wandering around the square—a lot of little groups of people demonstrating with their banners," says Salo. "There were still students occupying the monument to the People's Heroes."

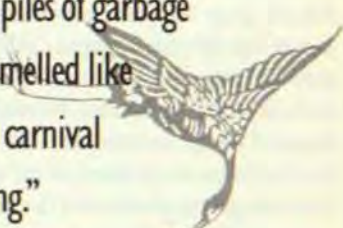
At the monument, in the center of Tiananmen Square, high-level student leaders met to plan strategy. "They had some loudspeakers set up there, and they had some presses to print leaflets," says Salo. "That's where CBS and NBC were camped out with their video crews."

As Salo's camera clicked, she was approached by an elderly Chinese man

started having antistudent demonstrations or progovernment demonstrations to try and turn some people around," Salo says.

Near the end of May, internal rifts in the student ranks made it difficult to maintain a unified front. In Tiananmen Square, political infighting plagued student leaders. "Helen had gotten more heavily involved with the student leaders while she was sitting in the square with the Nankai leaders," says Salo. There were "internal struggles and power plays and coups. Leader number three would overthrow leader

"The students were ready to go home; they were ready to quit.... There were piles of garbage all over and the whole place smelled like disinfectant. It was like the carnival had been there too long."



who identified himself as low-level unskilled worker. He mistook her for a foreign correspondent, Salo says. "He started telling me how the Chinese government is so terrible and how everyone is corrupt. And he asked me where I was from, and I said I was an American.

"And he said: 'Everybody wants to be like America. Your government is very good.' He said to tell everyone in the outside world what he told me."

The students understood the importance of winning popular support, Salo says. "That was one thing the government was really afraid of. That's why the students did the hunger strike. They wanted to reach the older, uneducated people—who just couldn't understand their goals and ideals—on a sympathy level. And it worked."

On May 23, the square was full to bursting with tens of thousands of Beijing residents like Salo, cheering the student activists. Afraid workers and peasants might catch the crowd's enthusiasm, the government staged a counterresponse. "Near the end, just before the crackdown, factory workers

number four."

As the occupation of Tiananmen drew to a close, "the movement was falling apart," she says. "The students were ready to go home; they were ready to quit. A lot of them who were on the square had been there for two or three weeks. But they couldn't go home because they hadn't gotten anything from the government." Unsanitary physical conditions in the square also began to sap the students' health and strength. "There were piles of garbage all over, and the whole place smelled like disinfectant," says Salo. "It was like the carnival had been there too long. We heard there were all kinds of illnesses going around."

Students camped out on Tiananmen Square were in a sinking mood the day before the massacre, Salo says. While a majority voted to leave the square some days earlier, the students had agreed to follow minority rule. Once the students were in the square, it was apparently too late to reconsider. A minority wanted to stay, so everyone stayed.

A friend of Salo's traveled to Tian-

amen the day before the shooting started. The picture he described was nothing like the orderly procession to the square in which Salo had participated. As he walked about the square, ruffians and outside agitators worked the crowd. His backpack was ripped open and money taken.

The square was just crawling with crazy people and thieves, he told Salo. "He said they emptied out the prisons to make room for the students," says Salo. "There were mentally ill people walking around with army hats and uniforms they had stolen from the soldiers."

At the height of the tense standoff between students and government troops, Salo felt what it was like to be cut off from normal news channels—a fact of life for the Chinese. "All we were getting was VOA [Voice of America] and BBC shortwave because they stopped all the newspapers. So we really had no idea what kind of news coverage was going on about China."

As foreigners started streaming out

of China, anticipating government reprisals or civil war, the University of Minnesota tracked down its scholars and students in China to make sure they were safe. Students started hearing from worried families, Salo says. "We started getting frantic parent phone calls: 'We want you home now!'"

Salo left China June 11. She was taken to the airport by the U.S. Embassy and traveled through the outskirts of Beijing to get there. She saw some of the physical evidence of the massacre that occurred days before. "We saw maybe 20 or 30 buses and trucks that were blown up, all rusty and burned," says Salo. "I'm sure it must be hard getting around there now."

Salo, who is a first-year architecture student at the University this year, hopes to return to China someday. But she plans to wait until things settle down. She suggests others do the same.

"It's going to be impossible to meet Chinese students and Chinese people next year," she says. "They are going to be very quiet." ◀



Salo left China June 11.
Her Chinese friends remain.



RECORD NUMBERS of Chinese students have come to America seeking the academic riches of U.S. universities.

According to the April 1989 *Atlantic Monthly*, "Tens of thousands of China's future leaders . . . are engaged, in complex and unprecedented ways, in what could be called the modern Chinese discovery of America."

While it may be a recent trend for most universities, the University of Minnesota has a long tradition of welcoming Chinese students and scholars. Before Mao Zedong and the Communist Party defeated General Chiang Kai-shek and officially established the People's Republic of China 40 years ago, several Chinese students had already earned degrees at the University of Minnesota.

Many of these University alumni have had illustrious careers in the Chinese government. Sam S. C. Hsieh, former director of China's Bank of Commerce, was named president of the Central Bank in May. Hsieh earned his Ph.D. in agricultural economics from the University in 1946.

In China's precommunist era, the nation sent a group of ten students to the University to study agricultural engineering. The group, sometimes called the "Ten Apostles," had an important mission: learning ways to modernize China's agricultural production to better feed the country's burgeoning population. These ten scholars, sponsored by the International Harvester Corporation, were the last Chinese students to attend the University of Minnesota for some 30 years—until China began sending students to the United States in 1979. The "apostles" in this unique program all received master's degrees in agricultural engineering.

"They've all done very well, except during the Cultural Revolution, when they were reduced to peasant-type activities, like all the intellectual people were at that time," says John Strait, University professor emeritus. As a member of the agricultural engineer-

The First ALUMNI

The University of Minnesota traces its China connection
to before the days of Mao Zedong's Communist Party

ing faculty in the 1940s, Strait was in charge of the scholars' academic program.

Nine of the ten men returned to China. The alumnus who stayed in the United States later became a millionaire selling heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning equipment, Strait says. Those who returned rose to high-level posts in government and education. Four headed departments of agricultural engineering; and one, Zheng Dechao, works at the prestigious Beijing Agricultural Engineering University, which, according to Arnold Flikke, University professor emeritus, modeled its program after the University's agricultural engineering department.

Tao Ding-lai, another apostle, was appointed president of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Engineering Research and Planning, and led one of his country's most important initiatives to modernize Chinese agriculture. In a letter to Pat Needle, head of the University's China Center, Tao wrote that the project involved nearly 300 scientists and engineers researching "land reclamation and utilization, rural energy, environmental engineering for plant and animal production . . . and the application of remote sensing, systems analysis, and computer techniques in agriculture."

In this position, and in his work with the World Bank, coordinating the bank-sponsored North China Agriculture Project, Tao has visited the United States, the Soviet Union, Japan, Great Britain, and many other countries.

According to Strait, the apostles received an intensive introduction to American agriculture at the University. "When they first came here, we sent them around to the various branch experiment stations in the state, where they got some experience working with



The group, sometimes
called the "Ten Apostles,"
had an important mission:
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China's agricultural
production.

machinery on the farm," says Strait. "Then they took courses in the agricultural engineering department and some other corollary courses in the Institute of Technology.

"During the summer, they went out to various International Harvester machinery production facilities," says Strait. The giant equipment manufacturer anticipated potential sales in China's huge agricultural market. "When they finished their academic program, they went to California to International Harvester's Stockton plant, to get more experience with the manufacturing of farm equipment."

It was 30 years after their University graduation before any of the apostles could return to the United States. Since 1979, when China lifted travel restrictions, several have come to Minnesota for professional conferences. Though most are now retired, their legacy at the University continues. Because of their positive experiences, the ten scholars have encouraged other Chinese students to study here. Several sons and daughters have followed their fathers' footsteps to the University, Strait says. "I know they all had children over here, and three are studying here right now."

The University's China Center, which coordinates the nation's largest academic exchange program with China and promotes cultural, educational, and economic ties with the country, keeps track of all Chinese alumni and helps coordinate alumni who are located throughout China. Alumni receive *Minnesota* magazine, and Needle is hoping to start a newsletter that will help them stay in touch with each other and learn about happenings at the University. Before Tiananmen, she had planned to visit alumni in China this fall.

Strait still keeps in touch with several of the apostles. He's met with some over the years, and others send him Christmas cards. In their correspondence, Strait says, they fondly recall their days at the University. "They feel very indebted to the University, the agricultural engineering department, and to me, for what we did for them over here."

Being THERE

Three University faculty members, caught in China's spring of discontent, describe their experiences



MANAGEMENT, mummies, and a mountain brought faculty members Ray Willis, Alfred Aufderheide, and Margaret Davis to China. They were among nine University of Minnesota faculty members who ranged far and wide throughout China this spring, conducting field research and exploring collaborative projects with fellow academicians at Chinese universities and research institutes. They witnessed student unrest in city after city, from one end of the country to the other.

Ray Willis left Minnesota for Shanghai on March 20 and spent about seven weeks there. A professor in the Carlson School of Management, Willis was exploring the possibility of a joint research agreement with the Shanghai University of Finance and Economics. After leaving Shanghai, he also visited other universities in Beijing and Chengdu.

Willis left for Beijing on May 10, and spent a week visiting management schools in the area. The universities there more openly favored the students. "At one school in Beijing, we wondered how the students were getting downtown," says Willis. "As it turned out, the university was loaning them university vehicles. Some of the universities were taking food down to them, or trying to convince them to come back and get some sleep."

For most of his stay in the capital city, Willis says a carnival atmosphere prevailed. The businesspeople, profes-



sors, and various student groups he spoke with all shared extreme optimism. "There was just this very ebullient spirit of 'We're on a roll. Everything's going great. The government is giving more and more, and the people won't let them turn back.'"

When Willis wondered if they were not forgetting some previous Chinese history—such as the Cultural Revolution—people dismissed the possibility of a crackdown. Says Willis, "The answer would always be 'Oh, no, no, no. That sort of thing could never happen again. We're really on the road.'"

But after talking to people in Tiananmen Square, Willis sensed that the holiday spirit wouldn't last. "There was some real foreboding that neither side was giving in and therefore something was going to happen," he says. "But I

don't think anybody expected what did happen."

Willis traveled to Chengdu May 31 and was nearly caught in the crossfire during that city's June 4 crackdown.

"Luckily, I left the area a couple of hours before it happened," says Willis. "So I really saw nothing of the actual violence in Chengdu. And it did not continue for several days as it did in Beijing; it was a one- or two-day affair ... to that extent, what I saw [happened] before and after, but not during."

"On Sunday, the fourth, when the troops moved on Chengdu, my wife and I happened to go to church near where Mao's statue was. When we came out of church, we found ourselves inside the army lines. They waved us through, and we went to a hotel and had breakfast."



“We stayed pretty late in the afternoon and got caught in that massive demonstration of at least a half a million....”

ogist at the University of Minnesota, Duluth, was more removed from the main centers of student protest. He was in China for an appointment with a Chinese archaeologist in Xinjiang province, near the Gobi desert. The two

met to discuss the practicality of doing a joint study on diseases in mummified human remains excavated beginning in 1959 near the city of Urumqi.

As guests of the Institute of Archaeological Sciences in that city, Aufderheide and his wife were on the opposite end of the country from Beijing, in the far northwest of China, near the Soviet border. “Urumqi is a pretty remote place. Furthermore, the composition of the population is quite different,” says Aufderheide. “People are mostly of Turkish stock [rather] than Han Chinese. Therefore, I would expect that there would be less interest in the questions that were demonstrated about in Beijing and elsewhere.”

Had he arrived in Urumqi a week earlier, however, Aufderheide would have seen a demonstration even in this

“After we left, apparently it turned bloody in Chengdu and the troops started firing. People went on a rampage. They looted a couple of the hotels, including the one we had just left, burned some buses, trucks, things of this sort. But by Tuesday or Wednesday—although you could still see trucks and buses around the streets—there was no real sense that Chengdu was under military law the way Beijing was.”

“The day after the fighting took place, there were funeral decorations on campus, and the students were standing around talking. And shortly thereafter, I guess, the university told them to go home. There was about a three-day exodus where everybody just took off. You saw everybody heading out with their suitcases.”

Alfred Aufderheide, a paleopathol-

remote outpost. He missed the event, and was in Beijing, instead, exploring China with a tour group. The tour arrived in the city during Soviet Premier Mikhail Gorbachev's visit, and Aufderheide and his wife got caught in the May 15 demonstration for three hours. "Immediately behind Tiananmen Square is the Forbidden City," says Aufderheide. "We were touring it that day and expected to cut across through the square back to our hotel, which was on the other side.

"We stayed pretty late in the afternoon and got caught in that massive demonstration of at least a half a million. It was very orderly, it was just very large."

When the couple later returned to Beijing, the city was under martial law, says Aufderheide. "There were lots of demonstrations during that time, but essentially no violence."

Margaret Davis, Regents' Professor of Ecology and Behavioral Biology, spent most of her trip in China studying on Changbai Mountain in Jilin province, an area formerly referred to as Manchuria. She arrived in China on May 27 and left June 22. "They have a very active research program at

Changbai Mountain, studying the vegetation and its relationship to the climate on the slopes of the mountain," she says.

Davis spent a short time in Beijing when she first arrived in China. "One of my hosts was a postdoctoral candidate at the University of Minnesota just a couple of years ago. He's in Beijing, at a technical institute," she says. Even though martial law was in force at the time, a festive atmosphere prevailed in Tiananmen Square. The mood was totally different when she returned, after June 4.

"When I got back in June, suddenly it was very quiet," she says. "There were, of course, very few foreigners in town, so I was very conspicuous. And somehow it was as if you didn't have the same eye contact with people on the street: people just didn't want to talk. The atmosphere seemed depressed somehow."

When Davis returned to Beijing, she contacted the U.S. Embassy, where officials recommended that Americans go home. "But they weren't saying people had to go immediately," she says. "It wasn't an emergency situation." The University of Minnesota China Center

contacted Davis to make sure she was safe.

Though she had originally planned to stay in China until the first of July, Davis decided to cut short her stay when the U.S. Embassy later advised Americans to leave immediately. Without information on the political situation, planning was difficult. "I was very poorly informed about what was going on in China because I had no access to outside news; all I knew was what the Chinese were broadcasting," says Davis. "And since I was pretty sure they weren't telling us everything, I felt very uncertain about what was going on in China."

Davis hopes the University's research links to China won't be permanently damaged by the Chinese government's repressive policies. She believes future exchanges will eventually benefit the United States and China. "I'm sure the American scientists want it, and I think the Chinese scientists do, too," says Davis.

"Certainly, a great deal of effort has gone into developing connections with Chinese scientists. It would be really tragic if those programs don't continue."



THE

NUMBERS GAME

WHEN COMMIT-

ment to Focus was first introduced in 1985 it seemed as if someone had raised a giant red flag atop the administration building. The gist of the report was this: If the University of Minnesota was going to maintain (and in some cases regain) the quality of education people have come to expect of a major research institution, it would have to refocus its efforts and concentrate on the areas it was best suited to serve—at the expense of its weaker programs; some were to be eliminated, others severely reduced. A substantial number of people throughout the University community and the state objected loud and long, and the ensuing debate found its way into the media. To some people, Commitment to Focus (CTF) became a pejorative label equated with elitism and the abandonment of the University's land-grant mission.

That label was largely undeserved, according to University President Nils Hasselmo.

"I think people misunderstood Commitment to Focus," Hasselmo says. "It was part of a planning effort that has been going on for a decade and a half, not something that just popped out of the previous administration.

"Commitment to Focus is not some sort of elitist deviation that is leading the University to abandon its land-grant

**WHAT EFFECT
HAS COMMITMENT
TO FOCUS HAD
ON UNIVERSITY
ENROLLMENT—
AND WHAT WILL
IT MEAN TO
YOUR CHILDREN?**

BY CHUCK BENDA

mission. To me, it means two things. One, the University should focus on its unique contribution to higher education within the state. And that means defining its role vis-à-vis the state universities, the community colleges, and the technical institutes. Two, it means that we have to match responsibility with resources. We are fooling ourselves if we think we can just keep packing in more and more students and stretching our resources more and more thinly and still keep providing the kind of quality education that we should."

Whether it was misunderstood or not, CTF did call for substantial change at the University, and the most dramatic was the reduction in undergraduate enrollment. As CTF has been implemented, enrollment caps have been established and the level of funding per student has increased. The result, says President Hasselmo, is that the quality of undergraduate education at the University has begun to improve in demonstrable ways.

At the same time, programs have been cut or refocused and more students are finding their applications to the University turned down. Others must wait for openings in order to enroll. And the original demographic projections of the number of students seeking college educations in Minnesota has proved inaccurate, disrupting the original plan.

University administrators and the Board of Regents—at the direction of the legislature—are reexamining the CTF enrollment plan and will deliver a report to the legislature in December. At that time, the legislature will most likely adopt new enrollment funding caps for 1991 and 1992, thus dramatically affecting the shape of higher education in the state for several years to come.

It is difficult to assess what this will all mean for Minnesota high school graduates hoping to enroll at the University, but if the present legislative support for CTF is an indication, the current trends are likely to continue for at least the next decade. To put it all in perspective, one must start with the original enrollment plan enacted through CTF.

In the early 1980s, conditions in many areas of undergraduate education had deteriorated abysmally. The annual expenditure for instructional equipment at the Twin Cities campus was under \$12 per student—the lowest in the Big Ten and more than \$18 lower than the next lowest per-student expenditure. Many departments had freshmen class sizes that had grown too large and, as a result, relied on teaching assistants to provide a disproportionate amount of instruction. Some undergraduate advisers had as many as 600 advisees.

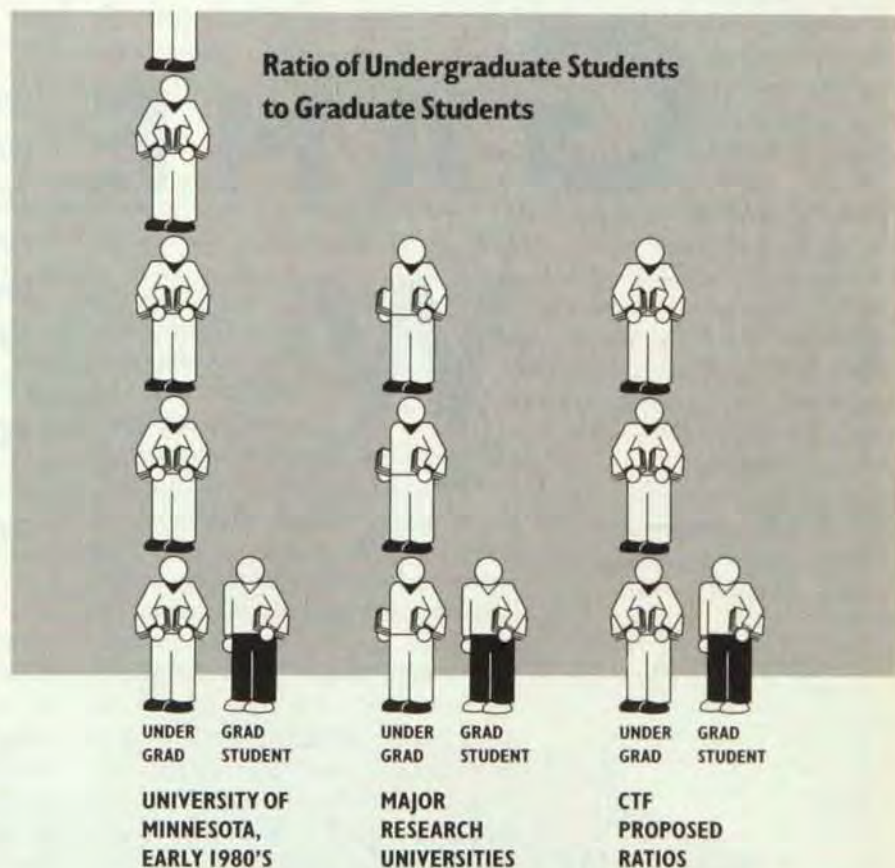
The first call for a reduction in undergraduate enrollment came in CTF in 1985. According to the report, "With respect to its educational program . . . the University is seriously out of balance. The ratio of undergraduates to graduate students is so high that our resources cannot support high quality comprehensively at either level. Since it is unlikely that our graduate student numbers can grow . . . [we should] allow our undergraduate enrollments to decrease . . ."

IN THE EARLY 1980s, the ratio of undergraduate to graduate students at the University was about 4.3 to 1. During the same period, the ratio of undergraduate students to graduate students at some of the leading research universities in the country ranged from 2 or 3 to 1. CTF proposed reducing the University's ratio to 3 to 1, thus placing it in line with the leading institutions.

Although it expressed some reser-

vation needs, reviews courses of study and degrees, and administers state student-aid plans. Essentially, the University's plan called for reducing undergraduate enrollment by about 8,000 students by 1992 in order to restore the balance between graduate and undergraduate students.

Upon approval by the Board of Regents, the target enrollments were accepted by the legislature and written



vations, the Board of Regents approved the general direction and goals suggested by CTF, while at the same time reserving for the board the right to examine and approve of all detailed plans and the methods proposed to achieve those goals.

The University Management Planning Group, made up of the University president, vice presidents, chancellors, and staffed by the Office of Management Planning and Information Services, then established an enrollment plan, including enrollment targets for 1987 through 1992. The group used demographic projections supplied by the Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB), a state agency that studies future higher edu-

into state law in 1987. At the same time, the legislature agreed to deviate from its average cost funding formula for awarding state aid for higher education and to increase the level of funding to the University to further enhance the quality of undergraduate education. As the law was written, the caps were placed on funding, not enrollment. In other words, the University would receive no additional funds for students enrolled above the target numbers.

"Since 1983, the legislature has used a formula called average cost funding to determine the level of funding for the University [and all other systems of higher education]," says Dave Berg, director of management planning and

information services. Under that system, a school is awarded a set amount per student; and the more students enrolled, the more money it receives. "The funding level is tied almost directly to enrollment numbers. In 1989, the formula indicated that our funding ought to go down. The legislature not only restored the funding that we would have lost under the formula, but they added considerable additional funding, so we've done very well."

Although enrollment levels are generally tabulated in terms of number of students enrolled, the legislative funding caps were established on a full-year equivalent basis. Thus, two students taking half the normal course load for a year would be tabulated as one full-year equivalent.

During the 1989 session, the legislature set a cap of 35,679 full-year equivalent students for the 1989-90 school year and, in response to concerns from University administrators that the University might have trouble meeting the caps, rescinded the 1990 and 1992 caps, while instructing the University to come up with a revised plan by December of this year. The new plan is to contain both revised target enrollments and the means by which those targets will be reached. The change in numbers appears to be here to stay, but what does it mean to prospective students?

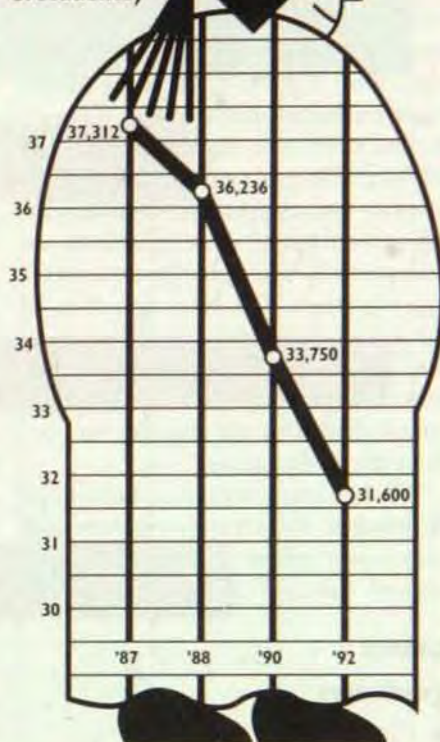
The enrollment reductions and the increased level of funding from the legislature have already made an impact on the quality of undergraduate education at the University.

Supplemental Program Funding, for instance, was earmarked for the kinds of improvements promised under CTF. Among other things, Supplemental Program Funding is supporting the following improvements:

The College of Liberal Arts (CLA) will begin reducing the student/adviser ratio from its current level of 560 to 1 to 380 to 1 by 1992.

Extra sections of introductory language courses in CLA will be added to reduce class sizes and make it easier for students to fulfill their basic requirements. Extra sections will also be added in the Institute of Technology (IT), particularly in high-demand areas such as computer science, electrical engi-

**System-wide
CTF
Enrollment
Numbers
(in thousands
of students)**



neering, and mechanical engineering.

A one-time allotment of \$40 per full-year equivalent student will be used for the purchase of instructional equipment where it is most needed.

Opportunities for undergraduate research will be expanded.

In addition to these improvements, total legislative appropriations for fully allocated costs, on a per-student basis, have shown a steady increase during the past few years. The College of Biological Sciences (CBS), for example, received \$4,748 per upper division undergraduate student in 1985-86 and \$6,909 in 1989-90. Other colleges have received similar increases, as the chart on page 28 demonstrates.

OBVIOUSLY, enrollment reductions have had a downside as well.

To focus, consolidate, and strengthen the University, CTF has meant eliminating a number of programs, phasing out others. For example, two-year degree programs have been eliminated on all but the Crookston and Waseca

campuses; University Without Walls was renamed and reduced in size and scope; the degree and certification programs in General College have been discontinued.

In addition, many colleges and schools have capped enrollments. Undergraduate enrollment in the College of Education has been reduced 23 percent since 1985; the doctor of veterinary medicine program was reduced by 20 percent, and by 1992 the Carlson School of Management enrollment will be cut in half.

For the College of Liberal Arts—the largest of the University's colleges and schools and the traditional point of entry for a majority of University students—CTF has meant changing enrollment procedures to meet target enrollments.

"So far, we've been able to meet our enrollment targets by simply moving back the date by which applications must be in for admission during fall quarter," says Fred Lukermann, former dean of CLA. Previously, the University's application deadlines were among the latest in the country. "We haven't had to raise our entrance requirements at all."

According to Lukermann, the number of admissions of new high school graduates to CLA has dropped by about 1,000 in the last four years. This fall, CLA will admit 2,100 new high school graduates. If more students meet the application deadline and the entrance requirements, they will be admitted on a first-come, first-served basis. Those who don't make the cut will have to wait until winter or spring quarters to enroll.

Classes are not significantly smaller yet, Lukermann says, but the numbers are beginning to look a little better. Additional resources that have been freed up through the enrollment reductions are being used to add course sections and to offer writing-intensive courses at all undergraduate levels.

IT, on the other hand, has been relatively unaffected by the enrollment ceilings established through CTF. Mushrooming enrollments in the late 1970s and early 1980s forced IT to establish enrollment caps before CTF was enacted. "We had to take steps to limit enrollment in 1981," says Russ Hobbie, associate dean of IT. "We

started requiring both high school physics and chemistry for entering freshmen. Before that we had just required one or the other."

As enrollments continued to climb, IT raised the grade point average requirements for students entering upper division courses in its more popular majors and got tougher about application deadlines. Current policy allows IT to admit all freshmen who meet basic requirements. IT administrators annually review the enrollment situation, and adjust the entrance requirements to upper division courses as needed.

"We've reached a point where we may be able to relax those upper division grade point averages," Hobbie says. "There hasn't been a lot of negative fallout over the tougher requirements. Certainly there are a few frustrated students and parents, but when you explain the problem to them, they are pretty understanding."

Not everyone has been so under-

standing, however. When the Board of Regents originally approved CTF, it expressed concern about maintaining access for Minnesota's youth and ensuring that the University upheld its mission as a land-grant university.

The original demographic projections supplied by HECB have proved inaccurate. According to the original plan, some 5,000 to 6,000 of the enrollment cutbacks would come through natural attrition as the number of high school graduates dropped. Although the number has dropped, an ever-increasing percentage of those graduates are unexpectedly choosing to pursue a college education. Ten years ago, 65 to 70 percent of high school graduates pursued a postsecondary education. Today, almost 87 percent of Minnesota's high school graduates are choosing to continue their educations.

While enrollment numbers have dropped at the University, state and community college systems have experienced dramatic increases in enroll-

ment. Undergraduate enrollment on a full-year equivalent basis in the community college system increased from 21,452 in 1979-80 to 27,620 in 1987-88; similarly, enrollment in the state universities increased from 35,548 to 44,653.

The statistics have raised questions about access. Is the University maintaining appropriate ease of access to serve the state as part of its land-grant mission? Regent Wendell Anderson doesn't think so.

"In round numbers, before Commitment to Focus, approximately 3,000 applicants were denied admission to the 'U,'" Anderson says. "Last year about 7,000 applicants were denied access. My heart goes out to those 7,000 students and to their parents."

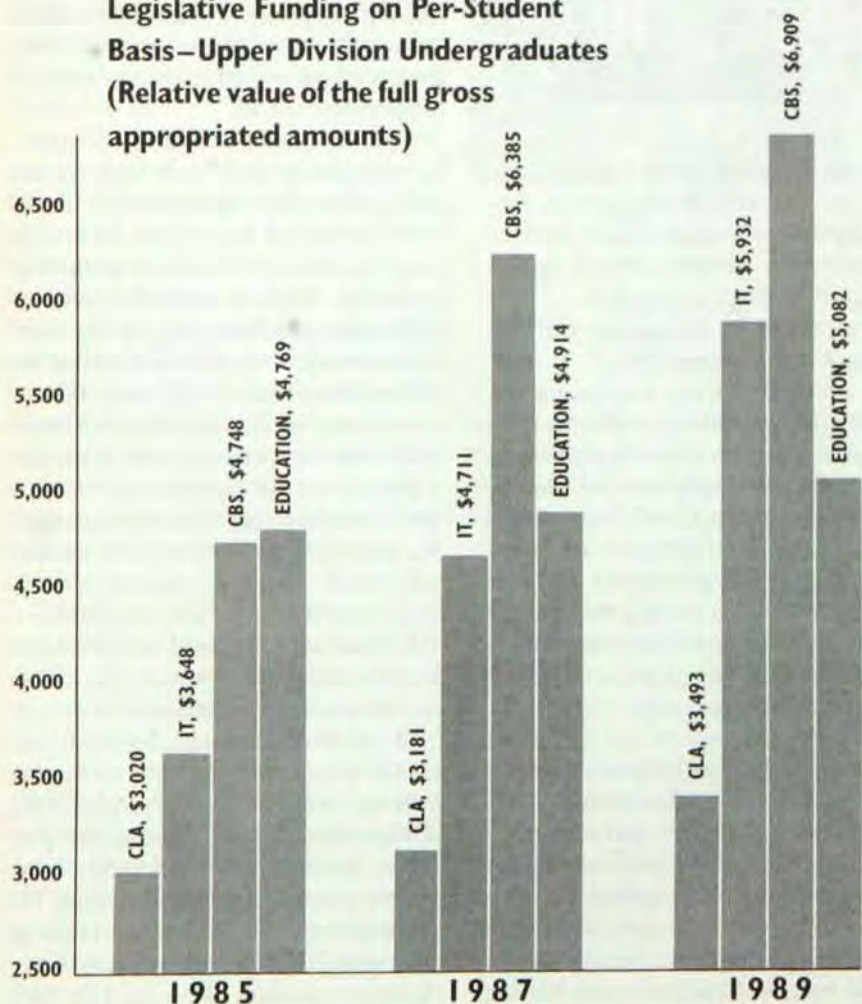
Anderson is also concerned that in the future, the legislature may not continue to provide the level of funding needed to improve the quality of education at the University. "I think that as a general rule money goes where the students are," Anderson says. He is concerned that if ever-larger numbers of students are shifted into the state and community college systems, the funding will eventually follow them.

"I'm a very strong supporter of Commitment to Focus," says Anderson. "I voted for it. But we have to take another look at the numbers. It's absolutely essential that we upgrade the quality of the undergraduate experience, but 7,000 is too many people to turn away. In the long run, we will do better if we better address the question of access."

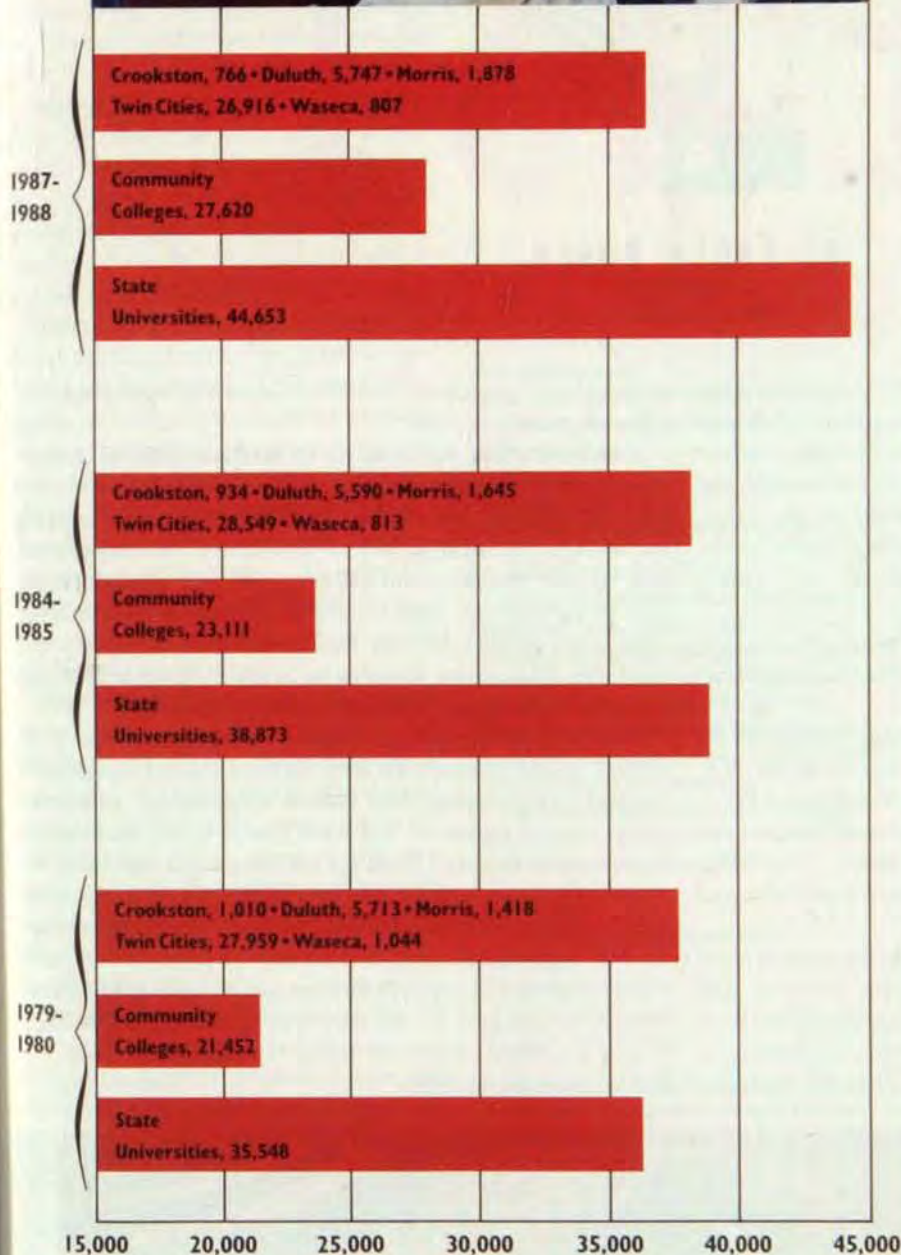
Recent research suggests that some of the enrollment increase may be due to the fact that more students are, as a matter of course, applying to two or more colleges. But according to Dave Berg, there are other contributing factors. In addition to the higher percentage of high school graduates seeking postsecondary education, more Wisconsin residents are applying to the University, in part because many of the schools in Wisconsin have capped their enrollments.

"With reciprocity, that makes Minnesota look pretty good," Berg says. "Then, too, the fact that some students may perceive the quality of education at the University to be improving, may

Legislative Funding on Per-Student Basis—Upper Division Undergraduates (Relative value of the full gross appropriated amounts)



Minnesota Undergraduate Enrollments in Full-Year Equivalents



cause more of them to be interested in enrolling. One analyst said, 'If you have a dance and it's free, nobody comes. If you charge five bucks a head, you've got to close the door.' "

It's difficult to measure exactly how much of the reduced enrollment can be attributed to natural demographic

change and how much is due to a more stringent enrollment policy. Although the increase in the number of applications denied paints one picture, in terms of the number of new high school graduates admitted to the University compared to the number of high school graduates in the state, the University

still admits approximately the same percentage as it did five years ago.

Regent Charles Casey believes the University is headed in the right direction. "Access to education in this state is not the sole responsibility of the University of Minnesota," Casey says. "We're no longer the largest system in the state. We're responsible for the quality of education at the University. No one else is going to worry about that.

"We haven't been doing a very good job in the last fifteen years. To reverse that trend may mean taking fewer students at the University, but I don't think we're denying those students a higher education opportunity in the state."

Another factor has arisen, possibly as a direct result of the improved quality of the undergraduate experience. The retention rate has risen by 1 percent at the Duluth campus. If the retention rates also rise at the Twin Cities campuses, further tightening of admissions policies may be necessary to meet the target enrollments in the coming years.

The leadership of the University has to work out a delicate balance as it prepares its plans for submission to the legislature. The goal is to maintain a reasonable level of access, while reducing numbers to a manageable level so that the quality of the undergraduate experience and the reputation of the University will continue to improve.

"The University is not abandoning its land-grant mission," President Haselmo says. "We are continuing to serve the state through the extension service, through research, and through the education we provide to students. But meeting our obligations as a land-grant university does not mean having an open admissions policy.

"If we had unlimited funding, many of these constraints would be unnecessary," he says. "In today's society, there's no way the University can serve everybody. The University has to define its role within the higher education community in the state. Our function is to put choices before the Board of Regents and the state of Minnesota.

"A balance has to be worked out among all the higher education institutions in the state." ◀

A Minnesota

FEAST

BY KAREN ROACH

LOOKING FOR RECIPE alternatives for your upcoming Thanksgiving dinner? Try this menu: green salad with sunflower seed and raspberry vinaigrette dressing, accompanied by blueberry poppyseed bread, mini cornbreads, and crescent rolls filled with sweet adzuki bean paste. Follow with fava bean soup, wild rice-stuffed turkey, lupine pasta, stir-fried vegetables with shiitake mushrooms, and homemade Haralson apple trifle for dessert.

After you've dazzled your guests with these culinary delights, you can tell them that the feast was created entirely from Minnesota-grown food.

More than one event planner has already capitalized on this theme. Minnesota foods won praise last fall at the 25th anniversary dinner of the University of Minnesota's Presidents Club. At a "diversity dinner," sponsored by the Center for Alternative Plant and Animal Products, University faculty and students sampled foods created from new and uncommon crops.

Each year Minnesotans are producing and consuming more homegrown foods—apples and blueberries, soybeans and wheat, corn and dairy products—with huge payoffs to both farmers and consumers. Food studies at the University of Minnesota, which can take much of the credit for the boost

to the state's agriculture industry, inspire an interdisciplinary and statewide effort.

The Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station coordinates research conducted by various departmental faculty on five campuses, and at other locations throughout the state, including a research facility in Rosemount, several branch experiment stations, and private and state-owned lands. Scores of farmers, businesses, and industries work with University faculty to help them carry out their research. And the Minnesota Extension Service disseminates the research findings to farmers and other clientele.

Besides developing high-quality, wholesome foods, University scientists study an array of food-related issues such as food biotechnology and genetic engineering, consumer food demand patterns, and food flavor, scent, and safety. Agricultural research findings are frequently the basis for progress in human medicine. In addition, farmers are better able to stay in business because their crops are more resistant to disease, and thus it costs less to produce the same yield. Higher dividends to farmers assure high-quality, reasonably priced food for Minnesota consumers. And it's right in our backyard. Here are but a few highlights from the University's cornucopia.



COLD HARDY FRUIT

THE UNIVERSITY'S HARDY fruit development program serves a region that experiences all the vagaries of a continental climate, and precipitation that can vary dramatically from year to year. Not incidentally, much of the fruit research at the University focuses on developing varieties that can take abuse. Among the innovations are these.

Apple: "I would not live in Minnesota because you can't grow apples there," newspaperman Horace Greeley reportedly said in 1860. If Greeley's relatives are interested in moving, they can pack their bags for Minnesota anytime.

Today, each time you munch a Haralson apple, chances are good it was grown in Minnesota. This tart winter apple, one of the state's most popular among both home and commercial growers, was introduced by University of Minnesota researchers in 1922. It was soon joined by other University-developed varieties—Honeygold, Beacon, Fireside, and Regent—that now account for 8 to 10 percent of all apples sold in the state.

Blueberry: University-developed hybrids, such as Northblue and Northcountry, have made possible a productive commercial blueberry industry for the state. The pick-your-own blueberry businesses should add to the state's economy and tourist attractions, especially in northeastern Minnesota where the soils are perfect for growing this fruit.

Grape: A goal of University horticulturists has been to design grapes to fit both the harsh Minnesota climate and the needs of consumers and winemakers. Studies, carried out primarily in the Horticulture Research Center in Excelsior, look to breeding hardy, good-quality wine varieties, improving winter survival, and creating seedless table grapes.

Raspberry: Nordic, a red raspberry developed at the University's department of horticultural science and landscape architecture, was released in 1988 as a less acidic, less thorny, and more pleasant-tasting fruit. Nordic produces a late, small crop in locations with long growing seasons.



APPLE TARTLETS WITH NUWORLD CHEESE

For apple purée:

3½ lbs. Haralson or other tart,
acidic apples such as McIntosh
Butter for sautéing
¼ c. sugar
¼ c. white wine
University of Minnesota Nuworld cheese

Ahead of time: Bake tartlets.

For purée: Core and peel apples. Slice the apples and sauté them in a little butter with the sugar. Add the wine and cook until apples are tender. Season with salt and white pepper to taste. If a smoother texture is desired, purée in blender. Cool purée. Both the tartlets and purée can be prepared hours ahead and assembled at the last minute.

To serve: Fill baked tart shells with apple purée. Place a dollop of room-temperature white blue cheese atop purée.

Tartlet shells:

¼ c. butter or margarine, softened
¼ c. sugar
1 egg, beaten
½ tsp. vanilla extract
1 cup all-purpose flour

Combine butter, sugar, egg, and vanilla in a mixing bowl; beat at medium speed with an electric mixer until well blended. Gradually add flour, mix well. Shape dough into a ball; chill.

Shape dough into 14 (1-inch) balls. Place in ungreased 1¼-inch tart tins, and press flat to cover sides of tins; prick each with a fork. Bake at 400 degrees for 8 minutes or until lightly browned. Makes 14 shells.

RECIPES COURTESY OF THE ATRIUM
AT INTERNATIONAL MARKET SQUARE

NEW CROP VARIETIES

EACH YEAR, HIGHER-YIELDING, more pest-resistant, University-

developed varieties of wheat, barley, soybeans, corn, oats, and alfalfa hit the market to help farmers in Minnesota and across the nation improve their bottom line. These new genetic improvements help economic growth, especially in rural areas where farmers' survival may depend on the quality of the seed they use. Some highlights follow.

Soybeans: Efforts have been aimed at increasing protein content and yield while maintaining oil content, which could result in a 25 percent increase in usable calories in University soybean varieties such as Dassel, Sibley, and Glenwood. Experiment station scientist William Breene looks for ways to make the soybean more versatile. One product Breene has been testing is a soybean powder that can be stored without refrigeration and used in such products as frozen yogurt desserts.

Alfalfa: Nitro is a University-developed alfalfa known for its ability to accumulate nitrogen, which contributes to the success of crops planted in alfalfa fields the following year. Nitro produces good summer forage yields and has excellent resistance to a variety of plant wilts, root rot, and other diseases.

Oats: Minnesota is one of the nation's leading oat producers, with several University varieties boosting yields by at least five bushels per acre. University agronomists are betting on Starter, a University-developed early oat with good disease resistance and excellent test weight.

Wheat: Era, one of the most successful University-developed varieties released in 1970, brought an estimated \$337 million in additional income to Minnesota farmers from 1971 to 1980. Another variety, Marshall, is so popular with farmers that it accounted for 58 percent of all the hard red spring wheat planted in Minnesota in 1988—approximately 1.3 million acres of the state's 2.5 million acres grown annually.

Barley: Minnesota is the fourth-ranking barley producer nationally, with some 1.25 million acres grown here annually. In 1988, two University-developed varieties, Morex and Robust, were the first and second most widely grown brands in the United States and accounted for 94 percent of all the bar-

ley planted in Minnesota. In a typical growing season, Robust produces five bushels more per acre—a total of 5 million bushels—than the older varieties it replaced.

Wild rice: To keep pace with Califor-



nia growers—which are successfully growing wild rice using technology developed by the University of Minnesota—University agronomists are researching disease control in wild rice grown here. In 1986, funds from the state legislature were used to establish a wild rice research plot on a peatland site in central Minnesota. University researchers are working on weed control, disease control, and “shattering,” or getting the seeds to water before they can be eaten by predators.

Corn: Despite its popularity, corn is low in protein. Corn kernels contain, on average, less than 10 percent protein compared to legumes such as soybeans, which contain 38 percent protein. At the University, a new high lysine gene has been introduced to several corn strains, which has the potential to increase the protein level of corn.

Sunflower: Retired University agronomist Bob Robinson developed the first sunflower seed for the bird-feed market, leading to a large birdfeed industry in Minnesota. His sunflower varieties caused a large expansion of sunflower research throughout the U.S. and led Cargill, Inc., of Minneapolis to start sunflower oilseed production in the 1960s.

Potato: The Red River Valley spud industry is no small potatoes. Each year,

Minnesota and North Dakota farmers produce 3.2 billion pounds of potatoes on 186,000 acres of the valley's fertile soil. About 55 percent of the crop is processed, and about 1 billion pounds are made into potato chips, accounting

for nearly 30 percent of the country's potato chips. University horticulturists are studying problems relating to the boom in processing in areas such as variety development, storage, and product quality.

WILD RICE-FILLED PASTA CORONETS

3 c. heavy cream
4 c. cooked wild rice
3 tbsp. minced garlic
½ c. diced red bell pepper
¾ c. grated Parmesan cheese
3 tbsp. chopped fresh rosemary
½ tsp. salt
½ tsp. black pepper
Pasta sheet, ¼-inch thick cut
into 24 (2½-inch) squares
1 lb. University baby Swiss cheese

In heavy saucepan, reduce cream to half the volume; cool.

Combine the wild rice, garlic, red pepper, Parmesan, rosemary, salt, and pepper.

For each coronet: Roll one corner of a square of pasta over to form a hollow horn shape; dab edge where corners overlap with water to help it adhere. Fill with wild rice mixture. Place on greased wire rack that fits into a shallow roasting pan. Slice Swiss cheese thinly and cut slices into 1½-inch-by-½-inch rectangles. Drape a piece of cheese over each coronet.

Put enough water in the roasting pan to cover the bottom. Gently cover with foil and “steam” in the oven until warm. Makes 24 coronets.

PRIMAVERA BLUEBERRY POPPYSEED BREAD

4 c. all-purpose flour
2 tbsp. baking powder
2 tsp. salt
¾ c. sugar
4 eggs
¼ c. melted butter
2 c. buttermilk
2 tsp. vanilla extract
2 tsp. grated lemon peel
1 c. poppy seeds
2 c. blueberries; if frozen,
thaw and drain

Preheat oven to 375 degrees. Butter and flour 2 bread pans.

Sift flour, baking powder, salt, and sugar together. Separate egg whites from yolks. Lightly beat the egg yolks with the cool melted butter, buttermilk, and vanilla. Stir in the dry ingredients, lemon peel, and poppy seeds. Fold in the blueberries.

Beat egg whites until they form light peaks. Fold the beaten egg whites into the batter. Divide batter evenly, filling the prepared pans. Bake about 25 minutes or until bread pulls away slightly from sides of pan. Makes 2 loaves.

MOO-YE OVER, WISCONSIN

EICHTEN'S HIDDEN ACRES, located in Center City, Minnesota, is a family-owned and operated cheese farm with a fifteen-year working relationship with the University. Mary and Joe Eichten, and three of their ten children who are active in the business, frequently consult recently retired University food scientist Howard Morris on the feasibility of various procedures and recipes. The family's business, which specializes in Dutch-European cheeses, also sells its products at both the Minneapolis and St. Paul farmers' markets.

The University's new Dairy Foods Research Center develops dairy products and discovers ways of using the existing ones. The focus of a recent research consortium between the University and South Dakota State University is to improve the processing, quality, and safety of dairy foods through biotechnology. In another study, food scientists have set their sights on eliminating the cholesterol in dairy products. Some highlights:

Cheese: More than 30 percent of the milk produced in Minnesota goes into cheese. University agricultural economists recently developed a pricing formula to more accurately reflect the



economic value of milk components to cheesemaking. Minnesota dairy scientists have created a "white blue cheese" called Nuworld that boasts the distinct flavor of a blue-veined cheese, but is made with a white mold, so the foods it goes into don't turn grayish like those made with traditional blue cheeses.

Whey: Of 100 pounds of milk, 10 pounds wind up as cheese (that's the curds portion) and 90 pounds as whey (the watery part). An estimated 2.9 million tons of liquid whey is produced in Minnesota annually and approximately half of that is dumped. To stop the waste, University agricultural engineers are looking for a way to produce methane from whey, which could supply as much as 35 percent of a cheese factory's energy needs.

Sheep milk: Each year, Minnesota imports some 22 million pounds of cheese made from sheep milk, which can retail for as much as \$10 to \$12 a pound. A U.S. dairy sheep industry could reduce the need for imports, provide an alternative source of income for farmers, and create agribusiness-related jobs. University researchers are examining the milking potential and milk composition of several sheep breeds and crosses. Related research is developing processes for making sheep milk cheeses, which would provide an alternative for people who are allergic to cheeses made from cow's milk.

BIOTECHNOLOGY PROMISES BIG GAINS

NEW VACCINES TO PROTECT animals from diseases, plants bred to withstand stress induced by herbicides, and animal growth hormones made in a laboratory are only a few agricultural applications of emerging biotechnological research. According to agricultural economist W. Burt Sundquist, biotechnology research promises agriculture more productive gains through lower costs in the future. "A greater variety of nutritional, wholesome, and safe foods is expected to become available," he says.

Turkey: Minnesota, whose farmers raise about 40 million birds annually, is currently ranked number two in turkey production, behind North Carolina. Animal scientists are searching for ways to more efficiently and cost effec-



tively produce wholesome turkeys. Station veterinarians are also studying disease defense mechanisms of turkeys kept indoors during Minnesota winters.

Swine: Animal growth biologists are identifying the substances in blood that stimulate muscle growth, in search of alternatives to antibiotics and hormones, to produce extra lean meat. Researchers are also exploring ways to improve the health of baby pigs, through better housing, medicine, and nutrition.

Cows: One of the station's goals is to find ways to help farmers, including those who feed cattle, thrive economically. Researchers have developed computer programs that help feedlot operators determine cost-effective and optimal feeding strategies. Scientists are also studying the potential impact of bovine growth hormones and new vaccines against disease.

Fish: Fish biologists are using bioengineering techniques to search for the gene that controls growth hormone production in fish, then hoping to clone and transfer an extra copy of that gene into Minnesota fish species. Faster growing fish will benefit not only Minnesota anglers dreaming of reeling in the big one, but also the state's aquaculture industry.

Bees: Honey production in Minnesota is a \$5 million business, and pollination of crops is worth another \$25 to \$30 million annually. Entomologists have been looking at alternative sources for queen bees and at strategies for helping the Minnesota beekeeping industry to become more self-sufficient.

Sheep: The University was in the

forefront in 1987 when it imported six ewes and four rams of a Russian sheep breed, Romanov, from Canada. Researchers examined the Romanov's potential as an additional germ plasm source, for its milking ability, and as part of an out-of-season and cross-breeding system in the U.S. sheep industry.

SOMETHING COMPLETELY DIFFERENT

MINNESOTA FARMERS FAMOUS for their productivity in soybeans, wheat, or corn may soon be celebrated for more exotic-sounding crops. Leading the way to that future is the University's new Center for Alternative Plant and Animal Products, created in 1987 to explore how little-known crops might help improve farmers' incomes.

Shiitake mushrooms: These are the meaty, dark mushrooms often used in oriental cooking. "Mushrooms are high in protein, B vitamins, and essential minerals, but quite low in calories if you don't cook them in butter," says food scientist Shirley Thenen. Farm communities with an abundance of hay, straw, and corn cobs might be interested in mushroom cultivation as an alternative crop, she says. Thenen is researching whether the nutritional value of commercial mushrooms can be increased.

Grain amaranth: An ancient crop, amaranth is increasingly familiar to Minnesota farmers. A relative of pigweed and tumbleweed, amaranth has been grown since the time of the Aztecs for its tiny, high-protein seeds. The University is collaborating with a Minneapolis firm to test foods made with amaranth, which many believe will be an important alternate crop in the production of flour.

Lupines: These stalky herbs, pronounced loo-pins, are named after the Latin word for wolf because, like wolves, they were believed to destroy the soil. Just the opposite seems to be true. Generally lupines do well on acidic, sandy soils like those of central and east-central Minnesota. Lupine seeds are high in protein and can be fed directly to animals. What's more, delis in the Twin Cities are now stocking their shelves with lupine pasta. ◀

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The sophisticated Jewish Legal System with its "Due Process" requirements permitted Jesus' two acquittals in the Jewish Courts for (1) Sabbath-Breaking, and (2) False Prophecy.

Jesus' Two Sanhedrin Acquittals

Their Legacies of Due Process of Law



Marshall Houts
J.D.

Hard cover
414 pages

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A S A L U T E T O

VOLUNTEERS

I have often admired the extreme skill with which the inhabitants of the United States succeed in proposing a common object for the exertions of a great many men and inducing them voluntarily to pursue it."

—Alexis de Tocqueville, Democracy in America, 1835

WHEN HE WROTE his famous treatise on American society, *Democracy in America*, French historian

Alexis de Tocqueville was so fascinated by volunteer associations in the United States that he devoted a whole chapter of his book to them. People in democratic nations, he said, "become powerless if they do not learn voluntarily to help each other."

If he were alive today, he would see that things have not changed much in the past 150 years. He also wouldn't have to go much farther than the Minnesota Alumni Association (MAA) to find volunteerism at work.

"Volunteers are the lifeblood of our organization," says Margaret Sughrue Carlson, executive director of the MAA. "It's difficult to pull people away from their jobs and their families, but MAA volunteers are always ready to help." She says MAA volunteer duties are as diverse as the volunteers themselves.

Volunteers serve on MAA boards, work as mentors for current students, raise money for scholarships, organize special events, and help lobby the state legislature for funds for the University.

Why are MAA volunteers so generous with their time and talent? The answer may have a lot to do with the nature of the institution. It's probably not ironic that the University of Minnesota ranks among the nation's top ten universities in recruiting Peace Corps volunteers. And volunteerism doesn't necessarily begin after graduation. One University program, known as U-Can, has involved more than 1,000 students in community volunteer activities and special events since it started last year.

Each year, the Minnesota Alumni Association salutes the association's volunteer leadership and its outstanding alumni chapter, society, and programs, and honors its friends and most outstanding volunteer.

If Tocqueville were here, he'd join in this salute.

VOLUNTEERISM,

ACCORDING TO IRENE

If planning is an art, Irene Kreidberg, the Minnesota Alumni Association's 1989 National Volunteer of the Year, is a master artist

BY KAREN A. REID

MORE THAN 250 members of the University of Minnesota Alumni Club celebrated the club's 25th anniversary last year thanks to the talent and dedication of Irene Kreidberg. Kreidberg not only chaired the party, she helped find a new home for the club on the 50th floor of the IDS Tower in Minneapolis after the hotel in which it had previously been located closed. For her efforts, Kreidberg was named 1989 National Volunteer of the Year of the Minnesota Alumni Association (MAA). The Alumni Club celebration is just one in a long list of volunteer accomplishments that helped single out Kreidberg for honors.

In 1973, after working for 43 years at Sperry (now Unisys), Kreidberg immediately plunged into MAA activities. "I wasn't out of there [Sperry] for 24 hours before I had a call from the executive director of the alumni association to sell me on the idea of reopening the alumni club," recalls Kreidberg. "I accepted the challenge, and said I would do it for one year. I was there for three."

"It was a very difficult assignment under trying circumstances," says Tom Swain, corecipient of last year's

National Volunteer of the Year Award who served as national MAA president at the time. "She never lost her cool and was available for every kind of assignment."

Kreidberg's history of MAA service is impressive. Ten years ago she chaired the 75th anniversary of the MAA. In 1970-71 she served as secretary of the MAA national board, from 1968 to 1971, she was a member of the MAA executive committee and national board; and she also has served as president and board member of the Business Alumni Society.

Kreidberg graduated from the University in 1930 with a bachelor of associated arts degree in the department of secretarial and office management, now the Carlson School of Management. Although she spent her career in administrative work, her first love was accounting. "What I really wanted to do was to be a CPA," says Kreidberg, "but I was told emphatically that businesses would not trust their books to a woman."

Long before she retired, Kreidberg worked to encourage volunteerism among the employees at Sperry. Kreidberg was also active in a myriad of business and cultural activities in the Twin Cities. She was a member of the

St. Paul chapter of the Administrative Management Association and was the first woman member of the Greater Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce board of directors, serving from 1970 to 1973. For ten years she chaired the chamber's cultural activities committees, responsible for, among other things, the 100th anniversary celebration of the Minneapolis Public Library and a program called Business Salutes the Arts.

According to Jack Nichols, now retired vice president from Sperry, Kreidberg "is very dedicated when she undertakes a project." And that dedication results in the Kreidberg way of doing things.

The right way to get anything done, says Kreidberg, is the hard way. "I'm a fanatic on detail," she says. "I have to admit that. That's my strong point if people like detail; my weak point if people don't."

While that trait stands out in almost every commendation she has received, it isn't just the love of minutiae that spurs Kreidberg on, it's her love of people. "I wouldn't trade the people I have met and are my good friends for anything," she says, admitting that if she has trouble recruiting volunteers, she appoints them—friends included.



For her long-standing dedication to the alumni association, Irene Kreidberg was named 1989 National Volunteer of the Year.

"With the reputation I have established, people don't say no," she says.

Kreidberg is sympathetic to those ways of the time volunteering can take. "If you volunteer for a position as a chairman, you have to feel that it's going to take a better part of a year to devote to that particular project," she says. "A lot of the volunteers are married and have children, and they don't feel that they can take that much time away from their families."

Because volunteers are getting harder to find, Kreidberg wouldn't be surprised if some of the positions she and others hold are someday filled by paid staff. Says Kreidberg, "It's a different era."

Kreidberg says she has not felt emo-

tional pressure to forego community activities. Still there are things she would have liked to have done: "I had the ambition to go back and get a master's and maybe even a Ph.D. but I never found the time for that," she says. Even though she's retired, Kreidberg has little time to pursue advanced degrees or hobbies. She often stays up until 1:00 or 2:00 a.m. writing reports, then sleeps for a few hours, and goes to her next volunteer meeting at 8:00 a.m. "I really don't have much leisure time right now," she laments. "I have piles of filing and reports to write."

If her business affiliations and MAA work don't keep her busy enough, Kreidberg has taken on a variety of other tasks for such organizations as the Sis-

ter Kenny Institute, the 1006 Summit Avenue organization (for the upkeep and restoration of the governor's mansion), the Boys and Girls Club of Minneapolis, and the Greater Twin Cities Youth Symphonies, to name only a few.

Her volunteerism has not gone unnoticed. ("Once you've been a volunteer and somehow or other you have a successful participation, your phone doesn't stop ringing," she says.) Or unrecognized. Besides the MAA's National Volunteer of the Year Award, Kreidberg has received the University's Outstanding Achievement Award and the Alumni Service Award, as well as the WCCO Good Neighbor Award (three times), a Sperry Corporation Community Leadership Award in 1985, a Minneapolis Bicentennial Service Award in 1976, a Minneapolis Aquatennial Outstanding Service Award in 1975, the Greater Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce Outstanding Achievement Award in 1967, and she was named the chamber's Volunteer of the Decade in 1985.

Awards, however, are not Kreidberg's motivating force. As Swain observes, Kreidberg doesn't seek recognition; she is always ready for the next challenge simply because she likes the work. Indeed, Kreidberg recommends her second career as a professional volunteer to anyone. "If you like to work with people, I couldn't think of a better slot for anyone," she says.

Kreidberg's next project is a big one for her: She's learning how to say no. "I still haven't accomplished that," she says.

That suits MAA executive director Margaret Sughrue Carlson fine: "We couldn't survive without volunteers like Irene." ◀

 THE ASSOCIATION'S

BEST

A special awards committee of nine Minnesota Alumni Association volunteers and staff members works for nearly half a year obtaining nominations and selecting those to receive the association's 1989 awards.

Chapters and societies are recognized for their creativity and innovation for specific programs, and for outstanding overall programing. Award winners are complimentary guests at the MAA's annual spring meeting and receive commemorative ribbons.

The National Volunteer of the Year Award is the MAA's highest honor. It is awarded to an alumnus who demonstrates outstanding service and dedication to the University and association throughout the year. Last year the association also created the Outstanding Friend Award to salute a nonalumnus for outstanding service to the association. This year, winners of both awards received limited-edition ceramic artwork, created by University professor and internationally known ceramist Curtis Hoard.

OUTSTANDING FRIEND FOR 1989

Thomas Bouchard

Thomas Bouchard, chair of the department of psychology and director of the Minnesota Study of Twins Reared Apart, has traveled for the alumni chapter program to more than seven cities in three years. His popularity as a speaker rivals only that of University President Nils Hasselmo. Professor Bouchard has never said no

to an alumni association request nor asked for an honorarium. A graduate of Stanford University, Bouchard has taught at the University of Minnesota for twenty years. Under his guidance, the Minnesota Study of Twins Reared Apart is the largest study of its kind, and has reunited almost 100 sets of twins since 1979.

OUTSTANDING ALUMNI SOCIETY

College of Liberal Arts (CLA)/University College (UC) Alumni Society

The CLA/UC Alumni Society has actively sought to support CLA students today and lay plans to recruit them as active alumni tomorrow. The society has participated in lobbying for increased funding for the college and University and published a brochure to help guide the career development of CLA students. CLA/UC Alumni Society events have attracted an increasing number of alumni—nearly 600 this year compared with last year's 250. The society's Spectrum Lecture Series, which attracted an audience of about 400, has been particularly successful.

ALUMNI SOCIETY PROGRAM EXTRAORDINAIRE

Biological Sciences Alumni Society's Legislative Briefing and the Joint Health Sciences Alumni Societies' Bionic Body Health Sciences Exhibition

The Biological Sciences Alumni Society (BSAS) actively lobbied the legislature for a \$5.1 million bonding bill

for construction planning to benefit the College of Biological Sciences (CBS) and the Medical School. The program's efforts proved successful and the whole \$5.1 million was awarded.

The joint health sciences alumni societies' Bionic Body Health Sciences Exhibition was held during 1988 homecoming. The show is aimed at attracting students to the health sciences and educating the community and alumni societies that bionics isn't just for television anymore. More than 600 people attended the exhibition, which was organized jointly by the nine health sciences alumni societies.

OUTSTANDING ALUMNI CHAPTER

Suncoast Chapter at Tampa/St. Petersburg

Led by Donald Manguson and Elaine Richard, the Suncoast Chapter has been as successful in attracting new alumni members as it has been in keeping the old. Activities included a Minnesota Vikings pregame party; the annual meeting, featuring Thomas Bouchard, University of Minnesota psychology department chair, which attracted almost 100 alumni; and a year-end spring luncheon, which broke past attendance records.

CHAPTER PROGRAM EXTRAORDINAIRE

The Washington, D.C., Chapter's Finnish Embassy Event

Helping to maintain the University's close ties with the Finnish government became a priority for the Washington, D.C., chapter after the University received commitment from the Fin-

nish government to create an endowed chair in Finnish studies. In recognition for Finland's contribution to the University, on April 19, more than 130 alumni gathered at the embassy. Finnish Ambassador Jukka Valtasaari was presented a plaque formally recognizing his country's continuing interest in the University of Minnesota.

PROGRAM EXTRAORDINAIRE SPECIAL GOLD AWARD

**Class of 1939's Symposium Series/
Golden Anniversary Reunion:
"How Can We Help Our University?"**

Adding to the usual reunion tradition, the Class of 1939 sponsored a series of four symposiums about the University's future. The event, led by 1939 class

president Don Lampland, Goodman Larson, and Arthur Naftalin, probed into the University's problems and discussed ways to enhance its quality. Attracting 294 registrants, the symposium received wide press attention. Its success holds the promise that similar events could be planned as part of future alumni reunion activities.

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HONOR ROLL

CHAPTER PROGRAM

Boston has one. So does Wadena, Minnesota. The Minnesota Alumni Association's alumni chapters can be found on the East Coast, West Coast, as far south as Dallas, and as far north as Grand Rapids, Minnesota. The 27 chapters are a way for alumni to keep in touch with the University no matter where they live.

Alumni chapter activities are as diverse as their geographical locations. The Martin County, Minnesota, Alumni Chapter holds a freshmen send-off party for new students in the area. The Detroit Area Women's Club raised more than \$6,000 for student scholarships last year by selling wild rice. Alumni chapters often host the University president or administrators to find out what's new at their alma mater. And they can discover what's on the cutting edge of science by hosting University professors. More than 12,000 MAA members belong to alumni chapters around the country.

For their service to the association and the University, *Minnesota* salutes the following leaders of the chapter program in 1988-89.

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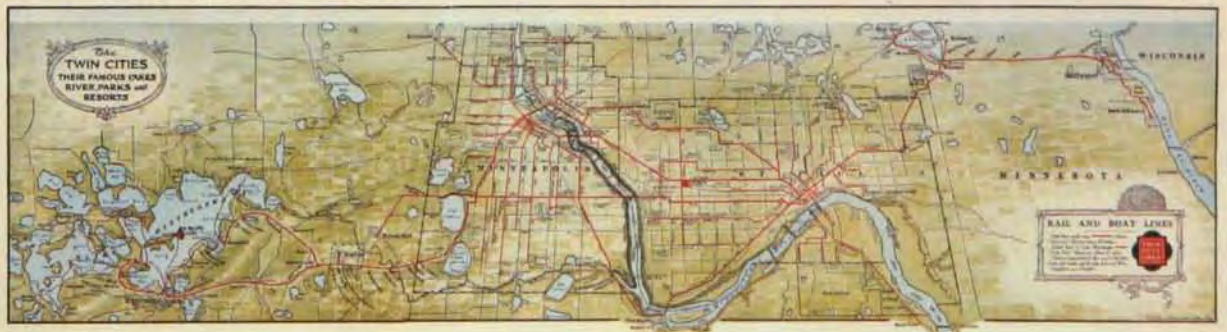
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ALUMNI SOCIETIES

What part of the Minnesota Alumni Association sponsored more than 100 events that reached out to more than 11,200 alumni, faculty, friends, and students last year? The MAA's alumni societies. Organized at the college, school, and "special interest" levels, the 26 MAA societies are a graduate's closest link to the University. Societies range in size from 28 members (Nurse Anesthetists Society) to 6,050 members (College of Liberal Arts/University College Alumni Society).

Alumni societies have a direct impact on individual schools, colleges, and departments. The School of Journalism and Mass Communication Alumni Society, for example, sponsors one of the most popular mentoring programs at the University. The Institute of Technology Alumni Society last year taught a program on developing job search skills for students. And every year, the societies collectively raise more than \$20,000 to finance 24 scholarships and awards.

For their service to the association and the University, Minnesota salutes the following leaders of the alumni society program in 1988-89.

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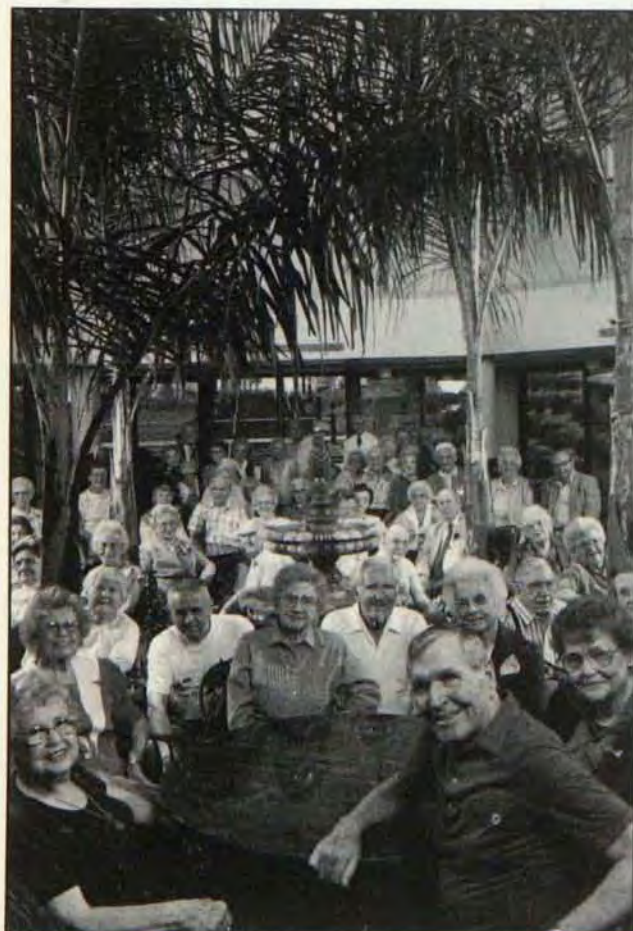
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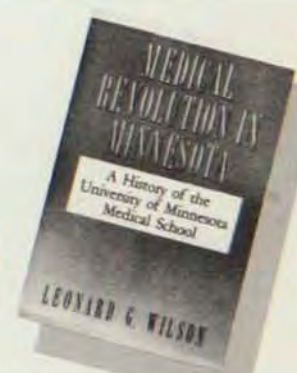
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Dynasty

Gymnastic ability runs in this family

BY TERESA SCALZO

ONE GLANCE AT "the Roethlisberger file" from the University's sports publicity department proves it: the Roethlisbergers are the first family of Gopher gymnastics.

Fred Roethlisberger took over as head coach for men's gymnastics in 1972. Last year, he led the Gophers to third place in the NCAA championships, the highest placing for the Gophers since 1949. Named 1989 Midwest Region Coach of the Year, Roethlisberger also coaches the U.S. national team. His record at the University is 130-41. His teams have won seven Big Ten championships, and his gymnasts have won 32 individual Big Ten crowns.

Then there are his children. Marie Roethlisberger, 24, is a three-time winner of the Big Ten all-around and gymnast of the year titles. A six-time U.S. national team member and a 1984 Olympian, Marie has long been ranked among the top women gymnasts in the country. Last year, Marie received the Honda Inspiration Award, a national award given to the athlete who has overcome adversity to achieve athletic and academic success. Marie, who is hearing impaired and has undergone elbow surgery three times, was the award's first recipient.

John Roethlisberger, 19, is just starting his first season with the Gophers. He is the highest-ranked freshman gymnast in the country, and ranked ninth at the 1989 U.S. championships. Aside from obvious family reasons, John says he chose to attend the University because of its gymnastics program.

"It's by far the best program in the country," says John. "I've trained with gymnasts from just about every university in the nation and [their pro-



Coach Fred Roethlisberger and his children Marie and John are striving for national championships for the men's and women's gymnastic teams.

grams] can't compare with ours."

Neither John nor Fred expects any problems working together on the team, though Marie nods her head subtly when Fred says that he will probably push his son harder than other team members.

"We seem to have a pretty good relationship," says Fred. "John understands me as a coach. I don't mix the two very much, you know, the coach/father thing. I'm probably a little harder on him than the other kids, and I know that upsets him occasionally. John's seen a lot of great gymnasts in his day. He understands what they've had to do and how I've had to coach them. He wants the same thing. He wants me to make him great."

Fred, a muscular man in his forties, admits he is a disciplinarian, demanding around the house and in the gym.

Yet the philosophy of "excellence through hard work" he shares with his children seems to be working.

Marie is a senior who maintains a 3.65 grade point average despite a seemingly impossible schedule of premed and biochemistry course work, daily practice before a season, and travel during the season. She spends what little free time she has speaking to high school gymnastics clubs, volunteering at grade schools, and talking to high school kids about drug abuse. Though she has participated at the often viciously competitive level of international gymnastics, she remains empathetic and humble. Getting Marie to discuss the details of her success is like pulling teeth.

John is more soft spoken than his outgoing sister. Though John easily qualified for a scholarship this year, he

agreed to give the team's only available scholarship to another gymnast, Rob Hanson, to ensure that Hanson joined the team.

There is no sibling rivalry among the Roethlisbergers. Instead, Marie is a role model for John. "John has said a lot that he hopes he can [match Marie's success]," says Fred. "He certainly hopes he can get her grade point average."

"It's exciting," Marie says of John's arrival at the University. "I didn't get to see him that often when I was away

training on the national team. I know what John is going through, and I'm behind him 100 percent, but I get nervous at his meets. I want him to do well so bad."

"Doing well" is the Roethlisbergers' understated goal this year. Marie would like to return to the national championships, taking the entire women's gymnastics team along with her. "It would be just wonderful if we could get the whole team to go," says Marie. "It's no fun going to nationals as an individual. The team part of gymnas-

ties here at the University is so fun because I never really got to experience that before I came here."

As for the men's gymnastic team, says Fred, "our goal is really staring us in the face this year, and that's to be national champions. We only lost one routine from last year's NCAA team [Brad Pries's pommel horse routine]. But then we picked up John, who at present is the highest-ranked gymnast nationally on our team, and Rob Hanson, who a year and a half ago was actually better than John, but has been injured a little. So those two freshmen could well be our best two on the team that was third at the NCAA. I know that winning isn't everything, but it's definitely what we want to do. It'll be almost as much of a thrill for the kids, whether they win or lose, if they're able to say that they did everything that they needed to do and they don't have any regrets."

Fred's wife, Connie, is a professor at the University of Wisconsin-River Falls and coaches that school's Division 3 gymnastics team. Considering the Roethlisbergers' clear focus on gymnastics, one might imagine the family sitting around the dinner table each night discussing the sport. But the Roethlisbergers insist they seldom talk about gymnastics during their rare free time together. Marie and John live on campus in dormitories and visit their parents' Afton, Minnesota, home only on weekends. While there, they prefer playing with their three-year-old brother, August, and collecting Indian corn and pumpkins from Fred's garden.

Though gymnastics skill appears to run in the Roethlisberger genes (Fred was the second-highest scorer for the U.S. team at the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico City), Fred laughs when he is asked if August has a future in gymnastics.

"In a way, I hope August is not in gymnastics because I'd just as soon not be coaching anymore," says Fred. "I have another goal. I'd like to be a farmer before I die. A minor farmer, but a little of everything, some animals and some flowers." He laughs again, realizing the slim chance that August will not be a gymnast. "Maybe I'll be able to do that—and maybe I won't." ◀

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Equal Time for Great Women

A collective effort gives life to women's histories

PICK UP ANY HISTORY, political science, or humanities text that's more than a few years old, and you'll be hard-pressed to find many women represented in its pages. Oh, you might find Betsy Ross stitching the first flag, or Louisa May Alcott penning *Little Women*, but by and large, you'll be reading what feminists have labeled the "great man" history.

That is, until recently. Today, a relatively new area of scholarship is focusing on reconstructing and rewriting history to include women's contributions.

In late 1984, a group of University faculty from several disciplines within the College of Liberal Arts began meeting to discuss how women's stories expand our understanding of people in a particular time and place. The Personal Narratives Group, as it came to be called, was affiliated with the University's Center for Advanced Feminist Studies, which was established in 1983 to provide a base for Minnesota's feminist scholars. One of only 55 feminist research centers in the country, it is considered by many of its members to be among the best, attracting top scholars from across the nation.

"The Personal Narratives Group was fundamentally interested in how women talked about their lives and the things that influenced the way they talked about their lives," says Riv-Ellen Prell, a group member and associate professor of American studies. "It was immediately clear to us that no single discipline was sufficient . . . looking at it only from one culture would never be enough, one social class would never be enough."

The way to gather diverse viewpoints, the group decided, was to hold a conference for scholars from around



Authoring a book of essays on women's lives took the collective efforts of, clockwise from top left, Mary Jo Maynes, Riv-Ellen Prell, Susan Geiger, Joy Webster Barbre, Virginia Steinhagen, Amy Farrell, Susan M-A Lyons, Pamela Middlefehldt, Ruth-Ellen Boetcher Joeres, and Shirley Nelson Garner.

the world who shared an interest in women's life histories. "One day we set up a wish list and said, 'These are the people who we'd like to meet. These are the people whose work means something to us,'" says group member Ruth-Ellen Boetcher Joeres, professor of German. "We wrote letters to all of them, and they all agreed to come."

The conference, held in May 1986, eventually included scholars from the United States, Europe, and Africa who represented disciplines in history, anthropology, linguistics, and literary criticism. Rather than read their papers to a passive audience—the most common approach at conferences—participants had the opportunity to study one another's research beforehand and then engage in discussions.

The conference was—according to participants—"a powerful experience," "invigorating," "rich and exciting." The Personal Narratives Group decided to share that excitement with a larger audience by publishing some of the papers in *Interpreting Women's Lives*, a collection of essays based on the conference's cross-cultural and cross-disciplinary format.

Included in the book, published by Indiana University Press, is Nellie Y. McKay's essay "Nineteenth-Century Black Women's Spiritual Autobiographies: Religious Faith and Self Empowerment," which examines how two black women living in the antebellum North recorded in journals their experiences as ministers in the black church. The last essay in the book is

Prell's tribute to her former teacher, anthropologist Barbara Myerhoff, who, before her death in 1985, collected and recorded life histories. Says Prell, "Part of my own process of repaying all that she had given to me was to be in this group to write this article . . ."

One of the themes discussed in depth at the conference was the tendency of the dominant culture to see itself as the center and the rest of the world as marginal. When the question of "margin-ality" arose at the conference, several participants pointed out that some

members of groups defined as marginal do not consider themselves as such, thus nullifying the definition.

"Many voices that appeared to be on the outside were very powerful voices," says Prell. "Voices that spoke for a whole social movement and voices that illustrated the majority of people's lives—working-class lives."

Interpreting Women's Lives wrestled with issues of marginality not only in content, but in the process of assembling the book. Because ten people at various stages of academic develop-

ment (from graduate students to professors) and from different disciplines (the departments of American studies, women's studies, German, English, and history) had to be satisfied with each part of the book, disagreements were frequent. Thus, the editors say they spent more time than usual examining each essay and each introduction until everyone was satisfied. "Someone would bring in the first draft and then everybody would just very cheerfully tear it apart," says Pamela Middlefehldt, a graduate student in American studies. "You really had to get calluses. That was very difficult at first. We just felt so judged."

Yet that process resulted in a truly collective product: When the book was complete, individual participants found it difficult to identify the sentences that they had written.

Another unusual aspect of the project was giving the graduate students involved equal participation during the process and equal billing on the published results. "Probably the most important thing that I learned was to trust my own voice," says Middlefehldt, who was working on her dissertation and the book simultaneously. "And that I certainly had a right to say what I thought and that it could be respected. Also, I learned about the power of disagreement in a setting where people were not judgmental, but just had very different opinions."

Unlike most published research, where the first name listed usually is the "owner" of the research, the book's editors are listed alphabetically to reflect the nonhierarchical nature of the project. They are Joy Webster Barbre, Amy Farrell, Shirley Nelson Garner, Susan Geiger, Ruth-Ellen Boetcher Joeres, Susan M-A Lyons, Mary Jo Maynes, Pamela Middlefehldt, Riv-Ellen Prell, and Virginia Steinhagen.

"We were just lucky," Joeres says, but quickly corrects herself. "Not lucky—I think we really were onto something, and we really did do something useful. It was a unique experience, and I doubt that any of us will have it again. It's not as if we set up a pattern for the future. We did something that was important and maybe some of us will do something similar in the future, but this project was unique."

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Keeping U in Touch.

Reality and Revolution

A new exhibition focuses on France's July Monarchy

BY GABRIEL P. WEISBERG

THE POPULARITY OF the stage adaptation of Victor Hugo's *Les Misérables* is sending audiences back to their history books. The French revolution was in 1789 (the country celebrated its bicentennial this summer). Napoleon met his Waterloo in 1815. But what was transpiring in the 1830s of Hugo's novel, and much of the play's second act?

The fighting at the barricades depicted in *Les Misérables* took place during the Revolution of 1830, which deposed the Bourbons who had returned to the French throne after Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo.

Hugo not only served as a recorder of historical perspective, but helped influence history with his political and sociological writings.

It is the same with the art of the period. A new exhibition, "The Art of the July Monarchy," on view through December 3 at the Museum of Art and Archaeology at the University of Missouri, Columbia, not only creates a vision of the times. Its numerous paintings, prints, drawings, sculptures, and illustrated books—brought together for the first time—help illustrate art's role in affecting social and political change.

Although the Revolution of 1830 swept aside the Bourbons, it was not immediately clear what type of government should follow them. Republicans sought to eliminate the monarchy altogether, while legitimists wanted to reinstate another Bourbon. Others advocated a Bonapartist revival. As a compromise, Louis Philippe (the titular head of France's second family, the Orleans) was made constitutional monarch, and he proved to be an appropriate choice.



While caricaturists framed issues for the masses during the July Monarchy, portraitists painted the bourgeois elite for posterity. Above is *Le Juste Milieu* by Philipon.

Louis Philippe had fought in support of the Revolution of 1789, and he had visited the United States—both actions signalling his willingness to embrace change. By 1830, he had emerged as a well-educated man of temperate habits, an aristocrat whose attitudes seemed almost bourgeois when compared to those of his ultra-royalist predecessor, the repressive Charles X.

The elevation of this apparently liberal and reasonable "citizen king" (to use General Lafayette's terminology) initially raised hopes for progress within the country.

During the July Monarchy, as Philippe's reign is called, France did move toward modernization. A national railroad network was begun that connected distant sections of the country

and aided industrial expansion. And other facets of the economy, such as the publication of books and periodicals and the production of art objects, were radically commercialized to reach a broader mass market. As a result of their growing economic clout, the bourgeoisie became even more powerful politically.

By the end of the decade, however, disillusionment had set in. Factions divided the government, and greed motivated many of those in power. The suffering of the lower classes went

unabated, as numerous contemporary artworks and prints illustrated. Most devastating, the reign of Louis Philippe proved repressive. Louis Philippe was finally overthrown in another revolution in 1848.

Despite—or perhaps because of—lurches in political ideology, the July Monarchy is today recognized as a period of unparalleled cultural richness. Standing alongside Hugo are such literary giants as Balzac and Stendahl. The era produced such intellectuals as

Guizot, Tocqueville, and Michelet; and composers Berlioz, Meyerbeer, Chopin, and Liszt. Among the day's visual artists were Ingres, Delacroix, Daumier, and Corot.

The July Monarchy has often been considered a transitional time in the arts: neoclassicism was supposedly moribund, romanticism was on the wane, and realism was in its nascency. Artworks of all types appeared in profusion, seeming to defy categorization.

"The Art of the July Monarchy," made possible through substantive grants from the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities, makes the case that the sheer variety of attitudes



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Thomas Couture captured French historian Jules Michelet in oil on canvas.

prevalent during the period was a virtue that encouraged experimentation and healthy compromise. The exhibition pays special attention to two particular genres, caricature and portraiture.

Caricature played an important role in the July Monarchy, for it was through the sharp visual critiques and puns of artists such as Daumier, Grandville, and Travies that freedom of the press was vigorously defended from the attacks of the government censor.

In prints by Grandville the government's renewed restraints on free

expression were assaulted. In other explosive prints and images that appeared in the Republican press run by Philipon, compromise was seen to constrain those with outspoken ideas and to force others underground. Lithographers who worked for Philipon on such periodicals as *La Caricature* developed coded images that ridiculed the figures and policies of Louis Philippe and his henchmen. In fact, the titular head of state, the citizen king, was depicted in a variety of guises that enabled viewers to see how "dumb" some of the official policies were and how inept the "king" was in helping the lower classes.

Through such pointed images, caricaturists enjoyed a golden age of creativity. They found themselves in open conflict with the government as their mockery of the king threatened stability and the status quo.

The development of the caricature revolution helped frame issues for the masses and the middle class. The images also served as a barometer for assessing the effectiveness of the artists' challenges to authority and the impact of the charges leveled by the extreme Republican forces in the press.

As capitalist enterprises expanded under the July Monarchy and as international competition increased, France spawned a race of "self-made men" who were eager to immortalize themselves and raise their families' status. Those with sufficient means accomplished this by employing artists to produce portraits, destined to land in an official exhibition or in a prominent place at home. While caricaturists could take extreme liberties in their work, portrait artists had to remain close to their client's wishes. Still, the portraits of the July Monarchy show an eclectic range of tastes.

Among the subjects of the era's portraiture was art patron and world traveler Baron Taylor, typical of the cultured elite who commissioned portraits, as well as intellectual leaders such as Tocqueville and Lamartine. One of the most impressive portraits of the age is Ingres's large-scale study of Monsieur Bertin, a wry, dominant figure in the newspaper industry and an active entrepreneurial giant. A portrait of the art patron Antoine Vivenel by Ingres's

little-known student Dominique Papety further demonstrates how portraiture served to enhance the reputations of the men shaping the cultural and commercial attitudes of Louis Philippe. In fact, Vivenel's establishment of his own museum in Compiègne, outside Paris, became a model for others who wanted to be viewed as altruists, who used their wealth for the betterment of society and the arts under the July Monarchy.

"The Art of the July Monarchy" helps show art as both reflector of soci-

ety and catalyst for change. If artists had not taken active political and social stances in the 1830s, the July Monarchy would not have produced such powerful visual arts. The exhibition permits the viewer and scholar to see more clearly the way things were. ◀

The exhibition will be appearing at the Memorial Art Gallery of the University of Rochester from January 14 to March 4, 1990, and at the Santa Barbara Museum of Art from March 31 to May 20, 1990.

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L EONARD KUHI, former provost and dean of the University of California, Berkeley's College of Letters and Sciences, is the new senior vice president for academic affairs and Twin Cities campus provost. He began September 18. Among his accomplishments at Berkeley, Kuhl counts revamping undergraduate student services to improve efficiency and advising, introducing workshops and monitoring programs to improve graduation rates of minority students, strengthening the women's studies program to earn it national stature, and reorganizing the biological sciences to meet the contemporary demands in teaching and research. Kuhl's own discipline is astronomy.

Fred Lukermann, dean of the College of Liberal Arts (CLA) for the past eleven years, has returned to full-time teaching and research in the geography department. In a letter to CLA faculty, he said he wants to study and teach cultural pluralism before his retirement in three years. **Craig Swan**, former associate dean, was named acting dean.

Robert Kane, dean of the School of Public Health, has become the first holder of the school's endowed chair in aging and long-term care. He will serve in both positions until a search committee appoints a new dean.

Enrollment policy was one of the big topics at the September Board of Regents meeting. The dilemma is whether the University can allow enrollment increases at some of its campuses, especially Duluth, without jeopardizing efforts to improve quality on the Twin Cities campus. The University must spell out its policy and give enrollment projections to the legislature by December 1.

A pared down **capital request** will be presented to the 1990 legislature, **Gus Dunhowe**, vice president for finance, told the regents. He said the University has "a lot of work to do before we can bring you a sensible long-range

plan." The \$125.7 million list includes only 13 items instead of the 44 submitted two years ago and includes money for construction only, not planning money for future projects.

A **civil service pay plan** with a 4 percent across-the-board increase was approved by the regents on a 10-2 vote. Increases will be retroactive to July 1. Regents David Roe and Mary Schertler voted against the pay plan because they said staff members deserve the 5 percent increase requested by the Civil Service Committee. Both regents suggested that employees would do better with union representation.

A five-year military contract for \$67 million will put a **supercomputer research center** on the Twin Cities campus. The grant is the largest ever awarded to the University, which won the contract in nationwide bidding. The Army High Performance Computing Research Center will be an independent unit in the **Institute of Technology**.

No classified research will be conducted at the University, officials say, and research findings will not be subject to any army censorship before being made public in scientific journals. Several faculty members and student groups have opposed University involvement in military research.

After a lengthy extradition battle, former administrator **Luther Darville** returned to Minnesota from his native Bahamas August 18 to face charges that he took nearly \$200,000 in University money and gave some of it to athletes. Bail was set at \$400,000.

University President **Nils Hasselmo** visited Willmar, Fairmont, and Austin, Minnesota, in September. A monthly column by Hasselmo, called "Keeping in Touch with U," is being sent to various newspapers throughout the state.

The **Duluth campus** has won a three-year grant to fund faculty exchanges with Duluth's sister-city university, Petrozavodsk State University in Petrozavodsk, USSR. ◀

Dee's Our Goodwill Ambassador

THE EMBASSIES OF Washington, D.C., are among the city's most popular tourist attractions, but most people can only view these marvelous buildings from the outside. Thanks to Deanna (Dee) Freer Peterson, '64, members of the Washington, D.C., Chapter of the Minnesota Alumni Association (MAA) have been special guests of the Korean, Argentine, Brazilian, Finnish, and Swedish embassies in the last five years alone.

Peterson's dedication to her volunteer job as president of the Washington, D.C., Chapter is an example of MAA volunteer ingenuity at its best. When Peterson became chapter president in 1985, she took it as her responsibility to breathe new vitality into programming by paying special attention to her own formula for success: people, place, and program.

Starting with "place," Peterson began working tirelessly to gain access to a foreign embassy each year—which is no easy feat. "With thousands of requests, there must be a special reason to accommodate a group," says Peterson. "I try to find those special connections or threads. It's like trying to find a needle in the haystack. And it might take up to two years of letters, phone calls, and personal visits to garner an invitation."

Peterson—always a diplomat herself—has been tested as have few other alumni chapter presidents when winds of political change alter long-standing plans. "We had a spring event scheduled in the Korean embassy," she says, "then the ambassador was recalled, and the invitation was withdrawn. I began the quest again with a new set of embassy staff members, and the invitation was issued for the fall."

Although embassy meetings are the most popular—more than 200 attended the Swedish embassy event—Peterson

has scheduled a variety of venues, including the Army-Navy Country Club, the Smithsonian Institution, the Democratic Club, the Botanical Gardens, and the Kennedy Center.

Program speakers are no less stellar than the event locations. Recent speakers have included University alumni Norman Ornstein, political scientist and American Enterprise Institute resident scholar; Orville Freeman, former Minnesota governor and U.S. secretary of agriculture during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations; Barbara Raskin, author of the best-selling *Hot Flashes*; and Max Kampelman, former U.S. chief arms negotiator.

Area alumni appreciate not only the quality of the programming, but the opportunity "to meet other people and just talk about Minnesota," says Peterson. "This is a superficial town; it's nice to meet friendly people with similar backgrounds."

Growing up in Isle, Minnesota, a small town on Lake Mille Lacs, Peterson never envisioned herself as a hostess of events in the nation's capitol. The youngest of eight children, she paid her way through school by working at the law firm of Helgesen, Kane, Peterson & Engberg. After graduating with a degree in sociology in 1964, she worked for a year as a social worker in New York City, doing casework in Harlem. In 1965, Dee married her former boss Neal Peterson, who graduated in 1950



Margaret Sughrue Carlson
is executive director of the
alumni association.

with a degree in education, and moved to Washington, D.C., where she now works as office manager of her husband's firm, Peterson, Engberg & Peterson.

Since chapter bylaws limit a presidency to five years, Peterson is preparing to pass the gavel to Steve Francisco, '79, '81, in June 1990. "Dee has brought both momentum and memories to our group," says Francisco. "The momen-

tum is embodied in the cutting-edge speakers, and the memories are reinforced by the Minnesota stories that we transplants covet so much. Dee's great."

I couldn't agree more. As a personal and professional friend of Dee Peterson, I've watched her plan marvelous events year after year, each one better than the next. When I stopped to consider what it is that really makes any chapter event so successful, I realized that the credit belongs to volunteers like Dee who give so much of their time, energy, and resources. Whether it's Dee Peterson and her District of Columbia area alumni toasting the Finnish ambassador or Lloyd Nelson and his fellow Sun City, Arizona, alumni hosting the Swedish University of Minnesota president, the "U of M" spirit can't be missed.

It's with genuine pleasure that I salute Dee Peterson and all our other volunteers for helping us experience the pride of being a University alumnus.

By Margaret Sughrue Carlson

There might be only one "U"... but there are lots of "them."

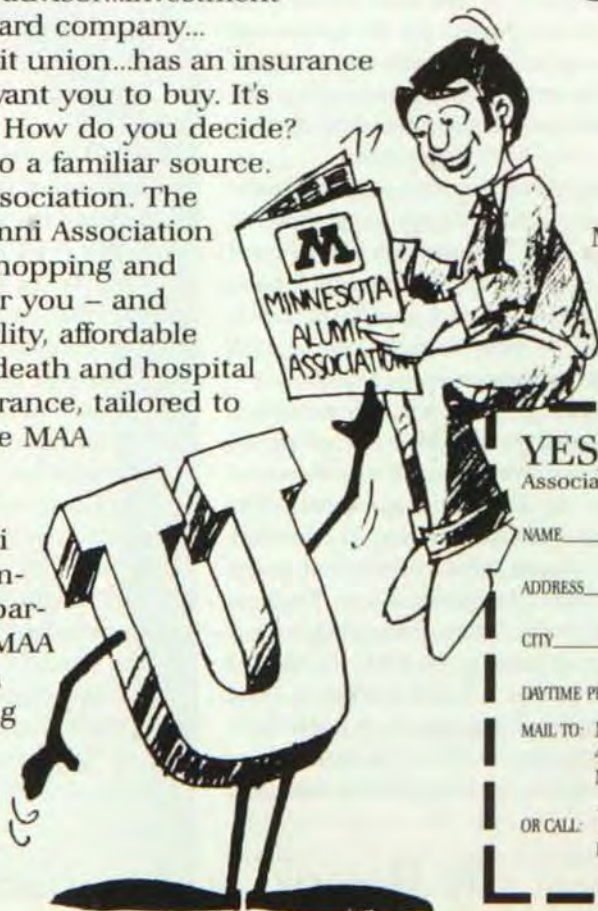


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Overworked? Try Meeting This Schedule

AT A DINNER THE night before the Minnesota Alumni Association (MAA) annual meeting this year, I had the pleasure of sitting between University President Nils Hasselmo and keynote speaker Walter Cronkite. I was impressed—and feeling just a little inadequate—as I listened to both men talk with intelligence and ease about everything from education in the United States to jazz in Denmark.

It's not the only time I have been impressed by President Hasselmo. As national president of the MAA, I've worked with him on many occasions. Whenever I've seen him in action, it is readily apparent that he enjoys his job, the challenges it commands, and this University. It's also apparent that the demands of his job are overwhelming.

I asked to look at the log of his duties during a typical—for President Hasselmo—80-hour work week. I was exhausted just reviewing it.

As president, Nils Hasselmo serves as the chief executive officer of the University. He is the academic torchbearer responsible for nurturing high standards of academic excellence, and is the chief spokesperson for enhancing the University's image and communicating its mission to a vast constituency. He devotes a significant amount of time to students—a favorite part of his job—and he helps create links between the University and the larger Twin Cities community.

In one week, President Hasselmo attended the Provost Council and the Resource Committee; chaired his cabinet meeting; met with regents, administrators, and representatives from the athletic departments and the Office of Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action; and spoke to first-year department chairs at an administrative training session.

He worked with faculty leaders on

the consultative committee of the University Senate, the University's faculty/student governing body, as it planned the academic agenda for the coming year, attended a reception recognizing an outstanding faculty member, greeted new professional staff of the Minnesota Extension Service, and met with a professor who sought his input on a survey. He met with the executive director of the Higher Education Coordinating Board, the Minnesota Minority Education Partnership, and the Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities.

Hasselmo also traveled to Willmar, where he held a press conference, made a speech to the chamber of commerce, and met with the University's extension staff. He spent another day in Fairmont and Austin, where he spoke to high school students, held a press conference, toured the Hormel Institute, and was the guest at a reception hosted by Hormel's chief executive officer, Richard Knowlton. Back in the Twin Cities, he was a guest on Ray Scott's WWTC radio show and on WCCO Radio's live campus broadcast of the "Boone and Erickson" show on the first day of classes.

President Hasselmo attended the inauguration of the president of North Dakota State University, met with the president of Carleton College, attended the wedding of Governor Rudy Per-



Steven Goldstein is vice president and general manager of WCCO Radio.

pich's daughter, and hosted guests at Eastcliff prior to a Gopher football game.

He welcomed new students to the University at Freshman Camp, attended a studio arts exhibition opening, spoke to a group of executives participating in the Carlson School of Management's MBA program, and met with students from the *Minnesota Daily* and a faculty colleague from another school.

Meetings with the 1990 Olympic Festival planning committee and the Walker Art Center board, the 50th anniversary celebration of his Marion Park neighborhood, and a concert by the Minnesota Orchestra rounded out the week.

Fortunately for us, President Hasselmo has the energy level and stamina of any two normal folks. It's difficult to see where his professional life as a president stops and his private life as a father and husband begins. The line that separates them is nearly imperceptible.

In this issue of *Minnesota*, dedicated to the volunteers who help keep the University strong and vital, it is equally important to recognize Nils Hasselmo. It's evident by the time, energy, and expertise he devotes to the University of Minnesota that he is more than our University president. He's our chief volunteer. For that we say thanks. President Hasselmo, this salute is for you.

By Steven Goldstein

NAMES YOU KNOW

Eureka!



Slumberjack



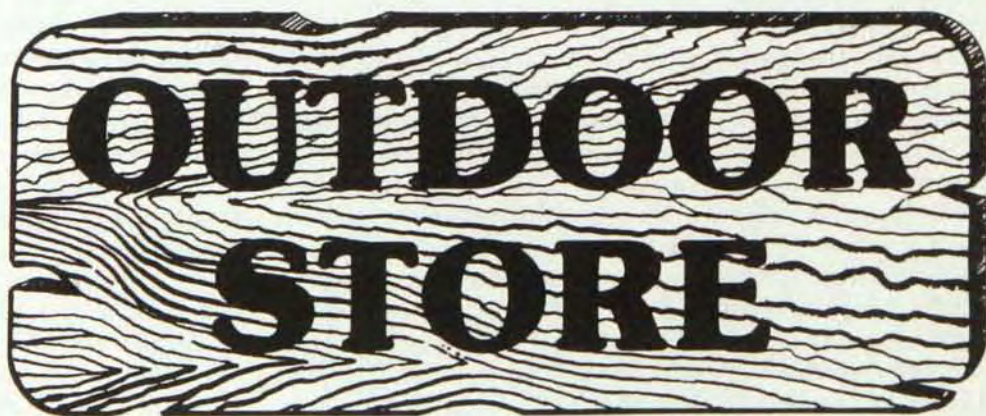
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FOR THE COMPETITOR IN US ALL

MADDEN

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Pride and Invention

WHILE 1989 HOMECOMING'S "Celebration of Pride" is month-old news, happily, the accomplishments behind the pride keep right on going. In this fall's newsworthy developments, I find one area that deserves special emphasis and interpretation: technology transfer.

Thanks to Tony Potami, assistant vice president who heads the University's Office of Research and Technology Transfer Administration (ORTTA), I can put recent news into a five-year perspective.

- The University of Minnesota now ranks fourth in the nation in patents issued to faculty: 27 patents last year. The only universities with more were MIT, the nine-campus system of the University of California, and Stanford University. Those are universities with long histories of aggressively pursuing patent opportunities. Minnesota is new to the pursuit: we were issued only five patents in 1983.

- Our faculty disclosed 30 inventions in 1983, 175 in 1988. That's almost a sixfold increase.

- In the last five years, seventeen new spin-off companies have resulted from University research.

- Industry-sponsored research at the University has tripled in five years, from \$4 million in 1983 to \$12 million in 1988. Some 375 companies now support faculty research projects.

- In the last five years, the University has licensed technologies to more than 60 companies, 10 of them in Minnesota.

All of these accomplishments are cause for pride; they're also indications of basic institutional change, and it's important to understand not just the results, but what produced them.

A decade ago, when Minnesota's private sector was less than overwhelmed by the University's relation-

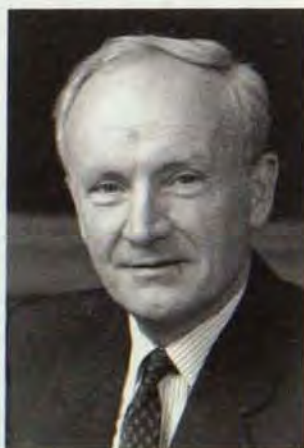
ships with industry, C. Peter Magrath appointed the Task Force on Higher Education and the Economy of the State, chaired by David Lilly, former vice president for finance, and the Task Force on the Quality of Graduate Education and Research, chaired by Robert Holt, Graduate School dean. Their reports led to a structural change that fostered a whole new attitude toward the public-private partnership.

The Office of Research Administration was transformed from an operation that predominantly administered grants and kept records, to one that provided more encouragement and support for faculty seeking government, foundation, and industry grants and contracts. It also took on the technology transfer process of the Office of Patents and Licensing.

The most encouraging news is that the five years of progress from 1983 to 1988 may well be only modest compared to the progress of the next five. In fiscal year 1988, for instance, we were proud to point to an annual total of \$178 million in awards for grants and contracts. The 1989 total is up 15 percent, nearly \$205 million. To add some perspective:

- That 15 percent increase came in a year when most sponsoring agencies did not have 15 percent more grant money to award.

- Nationally, the competition for



Nils Hasselmo
is president of the
University of Minnesota.

available support was tougher than ever.

- With the help of the governor and the legislature, the University had been—and still is—bolstering "seed money" grant programs, investing in research equipment and facilities, and taking other steps to encourage and help faculty attract outside support. Those efforts have paid off; they're continuing to pay off.

- That \$205 million, coincidentally, is almost

half the total state appropriation to the University in 1989. Within one year, obviously, there isn't a direct, cause-and-effect link, but state appropriations do provide the base that allows the University to go after outside grants and contracts. Most of that money comes from outside the state—and it wouldn't come into Minnesota if University faculty hadn't written high quality, competitive proposals.

- By the most conservative estimate, the \$205 million brought in by University faculty created 4,600 to 5,600 Minnesota jobs, 60 percent of them outside the University. And that does not include the jobs that will be created because of research discoveries that these projects may produce.

There's far more to this story, but beyond the pride to celebrate, there's another point to understand. These improvements are not accidental. They are results of deliberate plans to build the quality of this University—plans that were clearly worth the effort.

By Nils Hasselmo

RIDDLES 2 AND 3

REGARDING THE In Focus Column ["A Riddle"] in the September/October issue of *Minnesota*:

Could the riddles of the following be addressed?

... To nurture our children for the world of tomorrow.

... To support families in a changing world.

... To engage a great faculty to work together for all vulnerable and disadvantaged people.

ROBERT W. TEN BENSEL
St. Paul

SHUT OUT

I WAS AMAZED IN reading "A Tradition Continues," that, in picking 52 members of academia for honorable mention, you failed to identify a single member of the Institute of Technology. This singular omission is hard to understand. Perhaps the selection person (or committee) needs a map to that undiscovered third of the Minneapolis campus.

HERBERT C. JOHNSON
Minneapolis

COLLEAGUE DESERVES CREDIT

WHAT A THRILL TO read about one of my advisees, Darrell Thompson, in the latest issue of *Minnesota* (September/October 1989)! Darrell certainly shines in his realm. Often life's greatest satisfactions come from our interactions with people whose lives overlap ours by sheer chance. These are people we probably would



not otherwise know. It is because of these students that I enjoy the work as I do.

I was also happy to read about my friends and colleagues—faculty and staff who received recognition for contributions to undergraduate education ("A Tradition Continues").

I wish to correct an erroneous impression in the personal sketch written about me and the Gordon Starr Award I received in May. My colleague, Professor Stephen Spitzer produced the video: "What Can I Do with a Degree in Sociology?", as well as several videos on

related topics. I served as a consultant on these videos and participated in their development.

I had a giggle over the surprise picture of Tom Bouchard as twins! What a notion!

KATHERINE SIMON
FRANK
*Coordinator of Undergraduate
Advising
Department of Sociology*

EDITOR'S CORRECTION

MINNESOTA apologizes to Gerald Rinehart, David Parmelee, Eugene Borgida, and Edward L. Farmer for misidentifying them in our September/October 1989 issue ("A Tradition Continues").

Eugene Borgida, professor of psychology, and Edward L. Farmer, professor of history and chair of East Asian studies, are both winners of the 1989 Horace T. Morse-Minnesota Alumni Association Award for their outstanding contributions to undergraduate education. Their pictures were mixed up.

Gerald Rinehart, director of undergraduate studies for the Carlson School of Management, was misidentified as David Parmelee, professor of ecology and behavioral biology in the Bell Museum of Natural History, whose picture did not appear in the issue. Rinehart and Professor Parmelee are recipients of the Gordon L. Starr Award, given to faculty and staff who actively participate in students' academic development.

We're sorry for any incon-



Edward L. Farmer



Eugene Borgida



David Parmelee



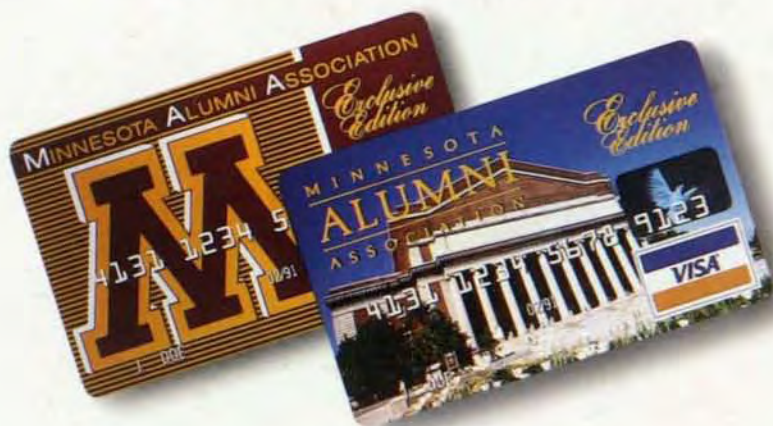
Gerald Rinehart

venience our errors may have caused. Their pictures, correctly identified, appear on this page.

THE EDITOR

Letters may be edited for style, length, and clarity. Send your letters to the editor, Minnesota, 100 Morrill Hall, 100 Church Street SE, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455.

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**WHEN I WAS A STUDENT
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA,
I HAD A LOT OF THINGS TO SAY. SOME OF IT WAS
THE RESULT OF BEING YOUNG IN A PROVOCATIVE DECADE. MOST WAS WHAT
I BELIEVED TO BE RIGHT, AND STILL DO. AND WHILE SOME OF THE CHOICES I
MADE SEEM A LITTLE NAIVE NOW, MANY WERE SMARTER THAN I KNEW AT THE
TIME. ◊ I MADE LOTS OF DECISIONS THEN THAT ARE PART OF THE WAY I LIVE
MY LIFE TODAY. DECISIONS I AM PROUD OF. NOT THE LEAST OF WHICH WAS MY
DECISION TO ATTEND THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA. ◊ THE U PREPARED
ME FOR LIFE. AND CHALLENGED ME TO CONTINUE TO WORK FOR WHAT I
BELIEVE IN. AS I'VE GOTTEN OLDER, I REALIZE THE GROWING VALUE OF THE
INVESTMENT I MADE BY CHOOSING THE U. ◊ I'M PROUD OF MY UNIVERSITY.
AND I KEEP THE PRIDE GOING THROUGH MEMBERSHIP IN
THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.**

