

THE MAGAZINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

MINNESOTA

JANUARY • FEBRUARY 1993



Facing the Alzheimer's Dilemma



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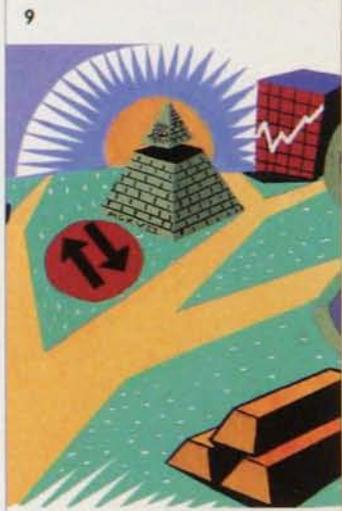
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COVER: Photograph by Bill Eilers

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I N F O C U S

About Marjorie

IN MAY/JUNE 1992 we featured an entire issue on diversity at the University of Minnesota and the alumni association. We were a little surprised that what prompted a number of readers to write or call us about the issue was our failure to identify the University students who had modeled for the cover and feature photographs. We wrote, in our letters to the editor column, that the students had not been interviewed for the story, nor had we meant for them to be a part of the diversity editorial, which reported on dozens of individual reactions to diversity at the University as well as official reports and committee findings on the University's efforts. We wrote that as models, the students "can represent all of us, or some of us, or the University as it is or hopes to be."

We face the same dilemma again.

A lovely lady named Marjorie graces the cover of this issue. Marjorie is presumed to have Alzheimer's disease. (Alzheimer's cannot be officially diagnosed until an autopsy is performed.) She is captivating, winsome, thoughtful, serene, happy, and sad. But she is not the subject of our Alzheimer's research story, "Journey Through the Tangled Web." Nor is she related to the story about my father's Alzheimer's disease.

Marjorie is our model.

From our photographer's first series of subjects to his last, Marjorie kept shining through, her emotions mirrored on her remarkably beautiful face. As our model, Marjorie represents all of us or some of us who have Alzheimer's—4 million Americans at last count—or those of us who may live with someone who has the dreadful disease. She is able to portray

through four photographs more than pages of words can express. To look at Marjorie is to understand why researchers such as Patrick Mantyh of the University of Minnesota, John Maggio of Harvard, and their colleagues around the country are working as fast as their resources and professional imaginations allow to solve the riddle that is Alzheimer's.

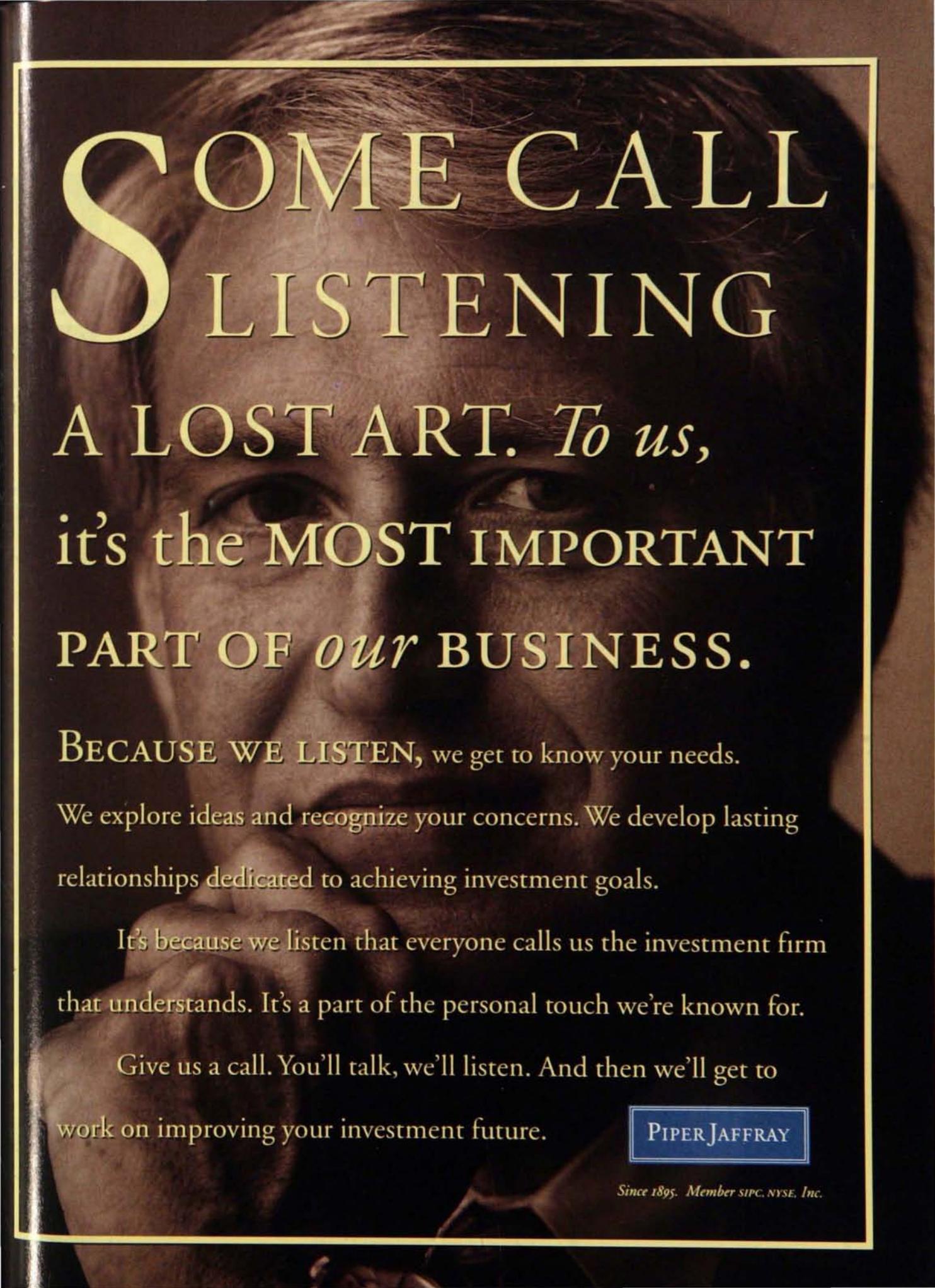
This issue poses a slightly different dilemma from our diversity issue. Part of the problem of understanding and meeting the challenges of diversity is the labels we give each other and how we treat each other because of them. You cannot look at Marjorie and label her. There are Marjories of every race, creed, and color. And Alzheimer's subjects all its victims to the same horrible journey.

Does it help to know that Marjorie lives in a nursing home? That she is 85 years old? That she was born in Canada? That she is a widow with no children? That she was a homemaker?

A special thanks to the Hopkins Care Center and the Wilder Foundation for all the time and assistance given to Bill Eilers, a University graduate student working on his master's degree and our staff photographer, who took on this assignment. And to Marjorie and all the others who are part of this story.

In this issue we also are saluting the University of Minnesota Foundation, which is celebrating 30 years of ensuring that private resources are available to supplement the public funding of University core programs. A thank you to the thousands of alumni and friends—59,031 this past year—who have helped sustain excellence at the University through their gifts.

—Jean Marie Hamilton



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

JOURNEY THROUGH THE TANGLED WEB

Twin Cities free-lance writer Joe Moriarity, '72, '77, specializes in health care, education, and the environment. His work has appeared in *Minnesota Medicine*, the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, and the (Twin Cities) *Star Tribune*.

MONEY 101

Formerly editor of *Minnesota*, Chuck Benda is a writer based in Hastings, Minnesota, who specializes in business and technology. He is also managing editor of *Items*, the alumni magazine of the University's Institute of Technology.

A MATTER OF CHOICE

Minnesota associate editor Teresa Scalzo graduated summa cum laude from the University in 1990 with a B.A. degree in journalism. She also cowrote *Campus Digest* and edited "The Last Hurrah" in this issue.

SIDEBAR

Minnesota contributing editor Vicki Stavig edits *Art of the West* and produces newsletters for a number of corporate clients.

EXPERIENCE COUNTS

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

CAMPUS DIGEST

A senior in the School of Journalism and Mass Communication, Faith McGown is *Minnesota's* editorial intern. She has written previously for the *St. Louis Park (Minnesota) Sun-Sailor*.

IN BRIEF

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

PHOTOGRAPHY

A graduate student in the School of Journalism and Mass Communication, Bill Eilers is *Minnesota's* staff photographer. He is currently working on his master's thesis, which explores how television affects nursing home residents. Twin Cities photographer Dan Vogel specializes in product, industry, and portrait photography. David Lubarsky is based in New York City. Wendell Vandersluis is senior photographer for men's intercollegiate athletics. Tom Foley is staff photographer for University Relations.

ILLUSTRATION

Linda Bleck is a Chicago-based illustrator whose work has appeared in the *Wall Street Journal*, *Business Week*, and several Condé Nast publications. California illustrator Callie Butler has received three Sandi Awards—two Awards of Excellence and one Honorable Mention—for illustration and design. Her work has appeared in *Shape*, *San Diego*, and *Los Angeles* magazines. Julia Talcott is a Boston illustrator whose work has appeared in *Newsweek*, *Adweek*, *Consumer Reports*, and *Atlantic Monthly*. She attended the Cranbrook Academy of Art in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, and has won numerous awards for her work, including the Award of Excellence from the Society of Newspaper Design.



Joe Moriarity



Chuck Benda



Teresa Scalzo



Vicki Stavig



Brian Osberg



Faith McGown



Maureen Smith



[Loon]



[Mosquito]



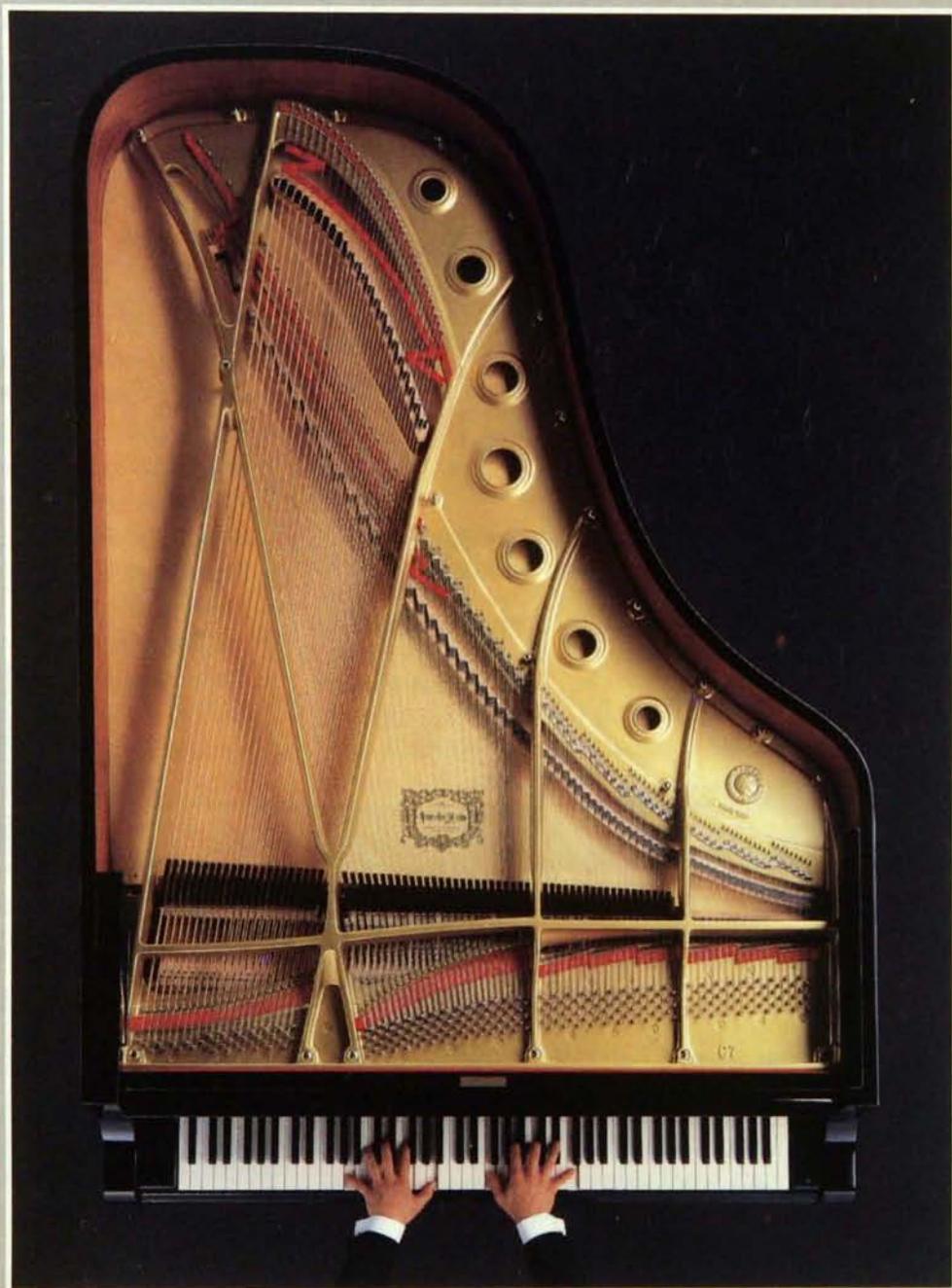
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CAMPUS • DIGEST

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

BY TERESA SCALZO AND FAITH MCGOWN

▶ BREAKING THE SILENCE

Consider the following: More than 50 percent of the people who responded to a recent Minnesota survey said that rape results from a woman's promiscuous behavior or the way she is dressed, and that if a woman goes to a man's house on the first date, she is consenting to have sex. In another survey, 51 percent of male college students said they would rape if they knew they could get away with it. FBI statistics show that one out of every three women will be raped, but only 3 percent will report the crime. Fewer will prosecute their rapists.

Statistics like these drive Anita Hill forward. A University of Oklahoma law professor, Hill came to national attention in 1991 when she testified before the Senate Judicial Committee that Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas (then a nominee) sexually harassed her when the two worked together years earlier. She spoke recently to 5,000 people in Northrop Auditorium as a Carlson Distinguished Lecturer. Tickets to the Hill lecture sold out in four days, faster than any other lecture in the program's history, and she received six standing ovations from the audience—two before she said a word.

Hill began with a brief historical overview of how women of color have been treated by the courts in the United States. She told of Celia, an eighteen-year-old slave who was hanged for killing her master, who raped her repeatedly over four years, and of Ida B. Wells, who was prosecuted for refusing to sit in the black section of a train in Tennessee. "Who gets to tell a story and how is a question of power," said Hill. One person's courage can begin the road to change, "but it takes the courage of many to complete it," she added.



Anita Hill

Asked what advice she would give college and high school women who encounter sexist behavior, Hill said that young women must overcome their shyness and demand that they be treated with dignity in school, in the workplace, and in social situations. But she believes that real change won't happen without much earlier intervention.

"It is appalling the behavior that is tolerated in elementary schools," Hill said. "We say 'boys will be boys' or 'they'll grow out of it,' but the message we send to boys is that [sexist behavior] is acceptable. And the message we send to girls is that they are supposed to sit back and take it. We see that behavior duplicated in the workplace. I cannot help but wonder what it would be like [in our society] if we stopped this behavior in elementary school."

▶ KEYS TO SUCCESS

Students and families attending the first annual Opening Convocation for New Students, Families, and Friends at the Bierman Football Complex before the Gopher football team's first regular season home game received a special gift—a key chain and the "keys" to success at the University.

Marvalene Hughes, vice president for student affairs, welcomed the group and



introduced the first speaker as the "most popular golden Gopher." There was some confusion as both Goldy Gopher and University President Nils Hasselmo attempted to take the podium. It was soon decided that the president would speak because he holds the master key to the University—and because Goldy

doesn't talk anyway.

President Hasselmo told the 1,500 people gathered that the keys to success are commitment, caring, and an inquisitive mind. "You must be firm in your commitment to do well, to learn, and to grow," he said.

Ron Merkling and Dave Dahlgren, presidents of the Minnesota Student Association and Graduate Student Association, respectively,

encouraged students to get involved and explore the opportunities available to them on campus.

Following a picnic lunch and entertainment by a local jazz group, students and their families took advantage of the discounted football tickets and shuttle service to the Metrodome, where they helped cheer the Gophers on to a victory over the University of Illinois.

WE ASKED UNIVERSITY students what they would change about the University.



Amy Ihlan,
21, graduate student
in philosophy.
Hometown: Minneapolis

I would like to see more funding go toward the humanities and other nonprofessional, nontechnical studies. This school spends too much money on business and athletics.



Denise Samuelson,
21, sophomore majoring
in communications.
Hometown: Anchorage, Alaska

Every day you hear more about racism, sexism, or some other "ism." It suffocates you. I understand the relevancy of these issues, but this campus focuses on them too much. They become overwhelming. We need to relax and not stress those issues so much in classes and on the street.



Joe Brazil,
20, junior majoring in
biology. Hometown: Maple
Grove, Minnesota

The University should create more opportunities for small-group learning. There needs to be more interaction between students and professors, such as in study groups.



Ellen Wu,
17, freshman in the
Institute of Technology,
major undecided.
Hometown: St. Paul

Teaching quality should be improved. Most of the professors teach all levels of a subject, and they too often assume students in 1000-level [beginning] courses know a lot more than we do.



Mahesh Gundgov,
21, senior majoring
in criminal justice and
deviance.
Hometown: Richfield,
Minnesota

This school could do a better job of informing students how the bureaucracy works. Too often people find out what steps they need to take when it's too late to take them. The staff needs to get more in touch with students and let them know early what the requirements are to graduate in four years. Communication needs to be improved.



Shawn Ostendorf,
19, sophomore majoring
in mass communication and
public relations.
Hometown: Maple Grove,
Minnesota

The University needs to get rid of all the red tape. They make you run all over for answers.



Mindy Swigert,
20, junior majoring in
humanities.
Hometown: Grand Rapids,
Minnesota

I would change the conservative politics of this school in general. I'm in the humanities department, and I often feel stifled by conservative politics. Liberal arts are not given enough financial support.



Norris Williams,
20, junior majoring in
electrical engineering.
Hometown: Milwaukee,
Wisconsin

The University needs to become more personalized. It caters to the system as a whole rather than to individuals within the system.

Every five years since 1976, the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs has polled a random sample of about 1,000 graduate and undergraduate students on the Twin Cities campus to determine their activities, interests, and characteristics. A summary of results from the 1991 survey follows.

DEMOGRAPHICS

■ The number of undergraduates living with parents has declined steadily from 37 percent in 1976 to 25 percent in 1991. About 5 percent of graduate students live with parents; this number has remained constant over the years.

■ Nearly 30 percent of students surveyed live within one mile of campus. The majority of students travel to campus by car.

■ In 1991, 44 percent of students said finances are "often a problem," compared to 35 percent in 1976.

■ Student employment increases dramatically in the first three years of college: 55 percent of freshman work, compared to 82 percent of students in their fourth and fifth years.

■ Overall, four out of five students work and one out of three works more than twenty hours per week.



LEISURE ACTIVITIES

■ Eleven percent of students frequently attend University men's sports, 33 percent attend occasionally, and 56 percent never attend. Two percent of students frequently attend University women's sports, 10 percent attend occasionally, and 88 percent never attend.

■ Approximately 40 percent of students participate in campus groups, up from about 33 percent in 1981 and 1986.

■ Since 1976, the number of students who often read news magazines has dropped from 36 percent to 21 percent.

■ Since 1976, the number of students who often listen to

recorded music has risen from 60 percent to 73 percent.

■ Since 1981, the number of students who often play pinball or video games has dropped from 54 percent to 39 percent.

■ Since 1981, the number of students who often perform volunteer work has risen from 31 percent to 47 percent.

■ Since 1981, the number of students who participate in recreational sports on campus has dropped from 84 percent to 77 percent.

■ Since 1986, the number of students who often watch rental movies on videocassette recorders has risen from 61 percent to 89 percent.

■ The number of students who watch daytime soap operas increased from 26 percent in 1976 to 40 percent in 1986, but decreased slightly to 36 percent in 1991.



ATTITUDES

■ Students who are eighteen or nineteen years old regard the University's efforts to promote diversity more favorably than students twenty years old or older.

■ Few students (18 percent) had a clear sense of the University's history or traditions. Only 10 percent felt that University traditions and celebrations play an important role in their lives as students.

■ About 55 percent of students feel that a sense of community at the University is at least moderately important, but relatively few actually experience a sense of community on campus.

■ About 75 percent of students surveyed were generally satisfied with their experiences at the University.



SPEAKER ON CAMPUS



Jesse Jackson

“We have a burden not to incinerate our pain and turn it into the acid rain of violence.”

—Reverend Jesse Jackson, president of the Rainbow Coalition, speaking as a Carlson Distinguished Lecturer during his visit to the Twin Cities to promote peace and cooperation between the African American and white communities, specifically the predominantly white Minneapolis police force. Jackson came to town shortly after Minneapolis police officer Jerry Haaf was killed.

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VITA

WHO: Larry McKay, professor of food microbiology on the Twin Cities campus, has worked in the Department of Food Science and Nutrition since 1970. He currently holds the Kraft General Foods Chair in Food Science and graduate faculty appointments in food science, microbiology, genetics, and microbial engineering.

WHAT: McKay was recently awarded the 1992 Alexander von Humboldt Award. The \$10,000 cash award is given every five years to one or two scientists who have made significant contributions to



Larry McKay

American agriculture during the previous five years. The Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, named after a nineteenth-century German geographer, is based in Germany and the United States and funded by the Alfred Toepfer Company, a German trading firm. McKay says the award reflects work he has done throughout his career.

WHY: The Alexander von Humboldt Foundation cites McKay's "pioneering work in the use of biotechnology to improve microbial cultures, especially as applied to the dairy food industry." McKay's research is directed at improving the characteristics of bacteria used in the fermentation processes associated with dairy production. He was one of the first researchers to apply genetics and biotechnology to dairy production. Because of McKay's work, this application has become an important area of research in the dairy industry worldwide.

HOW: "I really feel that [receiving the award] is a reflection of the quality of graduate students who have worked with me in the laboratory," says McKay. "They are the ones who have done the research and made the discoveries."

EDITORS' PICKS

The St. Paul campus-based **Punchinello Players Theater** troupe, established in 1914, is the longest-running in the state. Now in

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its 78th season, Punchinello presents the British comedy *Absent Friends* by Alan Ayckbourn February 19 through March 6, followed by Jean Anouilh's reworking of Sophocles' *Antigone* April 30 through May 15. All performances are at 8:00 p.m. on Fridays and Saturdays (with an additional Thursday performance the final week of the run) in North Hall Theatre on the St. Paul campus. Punchinello is proud to continue its "recession-proof pricing policy"—tickets are \$5 for adults, \$4 for students and seniors. Group rates are available. For information, call 612-624-7458.

In celebration of its 25th anniversary, the **National Student Exchange (NSE)** is inviting former exchange students to a commemorative dinner at the Knickerbocker Hotel in Chicago in March. NSE provides an inexpensive alternative to study abroad by allowing students to study at more than 100 colleges and universities in 45 states and three U.S. territories without the burden of out-of-state tuition. Since it was founded in 1967, NSE has placed close to 35,000 students. The University of Minnesota has been a member of the NSE network since 1983. For information on the March event, contact Terry Arnold at 219-436-2634.

The University's **School of Music** schedules numerous performances throughout the year that are open to the public, many of them at minimal or no cost. The University Opera Theatre presents Mozart's *Abduction from the Seraglio* in German with subtitles February 19 and 20 at 8:00 p.m. and February 21 at 2:00 p.m. in the Scott Hall auditorium, Minneapolis campus; admission is \$12, \$10 for students and seniors. Don't miss the Gus Donhowe Memorial Concert: Tribute to Louis Armstrong, featuring Byron Stripling and the University Jazz Ensemble I and Jazz Singers directed by music professor Ronald McCurdy, February 22 at 8:00 p.m. in Northrop Memorial Auditorium; no charge. For information on these and other events, call Karen Solgård at 612-624-1069.





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Journey Through the Tangled Web

A team of researchers from the University and around the country go in search of the effect of substance P on amyloid plaques found in Alzheimer's brain tissue—and make an unexpected discovery that could help change the course of Alzheimer's research

BY JOE MORIARITY

IN THE JULY 1992 ISSUE of *Research Review*, a brief, dry, and cautiously worded article described a remarkable discovery about Alzheimer's disease made by a research group led by Patrick W. Mantyh of the University of Minnesota and the Veterans Affairs Medical Center in Minneapolis and John E. Maggio of Harvard Medical School. No mention was made of the drama of their discovery or that their findings were unanticipated when the project began. No word of the twists and turns, dead ends and depression, perseverance, elation, and intuitive flashes that are part and parcel of the nitty-gritty life of university research. ♦ The story begins in mid-1990 when a research paper published in *Science* magazine suggested, in part, that a chemical found in the brain, a neurotransmitter

called substance P, was uniquely involved with Alzheimer's disease and might affect a particular protein known as beta amyloid. For most of us, no cause for breaking out a bottle of champagne. Not so for Pat Mantyh, an associate professor in the Department of Psychiatry on the Twin Cities campus. ♦ Understanding Mantyh's interest first requires a little background on Alzheimer's disease.

Scientists and doctors have long recognized that the disease's defining characteristic is the massive number of small, abnormal deposits, or plaques, in the brain tissue of Alzheimer's patients. Called amyloid plaques because they are almost entirely composed of the beta amyloid protein, these deposits form primarily in the areas of the brain associated

with memory and cognition, and they cause the outward Alzheimer's symptom, dementia. Not only do they replace healthy brain tissue as they grow, but plaques are also neurotoxic, damaging or destroying

adjacent neurons. ♦ Here lay the connection so intriguing to Mantyh: The research paper also suggested that substance P somehow mitigated the amyloid's toxic effects. If that were true, Mantyh supposed, this knowledge could perhaps be used to halt, reverse, or even prevent the progress of a disease that afflicts more than 4 million Americans at an annual cost of more than \$80 billion. ♦



MANTYH IMMEDIATELY got in touch with John Maggio, an associate professor of biochemistry and molecular pharmacology at Harvard University. "John and I first met in 1983 while doing postdoctorate work in Cambridge, England," says Mantyh, who holds a Ph.D. in molecular and cellular neurobiology. "We've since worked together on many projects, and particularly on exploring a family of peptides called tachykinins, one of which is substance P. John recognized, too, that the report suggested a line of research that we were in a good position to pursue given our previous work."

Maggio and Mantyh decided to engage their research groups in testing the *Science* article's hypothesis. They also contacted other long-time colleagues, including Harry Vinters, a neuropathologist at UCLA who is, in Mantyh's words, "very plugged into the Alzheimer's research community," and Steve Vigna, a Duke zoologist with a broad background in evolutionary biology.

Cross-speciality collaboration like this is essential to successful research. "If you want to be on the cutting edge in your field, it's absolutely essential to maintain a network of other professionals," explains Mantyh. "You simply can't do it all yourself because science has become too specialized. You need to interact with individuals who have knowledge, expertise, and methodologies very different from your own."

Mantyh describes this core group as people who have come to trust one another, with whom he can talk as freely as he would to a good friend. "We look at data problems, offer help and suggestions, and act as an idea reality check for one another," he says. "While any given project may be important at the moment, it doesn't take precedence over maintaining the trust I've built up with colleagues like Maggio, Vigna, and Vinters. And this is what makes science fun—collaborating with other experts and coming up with new ideas."

The group forged ahead. "We wanted to know how the amyloid peptide exerted its toxic effect," says Mantyh. "Does it interfere with the glucose metabolism of the cell? Is it involved in membrane destabilization of the cell? Did substance P somehow interfere with the amyloid's effects?"

To study what a substance like the amyloid peptide does in the brain, the researchers needed enough of it to work with—which in this case meant synthesizing it—and they needed to follow it as it moved through brain tissue. From the matter-of-fact tone in which Mantyh describes the process, you'd never know that synthesizing proteins is more difficult than throwing together a batch of chocolate chip cookies or that following them in the body is more compli-

cated than watching a dog chase a rabbit through the neighbor's bushes.

Solving these two problems fell to Maggio's lab. Working with him were Charles Dahl, a lecturer in Harvard's Biological Chemistry and Molecular Pharmacology Department and head of its peptide lab, and Evelyn Stimson, a Ph.D. chemist who had started out in chemical engineering.

"Synthesizing amyloid peptides is never easy," says Dahl, but it took him only two weeks to create the desired compound. Next it was up to Stimson to attach a radioactive "label" to the molecule so that its location in the brain tissue could be seen.

"Conceptually, I thought this would be easy," says Stimson, "but when we got to the actual manipulations, well, the beta amyloid was not the most compliant, shall we say. Specifically, it didn't want to stay dissolved. It would precipitate out of solution very easily whenever we tried to purify it, or attach the radioactive label, or work with it in any way. It wouldn't readily redissolve, either. I spent weeks of very exasperating work with a lot of trial and error before I could produce it on demand."

WHY HAD NO ONE ever attempted what Maggio and Mantyh were proposing: to take the plaque's dominant component (the beta amyloid peptide), radio label it, and then watch what happens to it in brain tissue? "Maybe it boils down to the expertise you're working with," says Mantyh. "This approach grew out of the perspective John and I had, given our respective backgrounds. John knew that Dahl and Stimson could synthesize and label the beta amyloid. As soon as they succeeded, I called Steve and Harry for tissue samples and planned the initial experiments with the guys in the lab, and the project was under way."

The next segment fell primarily to three junior scientists in Mantyh's lab: Clark Allen, a biology major from the University of Colorado, and University of Minnesota graduates Joe Ghilardi and Mark Labinski. "We started out trying to determine that substance P inhibited the amyloid peptide from binding or interacting in brain tissue," explains Allen, "but we never got any conclusive results on the reaction of the two."

While attempts to find a link between substance P and the amyloid were proving fruitless, Mantyh and his staff began to notice that their synthetic amyloid seemed to be binding to something—either the Alzheimer's brain tissue itself or to the

"This approach grew out of the perspective John and I had, given our respective backgrounds. John knew that Dahl and Stimson could synthesize and label the beta amyloid. As soon as they succeeded, I called Steve and Harry for tissue samples and planned the initial experiments with the guys in the lab, and the project was under way."



plaques already present in the tissue. "We suspected the latter and realized immediately that this was probably what was happening in the brain," says Mantyh. "The beta amyloid gets made in the body in really low quantities, and over many years it begins piling up on itself—like a crystal growing, if you will. It dawned on all of us that this might be a whole new way to approach the plaque problem—to look not at the production and toxic properties of the amyloid peptide, but at this aggregation process itself."

Maggio and Mantyh found themselves on the verge of developing lab conditions under which labeled beta amyloid molecules would pile up on plaques in brain tissue from deceased Alzheimer's patients. "This idea was hugely important and exciting," says Maggio. "It's very difficult to study a complicated disease process in a person because there are simply too many variables. But now we had suddenly stumbled on what seemed to be a simple system that would let us take the fundamental pathology of Alzheimer's, which needs years to develop in a person, and move a key part of it into the lab where it's infinitely easier to experiment on."

If they could mimic the disease process effectively in the lab, the researchers knew they could explore several long-standing key questions about Alzheimer's: What makes the plaques grow faster or slower? What might make them come apart again, or disappear altogether? By looking at interactions between the plaques' various components, could researchers learn what makes them stick together? With a better understanding of the pathological processes, could they find ways to interfere with or stop it?

"We knew that if we could get this technique to work," says Maggio, "we'd have a promising system that could lead to finding a way to halt, reverse, or even prevent the process in humans."

BY LATE 1990, the project had clearly shifted course. For six to eight weeks, Maggio, Mantyh, and their lab staffs reevaluated their findings and tried to design an environment in which the synthetic beta amyloid would bind to plaques in Alzheimer's brain tissue. They finally settled on several possibilities.

"For John and me, lab life is, in most cases, a very gregarious and collaborative business," says Mantyh. "It's working *with*, not working *for*. If you are going into new areas, you *must* have an atmosphere in which people feel free to suggest ideas, to say what they think, no matter how off the wall it might be. And that means involving lab staff in the whole process, too, from concept development to writing the papers. I'm not interested in having lab technicians doing work without any role in the overall project. This is not 'robot biology,' but rather a team of highly talented individuals working toward a common goal."

With an experimental course charted, Mantyh's lab group forged ahead, trying to develop a readily reproducible technique of getting the synthesized, radio-labeled molecules to bond to plaques already in brain tissue. But reality once again proved to be far messier than theory. Problems were cropping up everywhere.

"We were essentially trying to approximate conditions in the brain," says Ghilardi, "and that's not easy. For a while, we

used the amyloid in the wrong concentration. The stuff likes to stick to itself, so when we'd add it to a buffer solution, it would instantly zap into a clump at the bottom of the tube before we could do a thing with it. Then you have to protect it from other enzymes present in the brain tissue, and we didn't do that right to begin with, either."

To see what had actually happened in each trial, the lab staff would overlay tissue samples with a piece of photographic film that was then slowly exposed by the radioactively marked amyloid peptide. "This presented another problem," says Allen. "We didn't know how long to leave the film on the tissue. Leave it too long, and you just get a foggy blob when the film is developed; too short a time, and you miss what's actually happening."

Long waits for results added to their frustrations. "Each trial round took at least a day to prepare," says Allen, "and then we had to wait seven days for the radioactive markers to expose the film before we could see what had happened. When you're looking for something new, the wait is a killer. There's a lot of suspense, because nine times out of ten you get nothing. But once in a while you get that first glimpse into something new. That's the thrill that people in this business really wait for. It's worth all the work to find something no one ever knew was there."

But Mantyh and his staff had little to be thrilled about; the failures were piling up. What's more, when a trial didn't work, they were never sure which, or how many, of the many variables were involved. Mantyh, who spoke on the phone daily with Maggio, met weekly with his lab staff, pooling everyone's suggestions to come up with a plan for the next week's experiments.

After months of work and hundreds of staff hours, Mantyh's group was still unable to see any bonding of the synthetic amyloid to plaques in the brain tissue. Serious doubts had set in. "Sometimes—more often than not, actually—you simply have to accept failure," says Maggio. "Most individual experiments done in research labs are failures in the sense that they don't answer the questions they were supposed to. It takes a long time in the trenches to make a project succeed. For every experiment mentioned in a published paper, tens, if not hundreds, of others preceded the final experiment that demonstrated the hypothesis."

At this point, Maggio says, they had pretty much decided that if the most recent trials didn't work, they would give up. "Deciding when to quit is difficult," says Maggio. "If you think the results will be really important, then you might work a long time. We look for little signs of encouragement along the way. The ups and downs are a constant part of the business. There are a million reasons an experiment can fail, and often you just don't know why. You can analyze all you want, but the decision to quit eventually boils down to intuition. Research is a very human activity involving different personalities, different styles, and a huge element of creativity. It's much more than numbers and hypotheses."

The results of what was to be the final week's work were, at last, positive. "When we finally saw evidence of binding, Pat and I were fantastically excited," says Maggio, "whereas just a few weeks before, there'd been only disappointment."

With this encouragement, Mantyh and his colleagues redoubled their efforts, though success was still elusive. "There was still never one day when we knew we had it," says Ghilardi.

"For a few weeks, each time we thought we had it going, we'd get bad results again. We still didn't quite know what was wrong. But after another three months or so, we were able to narrow down the variables and finally see consistent results. Then things started to get *really* exciting around here."

ONCE THEIR RESULTS WERE CONSISTENT, Mantyh and Maggio reevaluated their experimental data to make certain their results were accurate and clearly replicable. "For six months, until late in 1991, we worked to tighten up loose ends and to make certain we'd designed the system well enough to put together a complete story," says Mantyh. In January 1992, they submitted their findings to the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science*, where they were published in June 1992. Their collaborative effort to develop a simple, contained system for studying the basic mechanisms that cause the plaques to grow in such large numbers in the brains of Alzheimer's patients was greeted with excitement and acclaim by the medical and scientific communities.

New findings about Alzheimer's disease released last fall further reinforced the importance of Maggio and Mantyh's work. Research revealed that the beta amyloid protein is found *throughout* the body in *all* humans, not just in those with Alzheimer's, as was previously thought. "When we started this project," says Mantyh, "almost everyone assumed that the beta amyloid's existence was abnormal, that it was created by the action of certain enzymes, and that the way to attack Alzheimer's disease was to attack the enzymes that create the amyloid peptide."

The new finding shifts research away from the enzyme problem. "Since the amyloid peptide is present in everyone, we can assume it has a useful function, so a line of

research geared to slow or stop its production in the body may not be the way to go," says Mantyh. "Now we really have to look at the factors that are making this stuff accumulate in the brain and causing its toxicity—and our work will enable researchers to do that more easily and quickly."

THIS COMBINATION OF EVENTS illustrates the unpredictable and often serendipitous nature of basic research. Mantyh and Maggio were not initially looking at plaque aggregation, but rather at the interaction of the beta amyloid and substance P. "John and I have grants from the National Institutes of Health and Veterans Affairs to study the involvement of substance P in regulating inflammation," says Mantyh, "yet the application of our findings is certainly more important for Alzheimer's disease." Furthermore, they never pursued

the enzymatic approach for the simple reason that their expertise was not enzymology. "Our backgrounds led us to a different approach, and, fortunately, to a new and useful finding. This is another example of the importance of basic research: It's very difficult to precisely pinpoint just what benefit a particular line of research will ultimately have."

While they are still excited about their discovery and the questions they can now pursue, Maggio and Mantyh emphasize that they haven't found a cure for Alzheimer's disease. Speaking with a caution bred from years of research, they say they simply hope the work they've done will lead to a cure. "There's a long path with a lot of hard work between a lab breakthrough and the actual testing of a drug with patients," says Mantyh. "We don't want to raise any false hopes. The path we're following looks quite promising, but we're still only at its beginning."



"We had suddenly stumbled on what seemed to be a simple system that would let us take the fundamental pathology of Alzheimer's, which needs years to develop in a person, and move a key part of it into the lab where it's infinitely easier to experiment on."

WHEN I REMEMBER MY FATHER and the Alzheimer's disease he suffered from, I think of him when I was a small child playing in the backyard on a sunny September day, the smell of burning leaves in the air. My father was raking; his father, my grandfather, was killing a chicken for supper. I remember the sound of the whack as my grandfa-

ther killed the chicken, and the sight of the headless chicken strutting back and forth. ♣ My father's Alzheimer's was like that. Each whack of force knocked out a portion of his brain, sending him further into a horrifying hell yet provoking a terrifying, fascinating aftershock. Whack. The disease would knock out his ability to remember my name; the next moment, he would recall the first person to hit a home run in the first World Series. One moment he would look into your eyes and greet you with the manners of a four-year-old child; the next minute, he would take your hand as if to kiss it but try to eat it. There was no cause and effect, no rhyme or reason. You could not make him do the same thing twice or stop him from doing the same thing twice. It was as though his brain were short-circuited, blinking, blinking, blinking in some bizarre behavior. ♣ His Alzheimer's offered fascinating glimpses into the



chemical and electronic mysteries of the brain. The man who had never sung solo in his entire adult life sang in a tiny voice, "It's a long way to Tipperary, it's a long way to go." He forgot what was night and what was day and slept only a few hours a day. He made his breakfast so many times a morning that my mother had to hide the cereal. He talked to television announcers and had a running dispute with a weatherman, crying "Don't leave me, don't leave me" when the cameras shifted to the news announcer. He saw his shadow in the window at night and talked to it. He threw

away his dentures, collected bottle caps and hid them around the house. He complained that there was something wrong with his nose and stuffed it with tiny pieces of tissue. He threw himself on the bed and cried like a child because he thought my mother would not let him lick the frosting bowl. He forgot how to eat a hamburger, and in the end he would forget how to chew. ♣

I WISH NOW THAT I HAD KNOWN WHEN IT FIRST STARTED and what he knew about his disease. Did he know he was forgetting? Did he know he was becoming paranoid and depressed in one stage and irrational or childlike in others? Could he feel his brain disintegrating? His body? Did his Alzheimer's begin, as we now suspect, when he and my mother moved to Arizona from their home in Minnesota? Or had it begun much earlier and he had hidden it from us?

It was in Arizona that my father began to change in subtle ways. An enthusiastic resident of Sun City, he used the recreational facilities, played on a lawn bowling team, volunteered at church, and played bridge with my mother and a group of friends. Gradually he dropped out of the activities, finding fault with all of them, holding grudges against his friends. My father, a Hubert Humphrey liberal who had been the town clerk nearly all his life in Fisher, Minnesota, made racist remarks. My father, who had never spoken a single harsh word to my mother that I

For Dad

I looked into my father's eyes and saw fear, terror, wonder, nothing—and Alzheimer's

BY JEAN MARIE HAMILTON

I attributed the early symptoms of my father's Alzheimer's to his retirement and his stubborn Scottish streak. He and my mother visited me one summer, marking the worst visit of our lives. It started innocently. My father wanted to watch television and had the remote control in his hand, but he could not figure out how to get channel four. My father, who had balanced his hardware store books every day, could not understand that you needed to press two digits, zero and four.

can remember, began to pick fights with her.

At about the same time my parents moved to Arizona, my mother was stricken with macular degeneration in her eyes and had laser surgery on both. Although she has some sight in both eyes today, she is legally blind. In her proud way, she met that tragedy head on, almost becoming stronger and more independent because of it. She was strong, yet weak, the trauma of dealing with her own illness wearing her down.

I ATTRIBUTED THE EARLY SYMPTOMS of my father's Alzheimer's to his retirement and his stubborn Scottish streak. He and my mother visited me one summer, marking the worst visit of our lives. It started innocently. My father wanted to watch television and had the remote control in his hand, but he could not figure out how to get channel four. My father, who had balanced his hardware store books every day, could not understand that you needed to press two digits, zero and four. I thought he was being stubborn and yelled at him. The next day my mother wanted to go to downtown Minneapolis on the bus while I worked. My father refused to go, making excuses about not wanting to shop. For some reason, I looked into his eyes, and there I saw sheer terror. I knew he could not go downtown because he was afraid he'd never get my mother back home again.

My younger sister began to suspect that something was wrong, and she arranged for my father to visit a doctor. She watched as he literally pulled himself together; the doctor said nothing was wrong but old age. But something was wrong, seriously wrong.

My father's illness went through many stages. Perhaps this first stage was the worst. When our family gathered together in Arizona for the holidays, my mother broke down. She thought it was she who had caused the change in my father. She was hurt by his behavior toward her and worn out because he never slept.

A CAT scan at the Mayo Clinic in Scottsdale suggested that my father had Alzheimer's. In a strange way, it gave my mother the strength to go on. At least my father's bizarre behavior had a name. Learning to separate behavior from motivation—rhyme from reason—was the most difficult lesson of all; learning it while you are emotionally and physically exhausted is nearly impossible. The disease is harder on the caretaker than it is on the victim.

In a way, my family was lucky. I have heard others describe the lives of their family members with Alzheimer's and the

aftershocks have been much worse. Actress Shelley Fabares's mother moaned in sorrow for weeks. Actress Angie Dickinson's sister was struck with Alzheimer's at age 55. Both describe stages of prejudice and paranoia in their family members with Alzheimer's; nearly all stories of Alzheimer's patients I have heard also include tales of hiding things, times of child-like innocence and politeness. I have seen an old man at the grocery store shuffling his feet an inch at a time, his face filled with fear as if he would fall off the earth with the next shuffle. I have looked into the eyes of those with Alzheimer's and seen terror, the wonder of a child, and the nothingness of hell. Whatever the tragedy, you cannot help but watch in horror—and wonder—at the mysteries of a brain gone wrong.

MY MOTHER'S FRIENDS and a remarkable group in Sun City called Interfaith rallied around her. Early on, my father went to an adult day care center three days a week. Without the respite and care the center provided, I think my mother would not have made it. My father thrived there. He came home and asked my mother to teach him to dance—so he could dance with one of the ladies at the center.

It did not last.

He moved into a small group home, where he got sick. He was hospitalized for a kidney infection and could not return to the group home. He moved to a nursing home, where he died. His death certificate said kidney failure, but it was Alzheimer's that killed him.

What has my father's story to do with the University of Minnesota and *Minnesota* magazine? After his death, Douglas William Hamilton's brain was sent to Sun Health Research. He was officially diagnosed as having Alzheimer's and his brain tissue was made available for the kind of research that is described in our story about Patrick Mantyh of the University of Minnesota and John Maggio of Harvard Medical School.

When I think of my father, I will always think of that September day. Since I have been a child, everyone has told me that I am the spitting image of my mother. Am I? Or will I follow in my father's footsteps, a victim of Alzheimer's? Or will I live to be as stubborn and as old—90—as my grandfather? Or will it make no difference—because of the research of people like Mantyh, Maggio, and the hundreds of others who have looked into the mind of Alzheimer's and found the pathway to a cure? ◀

THE LAST HURRAH

A salute to Memorial Stadium. Alumni and friends say thanks for these memories: BY TERESA SCALZO



CHILDHOOD MEMORIES

My grandfather, Dr. A. M. Solheim, worked in the University's health services department for many years, was an alumnus of the University and a season ticket holder since 1929. He had polio when he was young and had to wear a brace on his leg, but he never once complained about the climb up the stairs to get to his seats in Memorial Stadium even though it was very difficult for him.

Kathy Wilson
Plymouth, Minnesota

Sneaking into the games as a kid growing up in the neighborhood.

Warren Opstad, '75
Tempe, Arizona

My father took me to games when I was only six years old. He refused to buy a program, so I, at age six, had to identify all the players.

Bob Berkwitz
Minneapolis

Every home game that I attended as a child with my father is a pleasant memory.

Scott Johnson
Inver Grove Heights, Minnesota

I remember my father telling stories of the Gopher football games they attended when he was dating my mother in the 1940s. Now, 45 years later, he

still has a smile on his face when he speaks of Memorial Stadium.

Mark Cox
Edina, Minnesota

Finally being "old enough" to attend Gopher football games with my parents, and the beautiful fall afternoons we spent at the stadium.

Jane Slater Draheim, '92
Owatonna, Minnesota

I've been going to Gopher games since I was nine years old. I sat with my father in row 62. I'm a season ticket holder, but I miss the traditions of the old days.

John Dwyer
Minnetonka, Minnesota

My favorite uncle, Pete, used to take me to Saturday-afternoon football games. He had 50-yard-line tickets. Goldy Gopher always used to shake my hand. Nothing can compare to a cool autumn outdoor football game at Memorial Stadium.

Jana Smith
Minneapolis

Going on a "date" with my dad to the games. Learning the state song and the "Minnesota Rouser." Learning pride in all that makes Minnesota wonderful.

Patricia O'Kane, '79, '80
Mendota Heights, Minnesota

My parents brought all four of us kids

to every homecoming game. We watched the parade and followed the band from Northrop Auditorium to the stadium. Among my six family members, we have three bachelor's degrees, two master's degrees and one in progress, and one Ph.D. in progress—all from the University of Minnesota. And one U of M employee!

Christen Vannelli
Minneapolis

THE EARLY DAYS

In the 1920s, when I was a cross-country runner at the University, the field in Memorial Stadium was covered with hay late in the season to keep it from freezing. I was one of the students who had the privilege of earning a little extra money by spreading the hay on the field. Being a farm kid, I was familiar with a pitchfork and handled the job easily, while some of the city kids had a little trouble. Memorial Stadium and I grew old together.

Randall C. Swanson, '26
Middleton, Wisconsin

I've been attending Gopher games for 45 years. I remember brushing snow off the seats in Memorial Stadium before we could sit down.

Angeline Bakke
Minneapolis



I saw my first game at Memorial Stadium in 1927. This year, I purchased my 56th season football and basketball tickets, so I have enjoyed Gopher games for a long time.

Ralph Wayne, '31
St. Paul

[I remember] the state high school track meet in 1946. I came down from a small high school (Twin Valley) in northwestern Minnesota, without a coach, and won the 880-yard dash in 2:02.

Vern Albertson, '56
Professor of electrical engineering,
University of Minnesota
St. Paul

My father lived under the stadium after World War II. There was a huge room down there that was used as a dormitory.

Barbara Birkholz
Minneapolis

My grandpa, Herman Ascher, played in the first game at Memorial Stadium in 1924. He was one of the so-called "Eleven Ironmen" who played the entire game—both offense and defense. The following year, he was team captain.

Kathleen Ascher
Apple Valley, Minnesota

At age fourteen, my husband, Marsh Ryman, attended the opening game at Memorial Stadium with his father, Fred E. Ryman. Marsh worked in the University's athletic department for 38 years and was director of athletics when he retired in 1972.

Dorothy Ryman, '32
Edina, Minnesota

GREAT MOMENTS IN SPORTS

In fall 1924, the University of Illinois, under the coaching wizardry of Bob Zupke, had not yet lost a game when they came charging into Memorial Stadium to whip the Golden Gophers. Much of Illinois's success was due to the phenomenal prowess of one player, Harold "Red" Grange.

The Gophers had not yet won a game, except for a 7-0 victory over North Dakota, and the fans were shuddering at what they expected would happen—another mark in the loss column. Minnesota kicked off to Illinois. The ball

arched high and floated downfield into the waiting arms of Red Grange. He was a marvel to watch, side-stepping, swiveling, and stiff-arming his way from the 3-yard line through eleven scrambling Gophers and sliding into the end zone. The score was Illinois 7, Minnesota 0. Fourteen seconds had elapsed on the clock.

Miraculously, the Gophers held Illinois for the remainder of the first half. During halftime, Gopher Coach Clarence "Doc" Spears must have given his players the inspirational speech of all time. Following the opening kickoff in the second half, Minnesota scored on a long drive, but failed to make the extra point. Score: 7-6. The Gophers were heroic in their efforts to corral Grange, meanwhile scoring twice more for a final score of 20-7. It was an astonishing, glorious victory for the Gophers and a stunning upset for Illinois.

Bill Lauer
New Prague, Minnesota

My first visit to the University of Minnesota was to attend a football game at Memorial Stadium. The late Lowell Kraegel and I (both to become Minnesota grads) were rabid fans of Bernie Bierman's Golden Gophers even though we lived in Superior, Wisconsin. We saved money for months to travel in style to Minneapolis to see our heroes in the flesh. We chose the Minnesota-Nebraska game played early in the 1936 season. We took the train to the Twin Cities and checked into the Nicollet Hotel, which we found filled with Nebraska fans.

We couldn't have picked a more exciting game. Nebraska was leading in the closing moments of the game and Minnesota seemed doomed. But as time was running out, Bud Wilkinson, Minnesota quarterback and later all-time great coach at the University of Oklahoma, fielded a Nebraska punt. As tacklers converged, he threw a lateral pass to star halfback Andy Uram, who, with a great display of broken field running, took the ball back for a touchdown.

Many of the Nebraska players lay on the field, pounding the turf and sobbing over this unexpected turn of events. Back at the Nicollet Hotel, the lobby was an uncomfortable spot for Gopher fans.

The Cornhusker fans were taking it hard. Our room wasn't a place of great comfort, either. A number of our classmates from Superior, also in town for the game, had somehow discovered that Kraegel and I had a hotel room. We had wall-to-wall kids sleeping on our floor that night.

Garold Bartness, '46, '51, '68
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

The November 12, 1981, game against Wisconsin is most memorable for me. A snowstorm two days before the game had left Memorial Stadium under a blanket of six inches of very sticky snow. Prior to the game and throughout much of the first quarter, a massive snowball fight occurred between the Wisconsin and Minnesota fans. There were plenty of highly visible red-clad targets to be had.

The entire stadium was white with flying snow. Many announcements came over the public address system asking us to please refrain from throwing snow. The police were doing their best to curtail this activity by throwing guilty parties out of the stadium. Every time an officer would escort a culprit to the exit, he invited a volley of snowballs from the crowd.

Eventually, the barrage subsided and the game took center stage. It was a back and forth, well-played game. Minnesota took a 21-19 lead with less than one minute to play. Wisconsin had the ball and a long way to go. All we had to do was position our defensive backs way down the field to prevent a big play and victory was ours. Coach Joe Salem didn't see it that way. On Wisconsin's very first play they threw a long bomb and scored. But wait, there was a flag on the play. Wisconsin had too many men on the field. No touchdown. The Badgers now had even farther to go and less time to do it. You would think that Coach Salem had learned a valuable lesson. Wrong. Wisconsin ran the exact same play and scored. They won 26-21 and went to the bowl game.

Few people present that day realized they were witnessing the final football game played in Memorial Stadium. That winter the Board of Regents decided to move Gopher football to the new Metrodome. But that last game remains a great example of how the elements can add to the fun of going to a football



game. Outdoors is where Minnesota sports belong.

Joseph Fischer, '81
Minneapolis

I was working in the concession stand during the Michigan game in fall 1961 when Sandy Stephens threw a winning touchdown pass that sent us to the Rose Bowl. I can still remember hearing the big roar.

George Vedder, '66
Mora, Minnesota

Bruce Smith's great touchdown run on November 9, 1940, to defeat Michigan. Our team was the undefeated national champion of college football that year. Bernie Bierman was our coach.

Bob Bjorklund, '41
Football team member, 1938-40
Edina, Minnesota

Watching the Gophers beat Wisconsin in 1963. Carl Eller was carried off the field on the other players' shoulders. The game was right after President John Kennedy was assassinated.

Gary Cohen
Golden Valley, Minnesota

A snowy Saturday afternoon when Paul Giel was playing. My brothers and I wore new leather jackets. When we got home, we had brown dye all over our bodies.

John Swon
Edina, Minnesota

Watching the teams that made it to the Rose Bowl in 1961 and 1962. Seeing Hubert Humphrey in the University president's box at a couple of games.

Jeanene Noll, '68
Minneapolis

Bill Bevan was my hero.

Carol Sawyer, '42
St. Paul

Minnesota's win over Iowa in 1960. We were going to the Rose Bowl! I was so anxious to get to work the next Monday, but getting off the bus, I was run over by a car. Six weeks later, I returned to work in a cast with three staples in my ankle that will remain there the rest of my life—a wonderful memory of a great Minnesota game!

Audrey Roehrdanz
Minneapolis

TRUE LOVE

It was September 1941, the first home football game of the year. I was a senior in SLA and she was a senior in education. We were entitled to 50-yard-line seats, but because we were late in applying for them, we were in the freshman section high up in Memorial Stadium on the 10-yard line. I sat down beside her and, after a short while, introduced myself as a premed student from Worthington, Minnesota. She was from Crosby. By the time the game was over, I had made a date to see her again.

We graduated in 1942. I went directly into the Medical School's accelerated program; she began teaching in Long Lake, Minnesota. On November 28, 1942, we were married, and 50 years later, we have three sons, three daughters-in-law, and nine grandchildren, and we are still married. I am in the second year of my retirement from pediatric practice.

Anthony Gholz, '42
Helmi Gholz, '42
Port Huron, Michigan

My husband and I met during a football game at Memorial Stadium. We were both members of the Rooter's Club, the card-holding section.

Monica Mogen, '68
Maple Grove, Minnesota

I met my future wife at a dance in the union after a 1948 game against Purdue.

John Cook
Grand Forks, North Dakota

My husband proposed in Memorial Stadium.

Anne Cummings, '69
Stillwater, Minnesota

THE SUPPORTING CAST

I was a Boy Scout usher in 1925. I have a picture of me standing with Hugh Clark, who is shaking hands with Knut Rockne.

Marcus Mattison

My grandfather, Belmont B. Magee, '38, was the first all-American cheerleader at the University. Five of his grandchildren have graduated from the University.

Katie Simonson
Minneapolis

I was in Marching Band for four years, from 1966 to 1970. I remember running through the tunnel, playing with the band.

Fred Anderson
Willmar, Minnesota

I was a cheerleader for three years (1972-74). I have a lot of memories of marching down University Avenue and into the stadium.

Laura Gautsch, '74
Plymouth, Minnesota

Ushering for football as a Boy Scout during the 1930s golden years.

Lee Mayer, '47
Eden Prairie, Minnesota

My husband, a University of Minnesota police officer for 32 years, wishes the stadium were back.

Patty Verbrugge
Columbia Heights, Minnesota

IF YOU BUILD IT, THEY WILL COME

My grandmother, Mattie Smestad Kanore, and her husband, Karl, paid \$50 to the original stadium fund. It took them one year to pay it back to the friend they had borrowed it from.

Jon Morem, '82
Victoria, Minnesota

In the early 1920s a number of task forces were formed from different colleges and schools at the University to raise funds to build the new stadium. My father, Perry R. Moore, '23, was head of the Law School group. In recognition of his efforts, he was awarded lifetime season tickets on the 50-yard line.

Clay Moore, '50, '56
Edina, Minnesota

Marching down Hennepin Avenue with other University of Minnesota students shouting "Boom, boom, stadioum!"

Florence Schoff, '26
Minneapolis

THE SIGHTS, SOUNDS, AND SMELLS

In January 1952 I matriculated as a graduate student at the University and was housed in Sanford Hall with all the yelling freshmen. Fortunately, there were other graduate students there also. One was a tiny mite of a woman from



New Delhi, Violet Hamesh Dash, the first Fulbright scholar from India.

She said that an American back home had given her a small sum of money to use for something that was especially American. We bought football season tickets and, as graduate students, were seated right above and behind the band. It was of little help to try to explain all of the hoopla as well as the fine points of the game, so with only a minimum of tutoring, Violet was plunged into the turmoil.

A former cheerleader, I would react to the excitement and, with the crowd, jump up and yell vociferously. Ever one to cooperate, Violet would jump up, too, without having the slightest idea why we were all screaming. The first game she was entranced by the band members; the second game she became aware of the action on the field. Maybe it was the third game when she grabbed my arm and said, "Every time you jump up and grab me, the numbers change on that big bulletin board." And so it went.

The last game was played. And with the hoard of students we were shoved and pushed down the bleachers, out onto the ground, and toward campus. I heard a muffled sobbing near me, but as I looked around, everyone I saw was jubilant and merry. Finally I looked down at Violet, who was crying convulsively. "Violet, what is it? Did someone hurt you?"

"No, no," she said, "but this is the last time I will see a football game. This is the last time I will be part of this American crowd. I don't want it to end."

These are memories to cherish.

Karleen Home Rosaaen, '53
Tucson, Arizona

Memorial Stadium stands vividly enough in my memory as a marker of an important chapter in my life that I will have trouble duplicating.

The pregame excitement began when the huge Marching Band marched up University Avenue to enter the stadium. They played "Minnesota, hats off to thee" and "Hail, hail, the gang's all here."

Real fans like me would get to their seats at least a half hour early so they could spot favorite players warming up. Players were mostly from the surrounding area . . . and we'd watched many of

these kids play in high school.

The cheerleaders were more occupied with leading cheers than standing on each other. At halftime, the band made formations to the accompaniment of peppy music and the head cheerleader led the crowd in a big Minnesota locomotive.

Memorial Stadium was named in tribute to Minnesota's soldiers of World War I. In its destruction, it could also memorialize an era of college football. To those of us who experienced it in its glory, college football will never be quite the same.

Jack H. Smith, '34
Las Cruces, New Mexico

Attending my first Gopher game as a freshman in 1969. I'll never forget the spectacle of the Marching Band charging out, the roar of the crowd, and the thrill it gave me to be a part of that great institution—the University of Minnesota.

Carla Biermaier, '77
Eden Prairie, Minnesota

There are so many memories: homecoming, when all the maroon and gold balloons were released; the 1960 game against Iowa that the Gophers won 27-10, which earned us a trip to the Rose Bowl; the card section on the north side of the stadium; the cannon that was shot off after every touchdown. I could go on and on.

Donald Gritzmaker
Maplewood, Minnesota

Walking into the stadium and hearing Jules Perl's voice. Looking down the tunnel waiting for the players to come running onto the field.

Craig Zupke
St. Cloud, Minnesota

Going to the game several hours early on a beautiful Saturday. Meeting friends at the Oak and University parking lot, where we set up grills for hamburgers.

Tom Vendel
Stillwater, Minnesota

Just being outside—rain, snow, or shine—and feeling the pulse of excitement in the streets, the fans, the band.

Kaye Roskaft
St. Paul

Crisp, sunny fall days, parents and their children, the trombones and trumpets glistening in the sun, hearing the crunch of pads, the "Minnesota Rouser," and being a consummate Minnesotan.

K. Raidt, '84
Richfield, Minnesota

I loved all the games at Memorial Stadium and the band.

Charles Parsons, Sr., '41
University track manager, 1940
Minneapolis

I just loved seeing the stadium every day when I went to my student job at Cooke Hall. I remember working on Saturdays and listening to the cheering and the band. The smell of fall in the air always reminds me of Memorial Stadium.

Becky Egeland
Roseville, Minnesota

A sunny fall homecoming, the Marching Band, cheering crowd, ladies wearing mum corsages, fraternity and sorority houses decorated—and we were 36 years younger.

Don Schmid, '56
Minnetonka, Minnesota

Block seating with my ATΩ fraternity brothers (1961-64). The dress code was coat and tie.

Jim Rustad, '64, '67, '72
Minnesota Student Association president, 1964
St. Paul

Fellows with a gal (wearing a huge maroon and gold mum corsage) on one arm and a University of Minnesota stadium blanket on the other.

Maxine Watson, '42
Golden Valley, Minnesota

Memorial Stadium: where my husband and I attended football games during our college days, where my brother played football from 1960 to 1964, where spring graduation was held for my husband in 1957 (I graduated in 1959 in Northrop), where we took our young children to watch Gopher football games.

Dallyce Siewert, '59
Zumbro Falls, Minnesota

I just miss it terribly.

Gary Tankenoff, '57
Minneapolis

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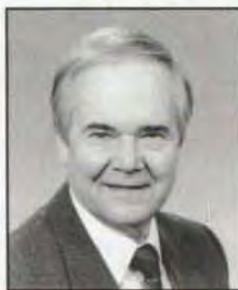
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R·E·P·O·R·T



Highlights of the people, programs, benefits, and services of the University of Minnesota Alumni Association

National President

Several months ago, I heard the chair of the Board of Regents, Elton Kuderer, describe the alumni of the University of Minnesota as its "greatest untapped resource." This wonderfully ambiguous statement could be interpreted in many ways. The intended meaning, however, was a most complimentary one. If somehow the University could have the full and generous support of its remarkable alumni, then surely this institution would be the envy of higher education. The sheer number is itself quite impressive: The University has more than 300,000 living alumni. For us to harness the goodwill and support of such a group would be a truly magnificent thing for the University.

How best can alumni help this institution? For some, the answer may be financial support. The institution always needs and is grateful for private gifts. Our alumni may be found in many different walks of life. Many are in a position to give financial support, but most will be limited in this area. A more common characteristic of our alumni is that they serve as respected, active, and committed members of their communities—and a large percentage of them still live in Minnesota. It strikes me that the greatest potential resource presented by our alumni lies in the political arena. Despite the fact that the University now receives less than 30 percent of its total revenue from state tax support, those tax dollars still remain the most critical single element of support for the University. What if our alumni took the time and interest to express themselves as citizens and urge their legislators to give high priority to supporting the University? What a powerful force alumni could be!

Maybe I am naive, but it strikes me that this is a vision worth dreaming about. University alumni, organized as a political constituency in support of the University, could bring about dramatic results in maintaining access to a world-class education. We have all heard stories of the truly effective grass-roots political groups that influence the legislature. Many of these groups are perceived by the general public as being either self-serving or fanatical. Neither of these criticisms could ever apply to alumni expressing their support of the University to legislators. Just imagine: a large number of thoughtful, hard-working citizens speaking out for a cause that is in the public good, one for which they receive little personal benefit. What a powerful voice alumni could have!

We would like to make this vision more than a dream. For the past few years we have been enlisting alumni to support the University's legislative requests. We have had impressive success in developing a list of more than 650 alumni willing to help the University in this way. We are now poised to invest greater financial and staff support to make the most of the possibilities for alumni influence. With the enthusiastic support of our alumni association board of directors, we are hiring a full-time organizer to build on our past efforts in creating the Alumni Legislative Network.

There is not a more critical time for us to pursue this effort. Let me cite an example of one issue before the legislature that may undermine University support unless alumni intervene.

If you read my September column, you may recall that I bemoaned rising

tuition and the fact that state support of public higher education is being drained away through a policy of shifting tax support into financial aid, rather than using it to keep tuition low. Our student tuition has risen substantially. In 1990, more than 60 percent of the tax money

expended by the state for financial aid went to support private institutions where only about one-third of Minnesota students are educated. In late 1992, the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board considered increasing financial aid by \$33 million per year and to raise this money through additional tuition increases for students attending public universities.

This proposal comes after years of the University raising tuition well above the rate of inflation just to maintain quality with insufficient state support. Unless the legislature hears from citizens who care about maintaining state support of the University, this institution will be fighting a losing battle of trying to maintain accessibility for students of all economic backgrounds while preserving its reputation for quality. The battle may be lost during this year's legislative session, or next session, or bit by bit over the succeeding years.

Now is the time for alumni to come to the defense of the University and the opportunity it represents for our youth. You can help the alumni association make a difference by dropping me a note to say you are willing to participate in our legislative work. The time commitment is modest, but the reward may be great. Please join us and help us reach the day when we can say, simply and without qualification, that alumni are the University's greatest resource—and no longer an untapped one.



Michael Unger

“If I’m stuck on an island and need someone to help me get to the mainland, my choice would be Lynn Boldt,” says Mary Heltsley, dean of the College of Human Ecology. Boldt’s energy and leadership “turned a struggling alumni group around—from a small but faithful group that tended toward maintenance to a dynamic, progressive, award-winning board,” says Heltsley. “Lynn’s precedent-setting strategic planning helped others to dream big.”

For her efforts, Boldt was named National Volunteer of the Year of the University of Minnesota Alumni Association (UMAA).

Boldt describes her experiences a little differently. She says “we” a lot, and credits the college, Dean Heltsley, other alumni volunteers, and the “wonderful staff” of the UMAA for the success of the College of Human Ecology Alumni Society (CHEAS).

It wasn’t so long ago—only about ten years—that Boldt wasn’t even an alumni association member. Now she’s a veteran of the CHEAS board (1987-91) and served as president in 1989-90, a year in which CHEAS shared the UMAA Outstanding Alumni Society Award with the College of Biological Sciences group. She’s just beginning a three-year term on the Dean’s Advisory Council, is in her second year on the UMAA Society and Chapter Advisory Committee, and is serving on the committee that oversees the fledgling alumni mentoring program for human ecology students. She also serves on the University Senate’s Social Concerns Committee.

“I went nearly eighteen years without paying my alumni dues,” says Boldt. “Then a friend from church, who was president of the College of Home Economics Alumni Society at the time, asked me to join. A personal invitation from a friend brought me back in the early 1980s. Now I ask people where they went to school, and I ask *them* to join.

“It had been so long since I’d been back to the St. Paul campus—it was exciting to



A Winning Style

A masterful planner,
National Volunteer of the Year Lynn Boldt
has helped create a winning partnership
between the College of Human Ecology
and its alumni society

see the vitality. It was a good time to be back—a time of renewed interest in the alumni perspective.”

Two major changes were taking place at the college in the mid 1980s: the arrival of a new dean, and discussion of the name change from “home economics” to “human ecology.” The changes helped put alumni in the center of the action.

When Heltsley became dean, she wanted to meet alumni and others throughout the state, says Boldt. The alumni society, and particularly board members who lived around the state, helped arrange meetings. “She has always been interested in alumni,” Boldt says of the dean. The meetings also provided an opportunity for discussion of “the name issue,” says Boldt. “People needed to

learn about it and talk about it."

On her business card, Boldt's title is "home economist" (she's just retiring as a free-lance food stylist), but she agreed with college officials that a more inclusive term was needed to describe the college as a whole. "I was aware of the variety of career paths and of how alumni were identifying themselves in the workplace," she says. "Many of them don't identify themselves as home economists, as I do. The fashion designers, dietitians, and others have their own titles.

"A friend of my daughter's [a young man who was a student in the college, but not a home economist] called me and said, 'Can't you do something about the name change?'" Boldt believes the new name, which became official in 1990, is a more accurate reflection of the college's broad focus on individuals, families, and communities, on issues from housing to AIDS to nutrition.

Cooperation between the college, the student board, and the alumni society is one of the keys to the society's success, Boldt says: "They go in with us, and we go in with them. We support what's already there."

The college has been a strong CHEAS supporter. The college recently combined the career services and alumni offices under one director, creating, says Boldt, "a place for alumni to go in McNeal Hall. We have an office we can use there." In addition, two pages of the college's alumni newsletter, sent to all alumni whose addresses are on record, are devoted to the society. The society used to have a newsletter that went only to CHEAS members. This broader exposure is "a powerful force," Boldt says. "It has allowed us to plan ahead more."

The first human ecology alumni homecoming brunch was held during Boldt's year as president of the society. Previously the society had sponsored a spring luncheon and held its annual meeting during a regular board meeting. During Boldt's term on the board, the board decided to "capitalize on homecoming—a date that's known long in advance"—by combining the luncheon and the annual meeting on homecoming day. The result has been a dramatic increase in attendance.

Under Boldt's leadership the society also began to capitalize on the UMAA's traditional University-wide homecoming reunion for those who graduated 50 or more years ago. The society is concentrating on its other "five-year" classes, from 5 to 45. "All alumni are invited [to the homecoming brunch] through the newsletter," says Boldt. "In addition, the people in the five-year classes get a special invitation. This means we contact a new group each year. We're also starting to have more phone contact with our alumni."

As the 1989-90 president of the society, Boldt also sat on the UMAA national board, an arrangement that she says provided a balance between focusing on the college and on the University as a whole. It was a good reminder that "we are a part of this greater institution," Boldt says. "The human ecology board was described as 'progressive,' but we just followed the UMAA annual planning and budget guidelines, and we worked with the dean and the college." As a current member of the UMAA advisory committee on alumni societies and geographic chapters—along with a number of other past presidents—Boldt is now helping to write those guidelines and search out ways to strengthen alumni connections to their colleges and their University through the UMAA and its constituent groups.

A native of Colton, South Dakota (near Sioux Falls), Boldt transferred to the University of Minnesota from South Dakota State College (now South Dakota State University) when she married South Dakota graduate Gordon Boldt and moved with him to the Twin Cities. They have two daughters, Heidi and Jennifer, and are about to become grandparents for the first time.

"Coming into the University married, and from a small college, wasn't easy," says Boldt, who graduated in 1963. "All my memories aren't fond ones. That's partly why it was exciting to come back to the University and realize how friendly it is." Boldt was in the "foods in business" program, later renamed "consumer food science," a major that is no

longer offered. The current program focuses more on research and on nutrition, Boldt says. The kind of training she got usually led to employment in food company test kitchens—and, indeed, she went to work for Pillsbury for three years after graduation.

Boldt struck out on her own in 1966 and since the 1970s has worked primarily as a free-lance food stylist specializing in preparing food to be photographed or filmed, for TV commercials and cookbook illustrations, for example. The "long hours on concrete floors" have convinced her to retire from the food-styling business, but she's still available as a consulting home economist.

Don't make the mistake of thinking that all of this would take up all a person's time and energy—not if the person is Lynn Boldt. She has also volunteered for Mrs. Jaycees, Minnesota Marriage Encounter, and professional and church groups.

When the International Special Olympics came to the Twin Cities in 1991, Boldt was a volunteer host. She has friends who have 23-year-old twins—"the same age as one of my daughters"—with Down's syndrome, and a neighbor who has an 18-year-old with Down's. "I know how much [people with Down's syndrome] can achieve, and I just couldn't let [the opportunity to help] pass," Boldt says.

As Boldt begins to limit her professional obligations, she looks forward to being able to make volunteer commitments more easily and further in advance. When you're a free-lancer, she points out, you take the work when it's available, and a food stylist can't just walk away from a photo shoot for a couple of hours to go to a meeting.

You get the impression, though, that she hasn't missed many of the meetings of all those boards and committees over the years.

As National Volunteer of the Year, Boldt received an original print by Jerald Krepps, a faculty member in the studio arts department on the Twin Cities campus. "No one noticed until the awards ceremony that the title is 'Mid-Life Crisis,'" says Boldt, adding that the abstract work is "a lot of fun."

Alumni volunteers are honored at the annual Volunteer and Student Leadership Awards Program in October. Awards are presented to an individual volunteer, to an alumni society, to a geographic chapter, and to exceptionally successful events planned by the societies and chapters.

This year's National Volunteer of the Year is Lynn Boldt of Minneapolis, whose ongoing involvement with the College of Human Ecology Alumni Society "has turned a struggling alumni group around," according to Mary Heltsley, dean of the college.

Finalists for the Volunteer of the Year Award, along with Boldt, were Kay MacKenzie Fellows of the School of Nursing Alumni Society, Shirley Kenning of the Detroit Area Chapter Women's Club, and Fred Rengel of the College of Natural Resources Alumni Society.

The College of Liberal Arts/University College Alumni Society was named Outstanding Alumni Society, and the Red Wing (Minnesota) Area Chapter was named the Outstanding Alumni Chapter.

Program Extraordinaire awards went to the following groups: the School of Nursing Alumni Society, the Band Alumni Society, the College of Agriculture Alumni Society, and the Brown-Nicollet Counties (Minnesota) Alumni Chapter.

"People and programs like these are the University of Minnesota Alumni Association," says Margaret Carlson, UMAA executive director. "Without alumni volunteers we wouldn't have alumni societies and geographic chapters, a legislative network, mentoring programs, scholarship fund-raising events, and all of our other activities. Their commitment and leadership and experience are the heart and hands of the alumni association."

In addition to the alumni volunteer awards, Student Leadership Awards of \$500 each are presented at the October event. Funds for the awards are raised by geographic chapters, whose members nominate and select the award recipi-

Honor Roll

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the best of the
University of Minnesota
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for 1991-92

ents. The 1992 awards went to Mark A. Aubart (senior, chemistry), Chad R. Bolstrom (senior, speech-communication), Anne R. Edwards (senior, humanities/pre-med), Rachel C. Hampton (junior, biology), Andrea Mack (sophomore, international business/marketing), A. J. Paron (sophomore, human ecology/interior design), Michael P. Schilling (senior, speech-communication and business), and Anne Rae Schopen (junior, international relations/mass communication).

"We salute all of our alumni volunteers and the events they make possible," says Carlson, "and we congratulate the winners of the Student Leadership Awards. Their capacity for leadership suggests that we may have a future Volunteer of the Year among them."

OUTSTANDING ALUMNI SOCIETY

College of Liberal Arts/
University College Alumni Society

The activities of the College of Liberal Arts/University College (CLA/UC) Alumni Society that earned the 1991-92 Outstanding Alumni Society Award were many and varied, fulfilling its goals of supporting the University and connecting alumni to the University.

The Dean's "A" Honor List Reception in May was the biggest event in terms of numbers. CLA Dean Julia Davis and members of the alumni society board cohosted the late-afternoon event honoring students' academic achievement. Some 300 students and parents gathered in Coffman Memorial Union for the reception.

Other student-centered events included a job hunting/career development workshop at which alumnus Paul Taylor and staff from the CLA Career Development Office were the speakers and a recruiting project in which alumni volunteers contacted high-ability high school students to encourage them to attend the University.

The society compiled a directory of University scholars who are interested in speaking to community groups and mailed it to more than 300 civic, cultural, business, and professional organizations around the state. In the continuing education and enlightenment category, several college deans joined 65 alumni at a March luncheon and University Theatre performance of *The Cherry Orchard*.

The society's ongoing Spectrum Lecture Series offered perspectives on three timely topics: Columbus's arrival in North America (history professors Carla and William Phillips), the breakup of the Soviet Union (political science professor John Turner), and the crises of the 1990s (political science professor David Noble).

Society board members were active participants on the CLA Awards Committee, the CLA Honors Review Committee, and in nominating *Peanuts* creator Charles Schultz for an honorary degree.

OUTSTANDING ALUMNI CHAPTER

Red Wing Area Chapter

University of Minnesota Information Day in Red Wing, Minnesota, was just one of the activities that earned the Red Wing Area Chapter the 1991-92 Outstanding Alumni Chapter Award.

The group collaborated with local school officials and the Twin Cities campus Office of Admissions to plan the day. A school counselor talked with all of the seniors in advance to determine which of them might be interested in attending the University, and when the day arrived, 43 students met with a University representative.

At a dinner that evening for alumni and friends of the University as well as

the prospective students and their parents, Gene Borgida, professor of psychology, talked about teaching and research at the University. The Red Wing Area Chapter paid half the cost of the meal for all of the students—including five high school students and one current University student—who attended. Other speakers included Nancy Bryan, a local 1991 graduate of the College of Education, and University Regent Bryan Neel III. District 26 Senator Lyle Mehrkens, a University alumnus, was among the 85 people who attended.

The Red Wing Area Chapter also cosponsored a February celebration of the affiliation between the Red Wing Interstate Medical Center and the University of Minnesota Hospital and Clinic in a program featuring former Gopher football coach Cal Stoll and the Dudley Riggs Brave New Workshop comedy troupe.

PROGRAMS EXTRAORDINAIRE

College of Agriculture

Alumni Society: "Getting to Know U"

The College of Agriculture Alumni Society chose Willmar, Minnesota, as the site of its "Getting to Know U" program because of the area's many University graduates, agriculture graduates, and students interested in agriculture. Among the program highlights:

- Dean Richard Jones of the College of Agriculture greeted the group, and two current students talked about their experiences at the "U."

- Representatives of CENEX/Land O' Lakes, Cargill, and Jennie-O talked about career opportunities in agriculture.

- Society board members hosted a reception for alumni and friends.

Alumni and prospective students got together in the evening for dinner and talks by Jones, Gopher football coach Jim Wacker, and Twin Cities campus men's athletics director McKinley Boston.

Among the 81 people who attended were 22 students and 7 high school counselors. Inviting the counselors "strengthens the important relationship between the College of Agriculture and

the counselors, who have a lot of influence on the students," says society president Kaye Compart. "This is a relationship that will have a long-term impact."

Band Alumni Society: Minnesota Bands Centennial Celebration

The Band Alumni Society planned not one but two weekend-long celebrations of the 100th anniversary of the University Bands—one in fall 1991 and one in spring 1992—as well as a new recording of school songs and a centennial yearbook.

At the fall event, alumni joined the Marching Band at the Michigan football game and performed in a concert the next day, squeezing in a banquet, dance, buffet dinner, and other student-alumni gatherings during the weekend.

A hard act to follow, no doubt about it, but the spring event was "amazing," says society president Ellen Sorenson: reunions on Friday night; rehearsals, more reunions, and a formal banquet on Saturday; and a concert in Northrop Auditorium on Sunday.

Nursing Alumni Society:

"Nursing 1992: A Global Event"

The Nursing Alumni Society drew on the expertise and experience of its own members in presenting an annual meeting with a global perspective in April. The subject of the day was nursing in other cultures and cross-cultural nursing within our own society. Some 60 alumni volunteers assisted with advance planning and during the day of the event. The five alumni speakers—one of whom traveled from Florida—all donated their time.

Each of the 131 participants (nearly twice the number that attended the previous annual meeting) received a booklet containing articles on cross-cultural nursing from a variety of sources.

Two students received the first annual Alumni Scholarship Award at the luncheon program, and the Excellence in Nursing Education Award and Public Service Award were presented to faculty members.

Brown-Nicollet Counties Chapter:

"Star of Bethlehem" Talk

Inviting Karlis Kaufmanis, University

professor emeritus of astronomy, to give his celebrated talk on the Star of Bethlehem in New Ulm, Minnesota, gave the Brown-Nicollet Counties Chapter an opportunity to collaborate with both the Lind House Association and Independent School District #88. (The Lind House is the home of John Lind, former Minnesota governor and University regent.) Nearly 250 people attended the talk and a preceding dinner in the New Ulm Junior High School auditorium, and there was a reception for alumni afterwards in the Lind House.

"The event allowed the Brown-Nicollet chapter to network with other community groups, including the media; to open the doors of the University of Minnesota to alumni and friends; to recruit potential students and potential alumni association and chapter members; and to provide a stimulating educational opportunity," says Gail Gilman Waldner of New Ulm. ◀

FOR MEMBERS ONLY

Two tickets for the price of one for all regular season events—that's your UMAA discount for Gopher women's athletics.

Why not use it to see Gopher women from Minnesota honored at Minnesota Hometown Days? Student athletes in all nine women's sports are being featured. The mayors of the athletes' hometowns are invited, along with teachers, counselors, coaches, and others who have helped the young women succeed.

"We want the people of Minnesota to know that we're proud to have their women athletes here at the University," says Diane Erstad, promotions director for women's athletics.

Sponsors are WCCO Radio and Cenex/Land O' Lakes. For information, call 612-624-0080.

Upcoming Hometown Days: January 17, Kelly McNulty of Edina, basketball; January 24, Cheri Stafford of Blaine, basketball; January 30, Jenny Cook of Elk River, swimming and diving; February 13, Anna Harris of Byron, gymnastics; May 8, Ann Bartholmey and Rachelle Tveter of Austin, softball.

ALL WE NEED ARE A FEW GOOD FRIENDS . . .

For years the University Libraries have enjoyed an international reputation. Library collections on the Twin Cities Campus number more than 4.5 million volumes, ranking them among the largest in North America. Scholars from across the United States regularly visit the campus to use the James Ford Bell, Kerlan, and Wangenstein collections, rare books and manuscripts, and archival collections such as social welfare, architecture, and data processing. But the greatest use of library collections and services is made by the University's students, faculty, and staff. Students and faculty need strong libraries—well stocked with the latest books and journals and with computers and other information retrieval systems.

Many other people also regularly use the University Libraries. Each year more than 180,000 books and journal articles are sent to *other* libraries in Minnesota and beyond to meet the research needs of individuals and corporations. The University Libraries lead the nation in terms of interlibrary lending. Consequently, they serve as a research library for the entire state of Minnesota.

WHY DO WE NEED YOUR HELP?

Although state and federal funds provide most of the Libraries' support, gifts from individuals and corporations are needed to provide that vital margin that is so necessary to achieve excellence. There is much evidence to suggest that the greatness of the University directly depends on the quality of its libraries. Endowments to support the acquisition of important collections in each discipline or field of study can be established in the name of a friend or family member or in memory of a deceased person. Each volume purchased with endowment funds will contain a bookplate indicating the name of the individual for whom the endowment has been established.

In addition to support for acquisitions, endowment funds are also needed to *preserve* important collections. In many cases, books and manuscripts need to be given special treatment to assure their availability for future generations of scholars. These treatments range from microfilming documents and repairing and rebinding damaged volumes to deacidifying the paper on which books and journals are printed.

Another critical area is support for new technologies. Computers have already begun to transform many libraries into electronic information centers. The University Libraries were among the first to computerize the card catalog. But as more and more databases become available, the Libraries must find the funding needed to capitalize on these new technologies.

WHAT'S OUR STRATEGY?

To begin to address these needs and issues, the Libraries are establishing a FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARIES organization, and we hope that *all* University alumni will join! Although alumni often have strong ties to the colleges or schools from which they graduated, in a very real sense *all alumni are also library alumni!* Some claim to have learned as much in the bookstacks of Walter or Wilson Library as they have learned in their classes. It is in this context that we claim you as library alumni.

We hope that you will consider joining this new organization. Members will not only have the satisfaction of supporting a division of the University that benefits *all* students and *all* faculty, but will also be invited to participate in various programs sponsored by the Libraries. All contributions of cash, securities, or other financial instruments will be appropriately acknowledged and donors recognized.

Please complete and mail the form below for information about our new Friends of the Libraries organization, or phone Nancy Tufford at 612/624-4520. The Libraries need your help!

Please send me information about the new Friends of the Libraries organization.

Name _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

Mail to: Friends of the Libraries—Twin Cities Campus
499 Wilson Library
309 - 19th Avenue South
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, MN 55455

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	17	Illinois	2 p.m.
		<i>Star Tribune Family Day</i>	
	22	Purdue	7 p.m.
	24	Indiana	2 p.m.
Feb.	5	Penn State	7 p.m.
	14	Northwestern	12 noon
	26	Michigan	7 p.m.
	28	Michigan State	2 p.m.
March	10	Wisconsin	7 p.m.

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To speak up for the University of Minnesota is like writing an ode in praise of the sun—you assume it's been done by smarter people. But let's say it anyway: the University is one of the glories of this state.

More than any other single institution, it represents the great intellectual aspirations of the people of this state, and it stands as a testament to the happy fact that a democratic society can encourage and enjoy excellence.

You don't have to ice fish or care about football to be a Minnesotan, but if you don't have a decent regard for education, you're not from here, no matter where you were born.

A fundamental value of Minnesota culture is a high regard for education. Minnesota culture values a good mind over style and wealth.

As my aunt Eleanor says: "You don't want to be a \$20 haircut on a 98-cent head."

It is basic to Minnesota culture that everyone should have a chance at the best education. I take a fierce, unreasonable pride in being a product of public schools in Minnesota. If we ever come to the point in Minnesota where public education declines so that parents feel guilty for putting their kids in public school, then this state is on the skids. If we ever reach the day when we accept that public education is inferior, our culture—our lovely Minnesota culture that teaches us how to enjoy life and how to endure it—begins to

die. You can have the biggest mall in America and the World Series and the Super Bowl, and all the glitz and glamour and promotion and publicity to go with it, and it isn't worth beans if you let public education slide. The University of Minnesota is a crucial institution, testifying to our faith that, if there's a child anywhere from Luverne to Grand Marais to Winona to Kittson County who God intended to be a great mathematician or a great public servant, then we will not willingly stand in that child's way by subjecting that child to indifferent and mediocre education.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

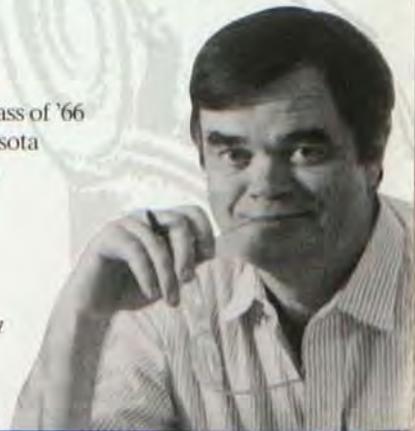
*"...one of the
glories
of this State."*

Garrison Keillor

I came to the University from Anoka High School in the fall of 1960 and I became a writer here. This is where my world began. For me, the solitary act of writing is gracefully connected to this place and to my citizenship in Minnesota. I am continuously grateful to this school, and to the good teachers I found here.

The University is a permanent, beautiful place like the Boundary Waters or Northeast Minneapolis or Al's Breakfast Nook. How lucky we were to come here. And now, in our University's hour of great danger and need, we should do the right thing and stand by her.

Garrison Keillor, Class of '66
University of Minnesota
Alumni Association
Annual Dinner
April 29, 1992



Paid for by Friends of the University of Minnesota

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA FOUNDATION

Celebrating 30 Years

ON OCTOBER 9, 1992, Governor Arne Carlson proclaimed University of Minnesota Foundation Day, crowning the organization's 30 years of growth and accomplishments in raising, investing, and distributing funds for the benefit of the University of Minnesota.

LAUNCHED BY 21 VOLUNTEERS IN 1962, the Foundation today is governed by a Board of Trustees with more than 40 members and staffed by nearly 60 people.

Thirty fund raisers are at work in each of the University's major colleges and on all four campuses.

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE UNIVERSITY, the Foundation has secured private voluntary support totaling more than \$1.3 billion since 1962. Members of the Presidents Club, founded in 1963 to recognize especially significant gifts, number nearly 3,000. The University of Minnesota boasts more than 230 endowed chairs and professorships, and several capital improvements now under way on the Twin Cities campus—including a new art museum, a concert hall, and improved athletic facilities—are supported by private gifts.

THE MILESTONES LISTED HERE are just a few of the highlights of the Foundation's 30 years of growth in the number and size of gifts to the University and of impressive investment performance. Equally important is its increasingly sophisticated ability to build relationships with alumni and friends, matching their interests and values with University programs and people critically in need of private support.



PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS: In 1962 a group of devoted University of Minnesota friends recognized that private support is fundamental to ensuring a margin of excellence at the University of Minnesota. Thus, they created the University of Minnesota Foundation and dedicated themselves to securing private gifts and volunteer support; and

WHEREAS: The Foundation nurtures the volunteers who, through their own words and experience, bring to life the case for philanthropic support; and

WHEREAS: Gifts to the Foundation have multiplied from \$62,000 in 1963 to more than \$60 million in 1992. This support, when combined with research and other grants, has earned the University of Minnesota one of the top rankings in voluntary support among public universities in the nation; and

WHEREAS: The Foundation provided instrumental leadership in the unparalleled success of the University's first capital drive, The Minnesota Campaign, which raised \$365 million in 1985-88, surpassing its goal by \$65 million; and

WHEREAS: The Foundation, through recognition of its generous donors and volunteers, celebrates the State of Minnesota's philanthropic spirit, which enables the University to continue its remarkable service to the citizens of Minnesota, the nation and the world;

NOW THEREFORE, I, ARNE H. CARLSON,
Governor of the State of Minnesota, do hereby proclaim
October 9, 1992 to be

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA FOUNDATION DAY
in Minnesota.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Minnesota to be affixed at the State Capitol this ninth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ninety-two, and of the State the one hundred thirty-fourth.



Arne Carlson
GOVERNOR

James A. Gosne
SECRETARY OF STATE

1962

University President O. Meredith Wilson, Henry C. Mackall, and Jay Phillips gather at the Phillips' home on a Sunday night to talk about a foundation to assist the University in securing private support.

Foundation holds its inaugural meeting (pictured) December 7, electing Mackall as chair and Carlyle E. Anderson as president.

Founding trustees are: William F. Braasch; John K. Fesler; Mrs. Richard P. Gale; Lloyd A. Hatch; Frederick R. Kappel; Laurence R. Lunden; Lester A. Malkerson; Charles Mayo; Arthur H. Motley; Mrs. John G. Ordway; Jay Phillips; John S. Pillsbury, Jr.; Theodore H. Rowell, Sr.; George Russell; Parker D. Sanders; Harold W. Sweatt; Stanley Wenberg; President Wilson; and Edgar Zelle.



Phillips (pictured) was to be a trustee for 30 years, until his death in 1992.

Edgar Zelle contributes \$1,000 on behalf of his 1913 graduating class, the Foundation's first gift. Zelle remarks, "It is my belief that each generation has the duty and privilege to provide the succeeding generation with the best possible educational system."

Resident freshman tuition for full-time students is \$240 a year. Enrollment (full- and part-time) totals 33,600 on three campuses.



1963

Trustees approve the Governor John Sargent Pillsbury Fellowship (later renamed the Presidents Club) to recognize leadership commitments of \$10,000 or more.

Foundation President Carlyle Anderson is the first member.

1964/65

President Wilson describes the University's most pressing needs: adequate buildings and recruiting top faculty. The Foundation maps a plan for twenty named faculty positions.

1966

Foundation undertakes sponsorship of the Regents' Professorship program to recognize the University's most outstanding faculty.

1967

First named chair, the Frederick R. Kappel Chair in Business and Government Relations, honors this founding trustee.

1968

Trustee Jay Phillips gives \$1.5 million to the Jay Phillips-Owen H. Wangensteen (medical) Research Center.

1970

Responding to student needs, the Foundation funds a drug and alcohol awareness program, the Disadvantaged Student Fund, and a study program in the Soviet Union.

1972

Resident freshman tuition for full-time students is \$504 a year. Full- and part-time enrollment totals 49,929 on five campuses.

1973/76

The Foundation responds to the need for building construction. Capital is raised for the

Cardiovascular Research Center and for the Rarig Center (pictured), which will house theater and broadcast journalism. An education and research building nears completion at the Minnesota Landscape Arboretum.



1975

Funds raised for the Corporate Associates Program, providing graduate fellowships in business administration and the Institute of Technology, exceed \$700,000.

FOUNDATION ASSETS
TOTAL \$10.7 MILLION.

1976

Development programs are launched in the College of Business Administration; the Institute of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics; and the Institute of Technology.

1977

Endowing the Regents' Professorship Program at \$1 million becomes a Foundation goal. The Bush Foundation provides a \$225,000 challenge grant.

"The abiding strength of the University rests within the people it has served. To have an efficient and devoted instrument for tapping that strength is crucial. The University of Minnesota Foundation is such an instrument. . . a channel has been created through which the support and goodwill of alumni, friends, corporations, and non-profit organizations can flow to nourish the University of Minnesota."

O. Meredith Wilson,
President of the University from 1960-67,
1,000th member of the Presidents Club

The Pillsbury Fellowship becomes the Presidents Club. Additional donor societies are created: Trustees Society for donors of \$100,000 and Builders for the Future for donors of \$1 million.



\$20 million Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs campaign is under way.

1978

\$1.5 million building campaign is completed by the Foundation. The Law School building is dedicated.

1980

Foundation funds "Matrix," a public service television program highlighting University people and programs, narrated by alumnus Peter Graves.

Foundation collaborates with the Minnesota Medical Foundation on a \$2.2 million campaign to complete the Phillips-Wangensteen Building, future home of various departments of the medical school and hospital and out patient clinics.

FOUNDATION ASSETS REACH \$50 MILLION.

Development programs begin at the School of Dentistry, the School of Nursing, and on the Duluth campus.

1981

TEAM (Telepledge for Excellence at Minnesota) program is launched to support annual giving: Ten students are hired to contact alumni and friends by phone.

1982

Resident freshman tuition for full-time students is \$1,292 a year. Full- and part-time enrollment reaches 58,962 systemwide.

1983/84

University President C. Peter Magrath emphasizes the need for unrestricted funds. Foundation establishes Presidents Fund for Excellence to secure unrestricted University-wide support; 145 donors contribute \$209,000.

1984/85

University President Kenneth H. Keller's a "Commitment to Focus" plan outlines University goal to become one of the top five public institutions in the nation. Legislature releases the \$65 million Permanent University Fund to match private gifts. The "quiet phase" of a capital campaign begins.



1986

The Minnesota Campaign, with a three-year goal of \$300 million, is publicly announced. Foundation is responsible for the campaign's overall direction. Gifts in 1985-86 total \$85.5 million, compared with \$32.5 million the previous year.

"All whose lives have been touched through Minnesota's advancements, research, service, and education programs have a stake in helping make our great University even better. It is time to give something back to the University for all it has given us."

Curt Carlson, '37, chairman and CEO of Carlson Companies, Inc. on becoming the Minnesota Campaign National chairman in 1985

Leadership gifts: National campaign chairman Curtis L. Carlson commits \$25 million, and the McKnight Foundation pledges \$10 million in unrestricted funds.

FOUNDATION ASSETS EXCEED \$100 MILLION.

1987

FOUNDATION ASSETS TOTAL \$200 MILLION.

1988

The Minnesota Campaign concludes, having raised \$365 million. Endowed academic positions, which attract high-quality faculty and students, now total 144 (compared with 17 before the campaign). Faculty and staff giving is \$11 million, more than three times the original goal.

1990

President Nils Hasselmo describes scholarships as a key means of access to higher education without socioeconomic barriers. Funding undergraduate scholarships becomes the Foundation's top priority.

1991

University of Minnesota receives \$109.1 million and ranks third among public universities in total voluntary support (defined as private gifts and research grants).

Fall 1991 enrollment is 50,900 systemwide. Projected 1992-93 resident freshman tuition for full-time students is \$2,376 a year.

1992

Under Foundation leadership, commitments of \$60 million are received, an increase of \$10 million over the previous year. Total includes \$9.7 million for scholarships, a 120 percent increase over the 1990 total of \$4.4 million.

Capital projects under way on the Twin Cities campus: a \$5.5 million On-Campus Sports Facilities Campaign for women's and men's athletic programs; \$30 million for cancer research program and facilities; \$15 million for the Gateway facility, a distinctive welcoming center for new students, alumni, and friends; and construction in progress for the Ted Mann Concert Hall and the Frederick R. Weisman Art Museum.

FOUNDATION ASSETS EXCEED \$300 MILLION.

Presidents Club membership is at 2,470, Trustees Society at 338, and Builders of the Future at 60.



FOUNDATION FINANCIAL GROWTH

On the Foundation's 10th, 20th, and 30th Anniversaries

Number of Donors



Annual Gift Support



Total gift support 1963-1992 = \$568.1 million

1992 total includes gifts, pledges, and deferred commitments to the University.

Foundation Assets



For more information or a copy of the 1992 Annual Report, call the University of Minnesota Foundation at 612-624-3333 or 1-800-775-2187.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES CHAIRS

Henry C. Mackall
1962-66

Carlyle E. Anderson
1966-68

Arthur H. Motley
1968-71

Bernard H. Ridder, Jr.
1971-73

Donald C. Dayton
1973-75

Curtis L. Carlson
1975-77

John G. Ordway, Jr.
1977-79

Elmer L. Andersen
1979-81

Raymond Plank
1981-83

George T. Piercy
1983-85

Dale R. Olseth
1985-88

Russell M. Bennett
1988-90

Marvin Borman
1990-92

Duane R. Kullberg
1992-



New officers and five new members were elected in November 1992 to the University of Minnesota Foundation Board of Trustees. Their appointments bring the number of trustees to 44. Pictured from left are: Gerald B. Fischer, president; Diana E. Murphy, treasurer; Stanley S. Hubbard, secretary; Duane R. Kullberg, chair; Marvin Borman, immediate past chair; Luella G. Goldberg, immediate past secretary; and James R. Campbell, vice chair.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
FOUNDATION

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We invest a lot in our Financial Advisors, and we get a big return. Why limit yourself? Give us a call.

Here's a list of University of Minnesota Alumni who are a part of our team:

*Dave Anderson
Ben Bratter
Huck Cammack
Rich Cummings
Tom Dahlquist
Jan Ebbert*

*William Hollway
Bill Krebs
Ric Lager
Ken Last
Craig Lewis
Chris Olson*

*Robert Pillsbury
Roger Pitts
Stewart Rallis
Dan Reardon
Jim Ronan
Jim Rudin*

*Tom Sachs
Eda Schmidt
Doug Stevenson
Dave Stevenson
Larry Tomai
Mike Wons
Thomas Wright*

612-885-5858
Michael O. Woolsey
Resident Manager
Bloomington

612-340-4500
Francis X. Roche
Resident Manager
Minneapolis

612-476-3500
James M. Tallen
Resident Manager
Wayzata

National Recruiting Department - M
127 John Street - 27th Floor
New York, NY 10292

For information on opportunities nationwide please write.

FINANCIAL ADVISOR TRAINING PROGRAM

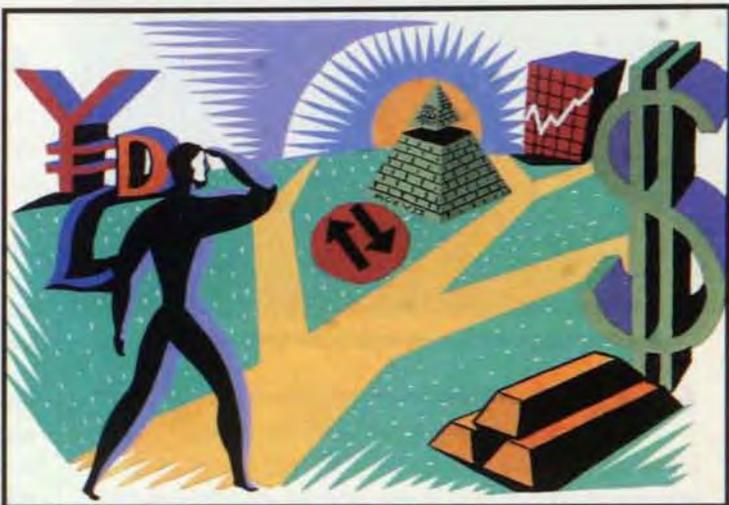
Prudential Securities



MONEY 101

Sound advice from six University and alumni experts on planning your financial future

Interest rates are down, unemployment is up. Inflation's down, the stock market is up. Your boss is touting the Italian stock market, your realtor buys no-load mutual funds, and your uncle still walks around muttering "precious metals." You've got your T bills and your CDs, your Ginnie Maes and Fannie Maes, growth funds and aggressive growth funds, indexes and options on indexes, blue chip stocks, growth stocks, collateralized mortgage obligations. To sort through the maze, *Minnesota* asked the advice of six University of Minnesota alumni and friends: Ken Last, '67, vice president-investments for Prudential Securities of Minneapolis; John Thompson, '70, vice president and manager of Dain Bosworth's St. Paul office; Miles Cohen, head of the Custom Institutional Investment Division of Norwest Bank Minnesota's Capital Management and Trust Group; Rich Cummings, '69, broker for Prudential Securities; Patrick Brady, associate vice president and broker with Dain Bosworth's St. Paul office; and Craig Wruck, head of the University of Minnesota Foundation's Office of Gift Planning. Their advice follows.



PLANNING

“You don't have to reinvent the wheel when it comes to saving and investing money,” says Ken Last of Prudential Securities. Last believes a simple approach to money management and financial planning is often the most effective. “It's essentially just a matter of taking a look at where you are today, where you want to be, and figuring out how to get there.”

“Make sure you're in a position to invest,” adds John Thompson of Dain Bosworth. “Figure out how much money you make every year and how much you spend. Sit down and set some goals. Write those goals on a piece of paper. That process will help create the discipline needed later on to stay the course. If you don't have some money left over, you had better adjust your spending patterns.”

“A lot of people take a view of their situation that isn't comprehensive enough,” says Miles Cohen of Norwest. Cohen, who considers the University his adoptive alma mater since his wife and son Chris are both graduates, is manager of various trust funds and other investments for the University of Minnesota Foundation. He is an attorney and a certified financial planner. “You should ask yourself, ‘How much do I need to retire? Where do I want to live? How much sacrifice am I will-

ing to make in the way I live now in order to live better later?’”

“The average person probably takes more time buying a suit of clothes than analyzing finances or planning for their retirement,” says Thompson. “Too often people rely on someone else to make decisions for them or they invest before they know what they're doing. People call us and want to buy something that they know nothing about. Somebody has told them it's a good deal. The first thing you should look at is the down side, what will happen if [an investment] doesn't perform the way you hope it will?”

“An investor has to develop a sense for value. When a good shopper goes to the meat counter and finds steak at \$7.00 a pound and chicken at a \$1.39, the good shopper is going to buy more chicken than steak. It's the same in the financial markets. Good investors like to buy things cheaply. When something has already doubled in price, it's not a good value.”

Most of us recognize a good value at the meat counter, but when it comes to investments, we can't tell hamburger from filet mignon. A basic understanding of the various investment options available is a must.

Historically, investment strategies have focused on three basic products: stocks, bonds, and bills or money markets. During the past 65 years, stocks have performed at about a 10

By Chuck Benda



Rich Cummings, Prudential Securities of Minneapolis

“A lot of people, when they finally step into the stock market or start investing, try to go up to the plate and hit a home run. When you go about your investment strategy that way, you typically strike out.”



Miles Cohen, Norwest Bank Minnesota

“Keep it simple. Never invest in anything you don't understand. And remember, if it sounds too good to be true, it probably is.”

percent rate of annual return, bonds at about 6 percent, and money markets at about 4 percent. Higher performing investments involve the highest risk to the investor, particularly in the short term—investing in stocks, for example, involves more risk and potentially higher profits than investing in money markets or certificates of deposit (CDs). And, says Thompson, “an investor needs to have money in stocks, in bonds. You need to have a cash reserve for special opportunities the market gives you. A good investment program starts out with some diversification.”

EDUCATION

“People need to educate themselves, and they can do that in many different ways,” says Patrick Brady of Dain Bosworth. “You can take classes on financial planning through the University or various community colleges and adult education programs that can help you get grounded in the basics. And you can go out and talk with different planners, brokers, and bankers.”

You can also add to your store of knowledge by reading the business and financial sections of your daily newspaper and magazines specializing in business and financial news. Almost any bookstore you walk into has books on everything from investing in real estate to mutual funds to investment opportunities overseas, but you won't necessarily find the best information on the best-seller lists. Among the books recommended by our experts are *One Up on Wall Street* by Peter Lynch, *Beginning Money Management and Financial Planning* by Venita VanCaspel, *Managing Investment Portfolios* by Maginn and Tuttle, and *Stocks, Bonds, Bills, and Inflation: The Past and the Future* by Ibbotson and Sinquefeld. Cohen also suggests turning to University faculty members for advice on reliable basic reference books on financial matters.

“You really can gain enough knowledge in the investment area so that you can make good decisions on your own,” says Thompson.

Managing your own investments gives you greater control (and responsibility) and can provide some savings if you work through discount brokers and the like, but it can also be a time-consuming avocation.

“You need to ask yourself how much work you are willing to put into this process,” says Rich Cummings of Prudential Securities. “If you're willing to put a lot of work into it yourself, you can manage your investments successfully. But most people aren't going to do that. It's not fun for them. Then you've got to find someone with the expertise to help you make the most of your assets.”

“When you're looking for a broker or a financial planner, you should go out and interview several people,” Brady says. “And you should approach it just as if you were interviewing somebody for a job.”

Ask brokers or planners what their investment strategies are. Ask them how often they turn their portfolios. Do they have a strategy about how much of the assets should be in stocks, how much in bonds, and how much in money markets? Do they take into consideration other assets such as homes, apartment buildings, or insurance products you already own?

An obvious place to start your search is through recommendations from friends or relatives who have established

financial plans. Another option, according to Cohen, is consulting with an attorney who specializes in estate planning. "Keep in mind that most people who will be advising you have some sort of ax to grind," Cohen says. "They're not completely independent or objective. They are generally deriving commissions or selling you a product as part of their so-called estate planning or financial planning. Trust your common sense and your basic instincts about people. Judge their honesty and integrity."

As an alternative, or as a means of double-checking advice you get from a broker or planner, Cummings suggests hiring a certified public accountant who is also a certified financial planner. "They can be excellent resources because they usually charge a fee for their services," Cummings says. "Sometimes it's better to have someone charge you a fee and be totally objective."

TIME

Although it's neither a new nor a flashy idea, the simple truth is that your best ally in securing your financial future is time. The more time you have to build your assets, the more you can afford investments that produce a higher rate of return but carry a greater degree of risk.

"The younger you start the planning process, the more you can afford to invest in things that have performed the best over the long term," says Cummings. Cummings cites the actual return on investment over a 30-year period by way of example. "A gross stock investment of \$100 in the unmanaged S & P [Standard & Poor] 500 in 1961 was worth \$1,871 by the end of 1991, compared to \$715 if you invested in long-term U.S. Treasury bonds and \$686 in short-term U.S. Treasuries."

"By starting with an extra ten or fifteen years, you gain a tremendous advantage and flexibility," says Last. "Unfortunately, most people wait until they hit their fifties and then try to put something together in ten or fifteen years."

Another common mistake Thompson sees investors make is leaving all of their individual retirement account [IRA] money in relatively low-yield CDs. The IRA is an ideal vehicle for investing in the stock market or in mutual funds "if the investor has enough time," says Thompson. "Historically, the stock market has produced yields several percentage points per year better than CDs or long-term government bonds. And because there is no tax on IRA income until the investor reaches age 59 1/2, that yield is allowed to accumulate in the IRA." The impact on a person's retirement fund could be dramatic. An investment that returns a 10 percent yield annually—the average performance of the stock market over the past 60 years—will double in just 7.2 years, whereas an investment returning 4.5 percent—the typical performance of CDs—will take 16 years to double.

What's true for retirement planning is also true for college financing.

"Most people don't start planning for a college education when their child is one year old," says Thompson. "Typically they start when the child is around ten. When you only have seven or eight years, you need to invest in less volatile financial products. Stocks may produce the best return in the long run, but in such a short time span, zero coupon bonds may be the best way to go."

* Planning for retirement or planning for your children's



John Thompson, Dain Bosworth, St. Paul

"The most important thing I can tell you is if you can avoid losing money, you don't have to make as much. I mean that in all sincerity."



Ken Last, Prudential Securities of Minneapolis

"By starting with an extra ten or fifteen years, you gain a tremendous advantage and flexibility. Unfortunately, most people wait till they hit their fifties and then try to put something together in ten or fifteen years."

We're Celebrating Our Past And Looking To The Future

THE RECORD OF THE CONSTRUCTION

How the Auditorium Looked on October 10, 1928



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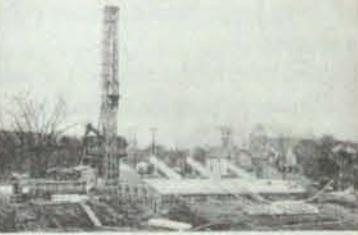
Stadiums

University of Minnesota	Mississippi, Minn.
Center College	Danville, Ky.
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Academy Field	Erie, Pa.
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Rayne School	Youngstown, Ohio
University of Kentucky	Lexington, Ky.
United States Military Academy	West Point, N. Y.
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Purdue University	Lafayette, Ind.
State High School	Cleveland, Ohio
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Yankee Stadium	New York City
Polo Grounds	New York City
Boston Field	Boston, Mass.
Griffith Field	Washington, D. C.
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January 1, 1993

University of Minnesota Hockey Arena

OPUS CORPORATION was recently named the winner of a design/build competition for a new hockey arena at the University of Minnesota.

The winning combination was a collaboration of Opus Corporation with 40 years of experience in a variety of construction and development projects, Opus Architects and Engineers with the experience of over 1,200 design/build projects, combined with Barry Graham of the architectural firm Graham Edmunds who brought to the competition, the hands on, technical expertise of designing the world-class Saddledome ice arena in Calgary.

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Patrick Brady, Dain Bosworth, St. Paul

“One of the hardest lessons for people to learn is that when everybody at the coffee shop or a cocktail party is talking about a certain stock or stocks in general, that’s the wrong time to be buying stocks.”

college education is all part of the same thing,” says Brady. “You need to have a very specific goal in mind and then work backwards to see how much you need to put away.”

Putting that money away is not always easy, but our experts offer a tip that is likely to make it easier.

“If you can take advantage of a savings program in which you never see the money in hand—typically a company-sponsored payroll deduction program—you’re more likely to succeed,” says Cummings. “If you don’t have company-sponsored programs, set up a program that will actually debit money from your checking account on a monthly basis automatically.”

“Once it gets to the checking account,” says Last, “for some strange reason, people expand their spending until it’s gone. I’ve seen people well into six-figure incomes without a penny in savings. And I’ve seen people at much lower income levels amass surprising amounts of money. You have to develop the savings discipline if you ever want to get ahead.”

“If you’re 40 years old and you don’t have anything to invest, the biggest problem you’ll face at age 55 is that for the past fifteen years you’ve been doing nothing,” adds Thompson.

CAUTION

After you’ve done your homework and are ready to invest, it’s time for a bit of caution.

“You don’t want to do things all that much differently from what you’ve been doing to get your savings built up,” says Cummings. “A lot of people, when they decide to finally step into the stock market or start investing, try to go up to the plate and hit a home run.

“When you go about your investment strategy that way, you typically strike out. And if you have some early failures, you may never go back to the area that has historically produced the best long-term returns—the stock market.

“Consider starting quite conservatively—even though that doesn’t sound very exciting.”

“You want to look for situations that will preserve your capital and then give you a competitive rate of return,” says Thompson. “The most important thing I can tell you is if you can avoid losing money, you don’t have to make as much. I mean that in all sincerity. Most people hear these great stories. But going after the home run usually makes you poor instead of rich. The sad thing is, oftentimes it is the people who have the least to invest—the greatest potential for loss in relation to their total assets—who take the highest risk.”

Investors also often fall into the trap of switching their assets to the latest investment fad—the hot stock or the hot new mutual fund.

“One of the hardest lessons for people to learn is that when everybody at the coffee shop or a cocktail party is talking about a certain stock or stocks in general, that’s the wrong time to be buying stocks,” says Brady. “When everybody’s grumbling about the stock market or not talking about it at all, that’s probably the time to be buying.”

“Usually the really hot product is the next thing setting itself up for failure,” says Brady. “The long-term, consistent returns generally come from the stocks or products that you aren’t able to tell the fantastic stories about.”

“I like things that aren’t hot,” says Thompson. “In the early 1980s, if someone had been recommending stocks, no one would have listened. The cover of *Business Week* proclaimed that stocks were dead. The stock market had bottomed out at 780 and everybody in the world thought real estate was the hot investment. Since that time, real estate has declined from 30 to 50 percent in value and stocks have tripled and quadrupled. You have to keep searching for those areas of investment that are being overlooked.”

Whether you establish a financial plan that focuses on nothing but blue-chip stocks, government bonds, and CDs or one that puts your assets to work around the world in European mutual funds, precious metals, and options on indexes, you need to stick to your guns to be successful.

“Too often people change their investment strategy in mid-stream,” Brady says. “Most people start to run away and duck as soon as things turn negative. And that’s usually the wrong thing to be doing. Unsureness is where the opportunity comes in. After the unsureness is gone, the opportunity will for the most part have evaporated. You need to be able to do things that other people aren’t willing to do.”

“Most investors will often take a very short-term approach to the market,” says Last. “They see the volatility in the stock market—with a stock dropping 30 points in one day and another going up 8 points—and wonder, ‘How could I possibly make money in this thing?’ You have to have a truly long-term, nonspeculative, disciplined strategy.”

“There will always be ‘hot’ products,” Cohen says, “but most of them aren’t worth a damn. A lot of products are pushed by salespeople to generate commissions. Keep it simple. Never invest in anything you don’t understand. And

remember, if it sounds too good to be true, it probably is.

"Nothing is set in stone, but early on, you want to take the long-term view. Too often, people want to change all the time. They are influenced by what happened yesterday. We call that rear-view-mirror investing, and you should

avoid that approach at all costs."

Finally, even the most conservative financial plan imaginable is better than no plan at all, for, as Cummings likes to say, paraphrasing the old adage, "If you fail to do any financial planning at all, you're planning to fail." ◀

THE CHARITABLE OPTION

If your financial plan includes charitable giving, there are attractive options offered through the University of Minnesota Foundation that allow donors to realize substantial tax savings and still earn income on a gift annuity or trust fund.

"It's important to remember that these are charitable gifts and not financial planning devices in the traditional sense," says Craig Wruck, head of the Foundation's Office of Gift Planning. "But they're good options for people who want to make a charitable gift and still meet some of their other financial needs."

The two most popular options are deferred payment gift annuities and charitable remainder uni-trusts.

The deferred payment gift annuity allows a donor to give money to the University now and still earn income on the money. The income would typically be distributed through quarterly payments beginning at retirement.

"For example, if a 45-year-old person contributed \$10,000 now, at age 65 we would pay the person roughly

\$2,100 a year for the rest of his or her life," says Wruck. "The tax deduction this year would be a little more than \$6,000. Keep in mind, it's an irrevocable gift—you can't change the terms or get the money back—but it's a good way to begin to create an endowment at the University and provide some income for retirement at the same time."

The charitable remainder uni-trust works in a similar fashion, although it is designed for those making much larger contributions (usually \$100,000 or more) and is somewhat more complex. Like the deferred gift annuity, however, it allows a person to make a contribution to the University while retaining some of the income for retirement.

Each of these two kinds of gifts has a number of options that can be tailored to meet the donor's goals and objectives. "If you want to help the University, you can accomplish a couple of things through these programs," says Miles Cohen. "You can minimize your tax situation now and give your money to somebody you want it to go to. At the same time, you can benefit from some of the income."

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We salute the many donors and volunteers who responded generously to increasing University needs. We especially thank Marvin Borman, who led the Foundation Board of Trustees through the last two years of growth, and congratulate new officers—Duane Kullberg, chair; James Campbell, vice chair; Diana Murphy, treasurer; and Stanley Hubbard, secretary.



Far left, Gerald B. Fischer, president, and Marvin Borman, 1990-92 board chair.

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A MATTER OF CHOICE

Whoever writes about Janet Benshoof for the history books might choose among these descriptive phrases: "brilliant legal mind" (*Working Woman* magazine), "forceful and competent advocate" (U.S. District Judge Donald Alsop), "relentless sense of purpose" (Burt Neuborne, professor of constitutional law at New York University School of Law), and "very formidable adversary" (James Bopp, general counsel for the National Right to Life Committee). ♪ People who meet Benshoof don't soon forget her. Depending on which side of the abortion issue you're on, she is either a heroic freedom fighter or the devil's offspring. As head of the Reproductive Freedom Project at the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)

for fifteen years, Benshoof has dedicated her professional life as a lawyer to maintaining women's reproductive rights, including access to abortion and con-

traception, minors' rights, public funding for reproductive health care, and international population policy. Last summer she left the ACLU to found the Center for Reproductive Law and Policy, the world's only nonprofit organization devoted to preserving and securing women's reproductive freedoms in the United States and around the world. ♪ She is highly respected by the group of young lawyers who worked for her at the Reproductive Freedom Project. Every one of them left the ACLU to join her at the center. The group relishes its status as a nonprofit, public interest law collective, and welcomes its wider scale. "We can look at reproductive,

health, and population issues in a global sense," says Benshoof. "We're not limited to fitting our agenda into a civil liberties concern. We can look at health policy, and

how reproductive issues fit in any kind of national health care plan. We can be much broader in scope." ♪ The arrival this month of Bill Clinton in the Oval Office may broaden the center's scope even further. Already, Clinton has announced that he will repeal the executive order banning abortion counseling at federally funded clinics. But Benshoof isn't impressed—yet. "I expected that he would repeal the gag rule [as the order has come to be known] because it is the most visible and egregious action of the Reagan and Bush administrations. But I'm still waiting for a real affirmative agenda from Clinton. The cutbacks on women's reproductive health policy have been so severe during the last two administrations that even if Clinton repeals everything they've done, we'll still be back in 1976. We need to overturn the aggressive, antiwomen acts of Reagan and Bush *and* move reproductive health policy forward. Women in the United States have fewer contraception and abortion choices than in any other Western democracy. Reproductive policy should be on top of Clinton's list of priorities."

*Activist lawyer
Janet Benshoof is
on the front lines of
reproductive rights*

BY TERESA SCALZO

Although Benshoof acknowledges that she has met with people representing Clinton, she cannot yet reveal the exact nature of her role in his administration. "It will definitely be as an outside expert and advocate in women's reproductive health issues," she says. "I would hope that when it comes to addressing women's issues in this administration, I will be a phone call away."

Benshoof was born in Detroit Lakes, Minnesota, in 1947. Her mother was a teacher before she married, then became active as a volunteer in the community and church. Her father, now deceased, was county attorney for Becker County for 40 years. Following in the footsteps of both of her parents and her sister, Benshoof attended the University of Minnesota. She graduated summa cum laude in 1969 with a bachelor's degree in political science and sociology. In her senior year, she decided that law school would be a better route to take than graduate school. Although she was offered a full scholarship to the University of Chicago Law School, she turned it down and instead chose Harvard Law School, where she paid her own way. "It seemed very exotic to go out of the Midwest," she told *Manhattan Lawyer* magazine. "To me, going to Boston seemed like going to Paris in the twenties. Actually, Detroit Lakes is much more exotic than Boston."

Benshoof says she wasn't much of a feminist or an activist in college, although, during her four years at Minnesota and three years at Harvard, she never had a woman professor—a "politicizing experience in and of itself," she says. "But I'm sure if I went back to the University of Minnesota today, half of the political science department would be tenured women professors, right?" (Actually, the department has fifteen tenured faculty, two of them women.)

Benshoof says participating in the honors program made the University seem like a small college, and she credits her honors adviser, political science professor David Repass, with encouraging her to continue her education. "I found the University of Minnesota much more intellectually challenging than Harvard Law School," she says. "It was the breadth of my professors—I mean, John Berryman taught poetry—the breadth of intellectual disciplines. When you get down to it, the law is really kind of dull until you get into practice. So as a study, I found college much more intellectually stimulating than law school."

Following her graduation from Harvard in 1972, she worked in New York at Brooklyn Legal Services, where she handled many different kinds of cases, including landlord/tenant law. "[Housing court] keeps you in touch with the reality of court for most people," she

has said. "I think lawyers who have never done that have no idea what it is to be a lawyer." At Legal Services, she also represented a variety of women's interests, which clinched her commitment to work in the field of women's rights. Although Benshoof can't name any pivotal moment in her life when she became an activist, she traces her devotion to women's reproductive rights to her experiences in college helping friends obtain illegal abortions, which she describes with characteristic Midwestern understatement: "It seemed dangerous, and it didn't seem fair."

In 1977, Benshoof joined the ACLU as director of the Reproductive Freedom Project. As the only lawyer working on the project at the time, she had a secretary and a \$70,000 budget. Under her direction, the project eventually employed seventeen people and had an annual budget of more than \$2 million. During her fifteen-year tenure, Benshoof was at the fore of every major reproductive rights case fought in the nation's courts. She successfully challenged an Ohio statute designed to discour-

age abortion, and the Reagan administration's "squeal rule," which required teenagers seeking family planning services at federally funded clinics to obtain parental consent. She also argued two cases before the U.S. Supreme Court.

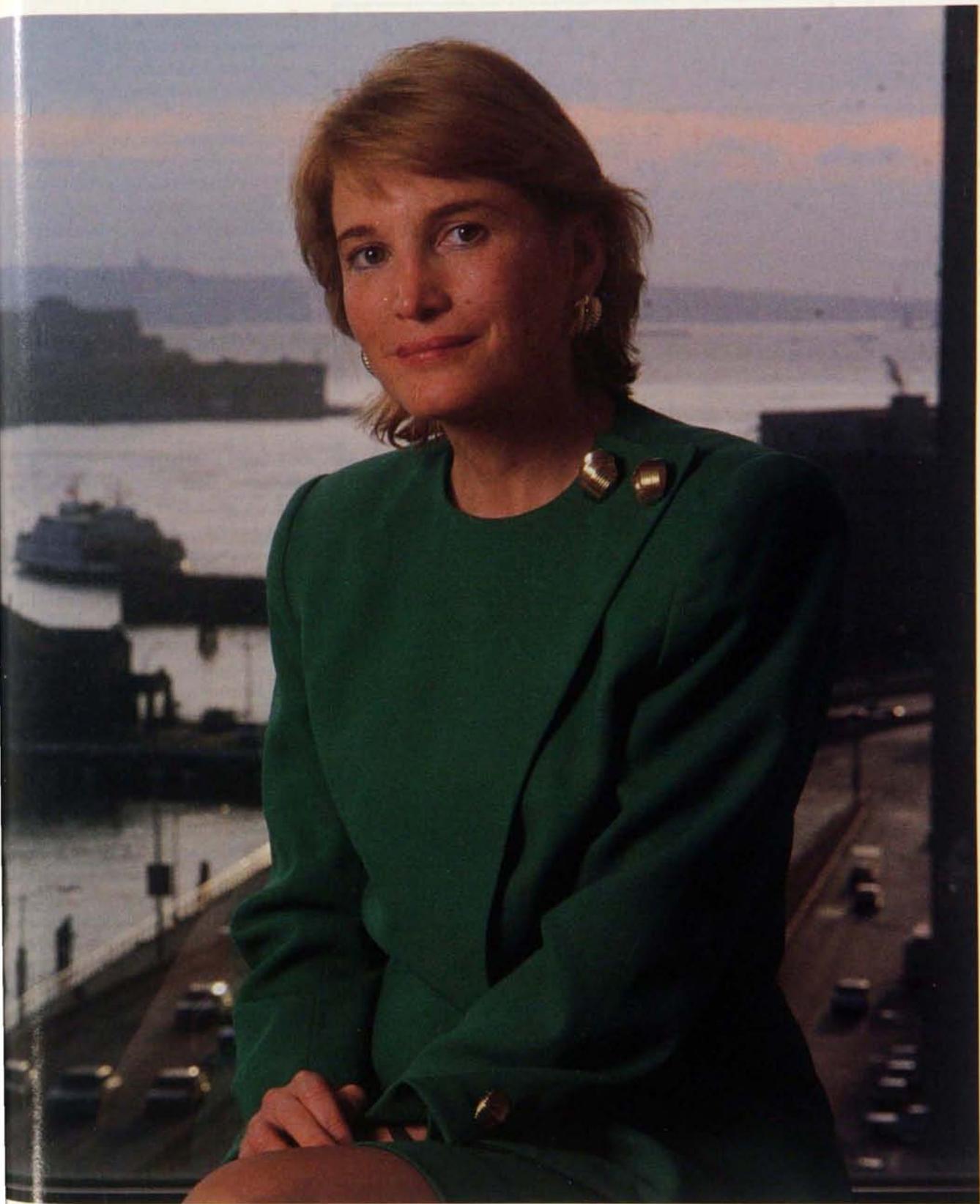
One of those, *Hodgson v. Minnesota*, challenged the Minnesota law that requires minors to get permission from either both parents or a judge before they can obtain an abortion. Benshoof first argued the case in a five-week trial before U.S. District Judge Donald Alsup, who found the statute unconstitutional. In June 1990 the case went to the U.S. Supreme Court, which overturned Alsup's ruling and said that a two-parent notification requirement with a judicial bypass option is constitutional.

Benshoof also appeared before the Supreme Court in *Kendrick v. Sullivan*, an ACLU challenge to federal funding—under the Adolescent Family Life Act (also known as the "Chastity Act")—of religious organizations that counsel teenagers on sex education. Benshoof argued that because these organizations were teaching religious doctrine that opposes abortion and contraception, the counseling program violated the First Amendment ban on establishment of religion. The Supreme Court remanded the case back to the district court for additional fact-finding, which is still in progress.

When this story went to press, the Supreme Court had refused to hear any abortion case this session. However, the three cases it could have chosen to hear are all being handled at the Center for Reproductive Law and Policy, and demonstrate the scope of Benshoof's expertise.

She believed the most likely contender for court review was *Barnes v. Moore*, a challenge to Mississippi abortion restrictions that require women seeking abortions to wait

"To me, going to Boston [to attend Harvard] seemed like going to Paris in the twenties. Actually, Detroit Lakes is much more exotic than Boston."



24 hours after undergoing a state-scripted counseling session designed to discourage the procedure.

A second option for the court was a Louisiana statute that bans abortions and certain forms of contraception, including birth control pills and intrauterine devices (IUDs).

The third case was a challenge to the U.S. territory of

Guam's 1990 abortion law, which bans abortions in virtually all circumstances and also criminalizes performing or obtaining an abortion, or "soliciting" women for the procedure.

Although Guam is a tiny island 3,000 miles off the coast of Hawaii, Benshoof is no stranger there. In fact, she is something of a celebrity. While some lawyers shun media attention,

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Benshoof has at times in her career appeared to cultivate it. When Benshoof heard about the Guam statute, she flew to the island to talk the governor out of signing the law. "I didn't even know where Guam was," she says. "I thought it was by Hawaii."

Benshoof arrived on a Sunday and immediately started organizing women on the island. "People were amazed that anyone would come out to Guam in the first place," Benshoof recalls, "so they were very receptive to meeting me." She was planning to talk to Governor Joseph Ada on Monday, and she had an appointment to speak to the National Press Club in Guam on Tuesday. While the women were organizing a statewide effort and asking the prochoice governors of several states to cable Ada, he signed the law. It went into effect immediately and all abortions on the island were canceled.

"I was already planning to address the media," says Benshoof in explanation of what happened next. "The press club meets once a month and usually about 25 people attend. When I arrived to speak the day after the governor signed this bill, the room was overflowing. Women came. Doctors came. I don't think the press club had ever gotten such a big turnout for its luncheon."

With the television cameras running, Benshoof announced that abortion was still legal elsewhere in the United States. She provided the address of a Planned Parenthood clinic in Hawaii and encouraged women to go there.

Shortly after her speech, the office of Guam Attorney General Elizabeth Barrett-Anderson called Benshoof to tell her that the attorney general had been ordered to enforce the law, and Benshoof would be the first person arrested. Women wearing T-shirts that read "Free the Guam One" came to court to support Benshoof at her arraignment. She was freed on her own recognizance.

When U.S. District Judge Alex Munson declared the law unconstitutional, charges against Benshoof were dropped, but "without prejudice," which means if ultimately Guam reinstates the law, she could be reindicted if the statute of limitations still holds.

Although Benshoof says she did not plan to be arrested, she does not apologize for it either. "I played the hand I was dealt," she has said.

Benshoof does not shy away from dramatic measures when she believes a situation warrants them. Consider the case that caused her to place a full-page ad in the *New York Times*.

As she is known to do, Benshoof was sitting in her office one day poring over laws that affect reproductive freedoms—in this case, Utah's death penalty law and the two-year-old Utah statute that makes abortion a crime except to save the life of the mother or in cases of rape or incest. Her colleagues say no one reads statutes more thoroughly than Benshoof. She read that Utah's death penalty law includes anyone who performs or obtains an illegal abortion. "Of course, when they amended the abortion law to make nearly all abortions illegal, they didn't amend the death penalty law," she says. Benshoof also noted that Utah's governor, Norman Bangerter, was the same person who proposed the death penalty law in 1987 when he was a state senator.

"I read the laws, and then I reread them, and I thought, 'Am I reading this right? How could the entire state have overlooked this and I'm finding it?'" says Benshoof. "I asked people if there was something wrong with how I was interpreting it. I showed the statute to two or three lawyers who work for me and they said, 'You're right. You're right.' I thought, 'I've got to do something about this. This is colossal.'"

Benshoof did something about it. She took out a full-page ad in the *New York Times* that read: "In Utah, they know how to punish a woman who has an abortion. Shoot her." Executions in Utah are by firing squad.

Some people have characterized Benshoof's actions both in Guam and in placing the *Times* ad as inflammatory and inappropriate for trial counsel. How does she answer these charges?

"I don't answer them. I think it's brilliant," she says, laughing. "Once I put the Utah ad in the paper, the governor called the legislature into session and repealed the death penalty law on abortion. He called an emergency session, to his total embarrassment. That's effective. And I wasn't trial counsel on the case at the time."

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Benshoof's moxie has made her famous, but her legal talent has earned her the respect of her colleagues, her adversaries, and the judges before whom she has appeared. Cleveland judge Linda Rocker told *Working Woman* magazine: "If Janet Benshoof were a man, she'd probably be in line for the attorney general's job." But Benshoof says she is not interested in holding political office. "I am an activist," she says. "I work best without a bureaucracy."

To her further acclaim, Benshoof was one of 33 MacArthur Fellows chosen last year by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. As a recipient of the so-called "genius grant," Benshoof will receive \$280,000 over five years to use however she chooses. The first thing she did was write a check to a women's health clinic in Duluth that has been harassed by right-to-life groups so severely that local doctors refuse to work there. She also started college funds for her two sons. Benshoof admits she was surprised that the MacArthur Foundation would award the grant to an activist, and such a controversial one at that. "But I guess this means that's OK," she told *USA Today*, adding that "God must love choice."

For now, she will continue her work at the center. She is keeping a watchful eye on the former Soviet republics to make sure women's reproductive freedom will not be threatened there. She sits on the board of a health organization in Russia, but reports that "nothing is happening there right now." Recently, the center filed a brief on behalf of many international groups in support of Germany's liberal abortion law. Benshoof included a wealth of empirical data to demonstrate that penal sanctions do not stop abortion and do hurt the health of women.

"I think legal experts and policy experts can do a lot right now on these issues," says Benshoof. "A woman dies of an illegal abortion every three minutes, and bringing those facts to light, whether it's through helping legislators or forming alliances with women lawyers in other countries, is very needed. That's why I started the center. We have a unique body of knowledge here that can do a lot of good in the world."

SIDEBAR

A Brief Review of Alumni Lawyers in the News

BY VICKI STAVIG



When it comes to making news in the area of law, University of Minnesota alumni are no shrinking violets. They are well-learned, well-respected attorneys who are often at the forefront of their fields.

Four University alumni serve on the Minnesota Supreme Court: **M. Jeanne Coyne**, '55 B.S.L., '57 J.D.; **Sandra Gardebring**, '73 J.D.; **John Simonett**, '51 L.L.B.; and **Alan Page**, '78 J.D. Others are involved in issues ranging from land use to sexual abuse to freedom of speech. Here is a short list of some newsmaking alumni and their most recent feats:

■ **Alan Page**, a University regent and member of the Minnesota attorney general's office, was elected to the Minnesota Supreme Court in November, making history as the first African American and first person of color elected to the court. Page won a lawsuit in July that invalidated a two-year extension given to **Associate Justice Lawrence Yetka**, '47 B.S.L., '48 J.D., by Governor Arne Carlson. The extension would have allowed Yetka to serve until the mandatory retirement age of 70 without running for a full six-year term. It was the first contest for an open seat on the Minnesota Supreme Court in 26 years. As a result of his election to the court, Page will resign from the Board of Regents.

■ **James C. Wicka**, '81 B.S., a partner in the Twin Cities firm of Messerli & Kramer, recently won what is believed to be the largest compensatory and punitive damages verdict ever awarded in Minnesota against an individual. A Hennepin County jury last September awarded two of Wicka's clients, the victims of a drunken driver, a total of more than \$20 million.

■ **Ed Cleary**, '77 J.D., a solo practitioner in St. Paul, last year won a U.S. Supreme Court victory while serving as public defender for a teenaged white supremacist accused of burning a cross near the home of a black family in St. Paul. Cleary successfully argued that St. Paul's "hate crime" statute, under which the teenager was charged, was so broad that it included many types of speech protected by the First Amendment. The issue, he said, was whether communities have the right to pass unconstitutional laws to suppress dissent.

■ **Robert Guzy**, '58 J.D., of the Coon Rapids, Minnesota, law firm Barna, Guzy & Steffen was elected 1992 president of the Minnesota State Bar Association.

■ **Lori Peterson**, '81 J.D., of Peterson, Connor & Sader, has been getting national media attention as she represents several women suing Stroh Brewery in St. Paul for sexual harassment. The women claim that company officials failed to respond to their complaints about sexual harassment and that the company's sexist and degrading advertisements—including those featuring the "Swedish bikini team"—contributed to the hostile work environment.

■ **Jeff Anderson**, '70 B.A., of Reinhardt & Anderson, is working with Peterson on the Stroh case and also is representing three men who have accused a former Duluth, Minnesota, pastor of molesting them when they were boys. Anderson filed a suit charging the pastor with sexual battery, clerical malpractice, and breach of duty. Two later suits accuse church officials of negligence in allowing the pastor to stay in the ministry over the years.

■ **David S. Doty**, '61 J.D., U.S. district



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judge, presided over *Freeman McNeil v. The National Football League* (NFL) last summer in Minneapolis. An all-woman jury voted in favor of the plaintiffs, eight players who sued the NFL for the right to gain free agency. The NFL has said it will appeal.

■ **Robert Hoffman, '55 J.D.**, of Larkin, Hoffman, Daly & Lindgren, has been in the news for years as a result of his work as a land-use attorney. Known as Mr. Bloomington, he was point man for that city's largest developments, including the Mall of America, the nation's largest shopping mall, which opened in August.

■ **Paul Anderson, '68 J.D.**, was appointed to the Minnesota Court of Appeals in August and became the third chief judge of that court appointed to the post without any judicial experience. Anderson had been a key adviser to Governor Arne Carlson and was chair of the Minnesota Judicial Selection Commission.

■ **Jack Tunheim, '80 J.D.**, chief deputy Minnesota attorney general, argued a case before the U.S. Supreme Court for the third time last fall. He represented the state, arguing that it, not the federal government, has the right to determine legislative and congressional districts. The case involved a partisan fight over boundary lines for 201 Minnesota House and Senate districts and for eight congressional districts. A ruling is expected early this year.

■ **Richard Moe, '66 J.D.**, a partner in the Washington, D.C., office of Davis, Polk & Wardwell, has been named president of the National Trust for Historical Preservation, the nation's largest nonprofit preservation organization. A former member of the board of the Civil War Trust, Moe has written *Last Full Measure: The Story of the First Minnesota Volunteers*, which is scheduled for publication this year.

■ **Thomas J. Shroyer, '77 J.D.**, a shareholder in Moss & Barnett, has already been published. His book, *Accountant Liability*, which deals with malpractice claims against accountants, was published last year by Wiley Law Publications.

Experience Counts

With a team of veterans that includes only two seniors, the future looks bright

BY BRIAN OSBERG

THE MEN'S basketball team continues its climb to respectability with the return of a strong nucleus. Only center Bob Martin was lost to graduation. The Gophers have only two seniors, forward Dana Jackson and guard Nate Tubbs, and they are expected to be key players. The team is not expected to peak until next year, however, when the current squad has more experience and depth. "A realistic goal that we have set for ourselves is to try to get back into the NCAA tournament," says head coach Clem Haskins, who is beginning his seventh season at the University of Minnesota. "If we can stay injury free, then everything else will take care of itself."

Coming off an encouraging 16-16 record in 1991-92, the Gophers are counting on more consistency. Last year's victories over Final Four teams Michigan and Indiana seemed to leave the team emotionally spent, with little energy for the rest of the season. The team also suffered injuries to key players. The season ended with a disappointing 72-70 loss to Washington State in the first round of the National Invitational Tournament (NIT).

The Gophers are led this year by junior cocaptain Randy Carter, a 6'8", 235-pound forward. During the middle of last season, Carter had surgery to re-



Coach Clem Haskins begins his seventh year with a veteran squad that includes only two seniors. The team, pictured in the new Williams Arena weight room, is shooting for a bid to the NCAA tournament.

move bone spurs from both ankles. "I feel pretty good," says Carter. "I am not in nearly as much pain, though I get sore sometimes." Despite his injury, Carter led the team in rebounding for the second straight year and was third in scoring.

"Randy gives the tough buckets and inside play that you need in order to be successful," Haskins says. "He has the physical strength to be a force inside, and then he also has the ability to step out and hit the jumper. It is no secret to anyone that a healthy Randy Carter really enhances our chance to become a very good basketball team."

Carter believes he has something to prove this year. "I felt like I played up to

par my freshman year, but I didn't play nearly as well last year," says Carter. "Yeah, I was hurt, but the fact still remains I didn't play as well as I should have. So this year, I feel like I've got to give all that I can give and make up for some lost time."

Carter has added several pounds with an off-season conditioning program, and he feels the weight will help when he's playing against the physical players of the Big Ten. Carter was named cocaptain along with fellow junior Ernest Nzigamasabo, who Carter thinks is a good pick. "Coach said that he is looking for a student athlete [to be captain] and I am not the one that exemplifies that," says Carter. "I'm an all right stu-

dent, but he's an excellent student. He's an excellent choice."

Carter expects the Gophers to play more aggressively this year. "We are going to go with the same philosophy on offense and defense [as last year], but I think there is going to be an even more aggressive style of play this year. We have always played aggressive basketball, we have always been at the top in fouls and at the freethrow line, but as we get older, I think that the referees are more lenient when they find out that you want to play in this style. They let you get

away with it a lot more. And with the new [players] who are going to play hard, this is going to be a much more aggressive team."

Like Carter, a number of other Gophers have also added muscle since last year. The team's strength-conditioning program has been boosted by the remodeling of Williams Arena, which includes a new weight room and training facilities.

Carter grew up in Memphis, Tennessee, where he starred at Central High, averaging 23 points and 15 rebounds a

game. He was an all-state performer and was named to a number of basketball publication all-American teams. He chose the University of Minnesota because, he says, "I wanted to come to a place where I could play right away but at the same time where I felt that we had a chance to win. I didn't want to go to a place where I knew I could be a superstar but where we were losing. I feel I picked the best place."

His parents, particularly his mother, were instrumental in his decision, says Carter. "I thought the coaches were pretty nice, the campus was nice, the school was nice. My mom was a big factor in my coming here. She really liked the coaches."

Other big-time basketball schools recruited Carter, including schools closer to home like Memphis State, "but my mom did not want me to go to Memphis State. Neither did my father. He wanted me to leave the city and get a chance to get away and to experience something different." Carter is concentrating his major on Afro-American studies and youth studies.

Carter is joined in the front court by 6'9", 235-pound Nzigamasabo, who is expected to compete for the starting center position. He will get serious contention from 6'10" sophomore David Washington, a junior-college transfer who played high school basketball for Gopher assistant coach Milton Barnes in Michigan. Washington is best known for his defensive skills, averaging only seven points at Hutchinson Junior College. Chad Kolander, a 6'9" sophomore from Owatonna, Minnesota, will also be used at center but will play primarily at the forward spot. Trevor Winter, a 7' recruit from Slayton, Minnesota, probably will be redshirted this year.

Haskins will be looking for offensive spark from Jayson Walton, a 6'6" forward from Dallas. Senior Dana Jackson is expected to contribute quality minutes off the bench. Freshmen David Grim and Kevin Baker provide needed depth at the forward spot. "It is critical to any success that we get consistent inside scoring," Haskins says. "We have a group of young men who can fill a variety of roles for us, and that's important because it will give us some flexibility up front. You will see a number of different looks in our lineup, that's for sure."

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back court in the Big Ten with five returning guards who posted significant playing time last season. They are led by 6'2" junior Arriel McDonald and 6'4" sophomore Voshon Lenard, who were the team's leading scorers last year. McDonald is the team's quarterback, having developed into one of the top point guards in the conference. He is on track to break the assist record of Marc Wilson (1983-86) by a large margin. Lenard is the team's best offensive player and a three-point threat. Coming off the bench to play key roles at the guard position are 6'4" senior Nate Tubbs, who is arguably the best defensive player on the squad, 6'1" Townsend Orr, a quick, penetrating point guard, and 6'3" sophomore three-point specialist Ryan Wolf.

"The back court will definitely be a strong point for us this season," says Haskins. "We have a lot of depth and experience returning and, as I've said before, there is no substitution for that in a league as strong as the Big Ten."

The Big Ten is expected to be one of the toughest conferences in the country. Indiana and Michigan are two of the best teams in basketball, and Purdue, Iowa, and Michigan State are expected to improve significantly. "It should be an exciting season for our conference," says Haskins. "Each and every team in the league returns outstanding players. From top to bottom the Big Ten will be the best conference in the country this season, no doubt about that."

BASKETBALL SCHEDULE

Gopher home basketball games are played in Williams Arena. For more information, call the Gopher ticket office at 612-624-8080 or 1-800-U-GOPHER.

The following games remain:

January 16 at Wisconsin; January 20, Michigan at home; January 23, Northwestern at home; January 27 at Indiana; February 3, Penn State at home; February 6 at Michigan State; February 10 at Purdue; February 13, Iowa at home; February 18, Wisconsin at home; February 20 at Michigan; February 24 at Northwestern; February 27, Indiana at home; March 3, Illinois at home; March 6 at Penn State; March 10 at Ohio State.

FOOTBALL HONORS

Gopher football players were honored

at their annual banquet at the Minneapolis Athletic Club in November. Those honored and the awards they received were: senior offensive lineman Keith Ballard, Bronko Nagurski Award, most valuable player; junior linebacker Russ Heath, Butch Nash Award, competitiveness on the field and in the classroom; senior running back Ken McClintock, Paul Giel Award, unselfishness and concern for the University; junior defensive lineman Dennis Cappella, Carl Eller Award, outstanding defensive player; junior running back Antonio Carter, Bruce Smith

Award, outstanding offensive player; senior wide receiver and kick returner John Lewis, Bobby Bell Award, outstanding special teams player.

Named cocaptains of the 1993 Gopher football team were Carter, Cappella, Heath, and junior guard Rob Rogers. Cocaptains for 1992 were seniors Ballard, linebacker Andre Davis, quarterback Marquel Fleetwood, and offensive lineman Ted Harrison.

The team ended its season with a 28-13 win over the Iowa Hawkeyes, a 2-8 record in the Big Ten, and a 2-11 record overall.



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ALUMNI CLUB



GARRISON KEILLOR'S WORDS in praise of the University and public higher education—spoken at the University of Minnesota Alumni Association Annual Meeting last spring—have been featured in a University advertising campaign. The campaign has been called the Glory Campaign because of Keillor's statement that the University is "one of the glories of this state." Money to produce and place the ads came from private donors.

The **Crookston campus** would become a four-year polytechnic college under a proposal presented to the regents in November. The focus would be applied theory and specialized skills, with extensive use of technology and employers influencing the curriculum. No higher education baccalaureate college like this exists in Minnesota now.

University President Nils Hasselmo reported to the regents on "a serious management and accountability problem" involving the **Anti-Lymphocyte Globulin (ALG)** program. "We do not have answers to some very basic questions that are essential in order to assure public accountability," he said. Hasselmo asked general counsel Mark Rotenberg to supervise a thorough investigation and give a status report within 60 days.

Facilities Management employees were praised by President Hasselmo and regents after Sue Markham, associate vice president, reported on progress in addressing recommendations made by the legislative auditor. Markham reported a reduction in maintenance costs from \$1.13 per square foot to 91 cents and a reduction in custodial costs from \$1.03 per square foot to 96 cents.

Students attending four-year Minnesota colleges and universities are predominantly from **middle- and upper-income families**, according to an in-depth study by the Minnesota Private College Council, the State University System, and the University. Students from families earning more than \$50,000 are about three times as likely to attend college as students from families earning less than

\$30,000. Access to quality education is a Minnesota birthright that is in danger of being lost, President Hasselmo said.

A new **work load study** shows that University faculty work an average of 57 hours a week, 33 of them on instructional activities. President Hasselmo told the Faculty Consultative Committee (FCC) that he is concerned about misperceptions and wants the University "evaluated and understood on some kind of basis that has to do with reality." Recent negative newspaper articles, many of them based on the University's own audits, keep "casting this cloud" over the University, he said. Some people say that the University has been in decline for the past twenty years, he said, but the University today is as vigorous as ever and has as strong a faculty as it has ever had.

Regent David Roe, a board member since 1981, announced that he won't seek reelection when his second six-year term expires in February. Regents' chair Elton Kuderer announced earlier that he would not seek reelection. Regents Elizabeth Craig and Thomas Reagan will seek reelection. Regent Alan Page, who was elected to the Minnesota Supreme Court in November, will be leaving the board.

Civil allegations of **fraud, theft, and other financial misconduct** were leveled in October in a lawsuit by the University against tenured faculty member Kenneth Reid, former head of the Mineral Resources Research Center (MRRC); Jozef Tylko, a former MRRC employee; and three other private companies they may have controlled. The University sued to recover at least \$320,000 in diverted funds and patent rights.

A **gender equity goal** for intercollegiate athletics was discussed with the regents in October. The primary goal is to achieve a level of participation that is 60 percent male and 40 percent female by 1997. The recommended strategy would be to add 43 female athletes and cut 63 male athletes.

Alumni Achievers

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"For anyone who wants a good, well-rounded education, there's no place better than the University of Minnesota. They helped me focus on my major...and on a career. As a non-traditional student (I had two young children), that was really important."

On Challenges:

"As a student, one of the greatest challenges was a class I took my first year. I registered late, so I had to take what was available: an upper level course on Philosophy of Politics. It was hard, challenging...and stimulating. On the job, the most challenging aspect is the same as the most rewarding: dealing with people and helping them solve problems."

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BEST ALL AROUND

JUST A BRIEF NOTE to compliment you on the extraordinary excellence of the September/October issue. I found myself carefully reading just about every article and it reminded me, once again, of what a wonderful university you have, and, not at all incidentally, what a wonderful state in which you live.

STEPHEN N. ROUSE
Dartmouth Medical School
Lebanon, New Hampshire

MISSING MODIFIERS

I ENJOYED READING the article on Sid Hartman ["Sid Hartman: Up Close and Personal," September/October 1992]. However, the article was very misleading in stating that Sid's first love was Gopher athletics. A modifier is needed when referring to men's athletics just as it almost always is placed in front of the women's teams. Anyone who has heard or read Sid knows that he does not support women's athletics. I cannot believe Sid would "tirelessly plump the prospects of current Gopher" women's squads. Closer attention is needed when the term "Gopher athletics" is used.

MARIAH SNYDER
Professor, School of Nursing
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis

THOSE WERE THE DAYS

I WANT TO EXPRESS my appreciation for the Fall Preview '92 issue of *Minnesota*. I was astounded at the changes that are taking place on the Golden Gopher campus. I was a graduate student there the summer of 1925, and 1927 through 1929. Memorial Stadium was quite



new then, and while I was on campus I saw the rise of Northrop Auditorium, Botany Hall, Coffman Memorial Union, the athletic Field House, and an addition to the University hospital, if my memory is correct. This issue brought back many nostalgic memories of my years there. I enjoyed them and I loved the U of M.

SOLOMON L. LOEWEN, '28
Hillsboro, Kansas

A PRESIDENTIAL GREETING

I MET UNIVERSITY President Nils Hasselmo for the first time in a brief but revealing encounter. Along with thousands of other people, I attended spring commencement for the Twin Cities College of Liberal Arts graduates. Northrop Auditorium was packed to the back row of the balcony, and crowds of people were streaming in.

I took my two children, ages

eight and ten, to the side of the atrium to watch the graduates enter. We came upon a line of officials waiting to enter the auditorium. My kids wondered aloud about these men and women in colored robes, so I pointed out the deans, the regents, and even the president of the University, each regaled in appropriate cap and gown. From a distance, President Hasselmo noticed our conversation and waved. The kids waved back. A moment later he interrupted his discussion with a regent, came over to us, and introduced himself by saying simply, "Hello. I'm Nils Hasselmo." He asked my kids about our graduate [their cousin]. Then, with just the right twinkle, he invited the children to attend the University of Minnesota when they are old enough. As he returned to his place in line, my kids were glowing!

And I'm impressed. In an age of gigantic institutionalization, the little things make a big difference. The top man at the University notices a couple of little kids and takes the time to talk with them. My guess is he does this kind of thing often.

So thank you, President Hasselmo. It was indeed a pleasure to meet you.

JIM BERMEL, '74
Bloomington, Minnesota

ONE MORE TOP SCORE

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF Allen Lueth and Charles Meyer in writing the top national CPA exam as noted in *Minnesota* [May/June and July/August 1992] deserve recognition. Since this accomplishment reflects most favorably on the University and the individuals, another name must be added to the growing list. My brother, Pro-

fessor Roland F. Salmonson, received the Elijah Watt Sells Award from the American Institute of CPAs for writing the top examination in the nation in 1962. He received his B.B.A. and M.B.A. from the University of Minnesota in 1948 and 1949, respectively. He subsequently received his Ph.D. in 1956 from the University of Michigan, where he taught for six years prior to joining the faculty at Michigan State University (MSU). Professor Salmonson had an outstanding career at MSU during which time he authored or co-authored twenty textbooks and numerous articles.

I am now an acknowledged Californian, but I never hesitate to tout the U of M in the golden state.

ELWOOD E. SALMONSON, '58
Carmel, California

ADVENTURES IN DIVERSITY

YOUR FEATURE STORY in the November/December issue ["Adventures in Retail"] includes no "adventurers" who are people of color. The good news is that four of the adventurers are women. Nonetheless, it was hard for me to read the article. I was distracted by page after page of white faces.

As a University of Minnesota alumna, I am looking for intelligence in reporting that includes knowledge of and sensitivity to current human issues. You should never feature University alumni as a group that includes only white faces.

RANDEE LASALLE, '72
St. Paul

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Wishes for the New Year

NEW YEAR 1993. For those of us who are chronic list makers, this is our time to shine. We make New Year's resolutions for our personal life, our work life, and, of course, to change the world.

I am often asked, "If you could do anything to change the University, and money was no object, what would you do?" Throughout the years, I have assembled quite a wish list in answer to that question, and it seems an appropriate starting point for this New Year's column.

For the campus environment, my wish list is bold—and expensive: What if we could make Washington Avenue a tunnel and build a plaza over it reconnecting Northrop Auditorium to Coffman Union? Skyways between all buildings would be a must. Buildings that currently turn away from the Mississippi River would be reconfigured to visually embrace this glorious body of water. And for finance senior vice president Bob Erickson, a dream come true—every aging building restored to its former—but energy-efficient—grandeur in the blink of an eye.

For students, there are some obvious wishes: Financial aid and scholarships for all. An unforgettable alumni mentor. An adviser who is a friend for life. Eating clubs for commuters. Creative and innovative private housing adjacent to campus. Study space in every building. Rejuvenated sororities and fraternities. To rekindle our tradition and spirit, every student would know the words to "Minnesota, Hail to Thee" and the "Minnesota Rouser" and the meaning of Ski-U-Mah. And for student affairs vice president Marvalene Hughes, a brand new ten-story student union in which to gather all her multitalented students for a yearly celebration of student achievements.

For faculty, staff, and administrators, free parking adjacent to their offices—and above cost-of-living raises as a thank you for the important roles they play in molding the minds and technology of the fu-

ture. For President Nils Haselmo and academic affairs senior vice president Jim Infante, nonstop calls from the media and the legislature complimenting them on what's *right* at the "U" and asking them how we did it.

For the athletic departments, I can hardly contain my enthusiasm: A Rose Bowl victory. NCAA crowns in all sports. Loyal support groups for every sport. Grade A student athletes. And for athletic directors Chris Voelz and Mac Boston, gender equity financed by sell-out crowds at all athletic events.

For the alumni association and the University of Minnesota Foundation (UMF), my wishes reflect numbers and values: 100,000 dues-paying members of the alumni association, each serving the University by recruiting and mentoring students. A career network for soon-to-be graduates as well as alumni making career transitions. An Alumni Legislative Network that reaches into every corner of the state and inundates the legislature with 100,000 calls in support of the "U." For the UMF, annual contributions for student scholarships from every one of our 350,000 living graduates—as their way of saying thank you for the education that they received.

There aren't many snap-your-fingers-and-it's-done items on my list, but my last New Year's wish is within reach. It would be impossible for the alumni association board and staff to do it alone, but with the help and resources of our alumni and friends, we can make it happen in 1993.

My final wish is to refurbish the fourth floor of the Campus Club to its glory days.

In my last column, I told you that the alumni association recently moved its of-



Margaret Sughrue Carlson
University of Minnesota
'83 Ph.D.

fices to the fifth floor of Coffman Union, where we are tenants of the Campus Club, the faculty/staff club that has occupied the fourth, fifth, and sixth floors of the union since it opened in 1940. When the club's board of directors was looking for a tenant to share its abundant space in exchange for much-needed revenue, it could have offered the space to the highest bidder. But the board wanted more than renters; it wanted a real partner to help revitalize the Campus Club.

The club had been caught in a vicious circle. It needed new members to continue. But to attract new members, it needed to renovate its facilities. To finance the renovation, it needed new members. The alumni association agreed to help break the cycle.

You can help us by identifying persons or companies who could donate goods or services to this effort, which is being coordinated by alumni association vice president Linda Mona and me. Our priorities are the terrace, foyer, east and west meeting rooms, and a leaking roof. We need draperies, blinds, furniture, carpeting, lighting, wallpaper, paint, painters, concrete workers, electricians, roofers, and general handypersons. Cash donations are welcomed.

We often talk about the importance of tradition and sense of community at the University. Now that Memorial Stadium is just a memory, the Campus Club is one of the most valuable community meeting places left. Help us value our past as we modernize for the future. Help me prove that wishes can come true—call me today at 612-624-2323.

By Margaret Sughrue Carlson

He's got
Mommy's eyes
and Daddy's
smile.

But will he
get Grandpa's
assets?



"Haven't Got the Foggiest. We've all heard horror stories of how inheritances somehow get 'inherited' by the tax collector. How do I plan my estate so the assets will be there when Billy needs a leg up for college in 2010? Search me.

'Course another priority is maintaining our standard of living when I retire. That means income from dependable, low-risk investments, right? But does that mean giving up the capital growth I'll need to preserve buying power for Billy? Beats me.

I've tried managing on my own. A broker here. A tax man there. Here a lawyer. There a banker. And everywhere crossed wires. Whew!

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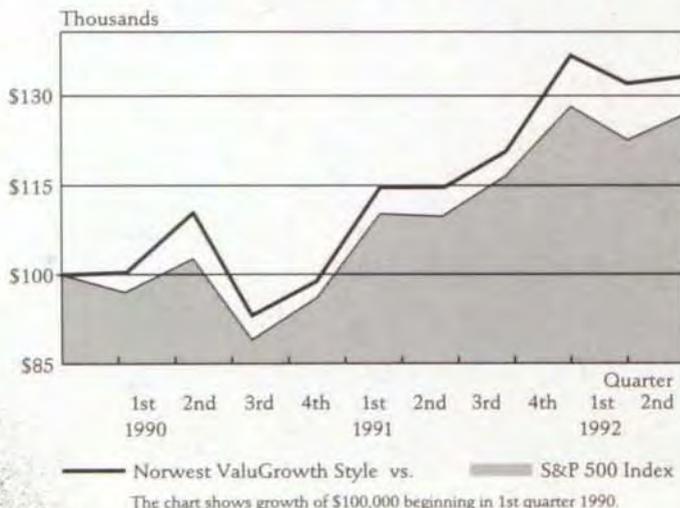
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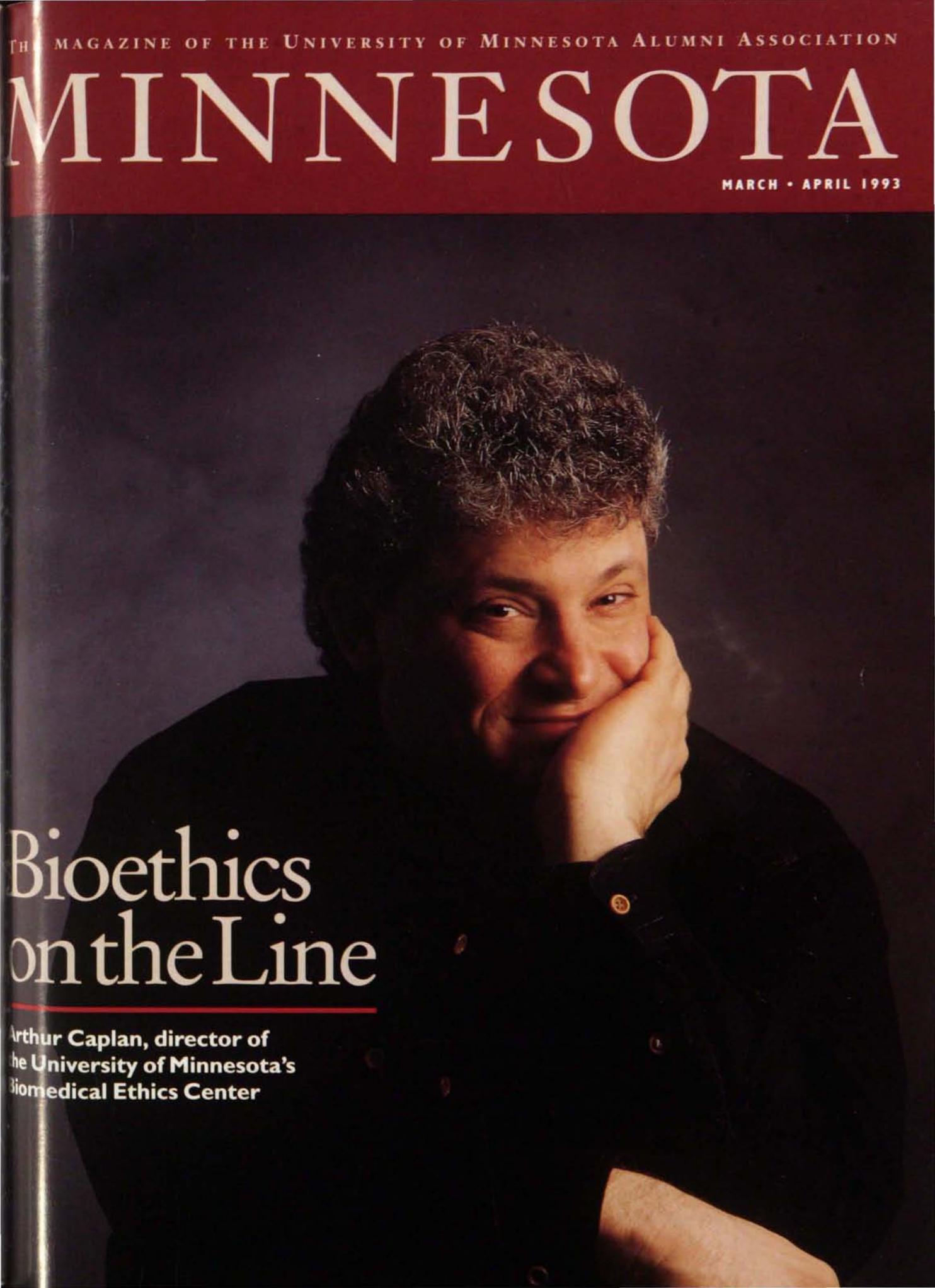
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THE MAGAZINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

MINNESOTA

MARCH • APRIL 1993

A black and white portrait of Arthur Caplan, a man with curly hair, resting his chin on his hand and looking thoughtfully at the camera. He is wearing a dark, button-down shirt. The background is dark and out of focus.

Bioethics on the Line

**Arthur Caplan, director of
the University of Minnesota's
Biomedical Ethics Center**



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MINNESOTA

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

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As medical technology advances rapidly, University of Minnesota ethicist Arthur Caplan helps the public put into perspective such hot issues as organ transplants, DNA testing, and a patient's right to die.

By Ralph Brauer

21 The Big Chill

Most people know the symptoms—chest pain, nausea, profuse sweating—but diagnosing a heart attack is not always cut and dried.

By William Swanson

26 Heart to Heart

A historical summary of heart care at the University of Minnesota and a compilation of University faculty and alumni who specialize in cardiology today.

35 The Keller Chronicles

Five years after he resigned as president of the University of Minnesota, Kenneth Keller speaks candidly of the events leading up to and following his resignation, and answers this question: Where does he go from here?

By John Kostouros

40 Open House

University of Minnesota alumni invited *Minnesota* into their houses to view their gourmet kitchens, art collections, state-of-the-art technology, and home offices.

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Following a successful cross-country season, University seniors and all-American runners Susan Bliss and Chris Rowe meet on the track this month.

By Karen Roach

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COVER: Photograph by Judy Olausen

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I N F O C U S

The Bottom Line

I HAD JUST FINISHED editing Bill Swanson's story on heart attacks when I heard Pat Aukema describing chest pains to someone on the phone. Pat is our secretary, production assistant, and the one person on the magazine staff who actually understands the workings of the computer. We would be lost without her.

The pain had started in her jaw, made its way down her neck and into her upper chest, and was, she said, the strangest pain she'd ever had. She'd had something like it before but never as bad. She was told to come to the hospital immediately. I offered to take her, but she made arrangements for a friend to drive her there. We laughed as I gave her a copy of the story to read and waited for her friend to arrive.

I was sure she wasn't having a heart attack—women don't have heart attacks, men do. But Pat's experience prompted me to ask Swanson to add some facts about women and heart attacks to our story. I was surprised to learn how wrong I had been—48 percent of all heart-attack fatalities in the United States are women, and heart disease, not cancer, is the number one killer of women.

Pat's experiences pretty much mirrored Swanson's. She stayed in the hospital for tests that suggested that she had not had a heart attack. Later a treadmill test indicated the same thing. No one could tell her what had caused her pain. Her doctors suspect she may have a jaw problem known popularly as TMJ. Pat reluctantly agreed to let me write about her if it would help educate other women about heart attacks.

"Women need to realize that medical personnel treat anyone with *any* symptoms of a heart attack as if they are having a heart attack," says Pat. "That's the way I was treat-

ed. Fortunately for me, it turned out not to be a heart attack, but for a lot of other women that isn't the case. When my daughter visited me in the hospital, she was shocked that I was taking the incident so lightly. She told me about a woman who worked in her office and complained of having indigestion for a week. When the problem finally got bad enough, she was rushed to the hospital. She died of a heart attack.

"Maybe," says Pat, "one reason women die of heart attacks is that they are usually caretakers and put their own health aside until the problem becomes so bad they are unable to ignore it, and then it's too late."

As I was studying University breakthroughs in heart care and learning about the remarkable achievements of alumnus C. Walton Lillehei, the University was making headlines again for program violations related to its transplant drug ALG.

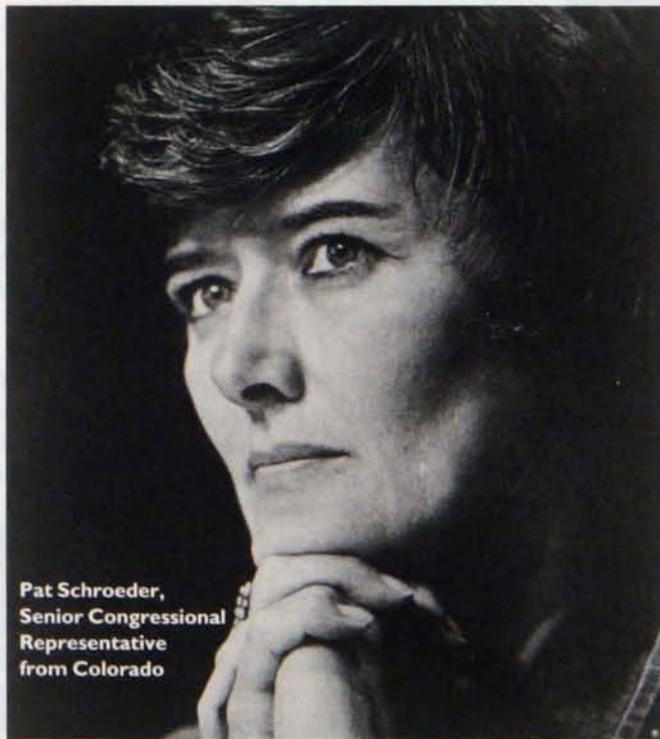
Many of the techniques routinely used today to repair hearts can be attributed to Lillehei and the nearly 150 surgeons trained by him or by those he taught. No reporters were there when Lillehei corraled a young Earl Bakken to produce what was to become the first battery-operated pacemaker or when 3M employees visited the operating room looking for ways to improve the products used there. The line between University and business had not yet been drawn. It's a different world today, and few would argue for a return to the old one. The University must not only draw the line but also make sure its publics and the media know that it has and where the line is.

It seems you can't beat real life for teaching some of the best editing lessons.

—Jean Marie Hamilton

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

BALANCING ACT

Ralph Brauer, '72, is currently writing two books: *The Systems Century* explores the influence of systems on public policy. *The Last Valley* focuses on the impact of the spotted owl controversy on an isolated Pacific Coast community. His work has appeared in the *New York Times Magazine*, *The Nation*, and various academic journals.

THE BIG CHILL

Twin Cities free-lance writer and editor William Swanson is a frequent contributor to *Corporate Report Minnesota*, *Minnesota Monthly*, and *Mpls. St. Paul*.

THE KELLER CHRONICLES

Twin Cities writer John Kostouros is a contributing editor of *Law & Politics*, former editor of *CityBusiness*, and former reporter and editorial writer for the (Twin Cities) *Star Tribune*.

OPEN HOUSE

Minnesota's contributing editor Vicki Stavig edits *Art of the West* and produces newsletters for a number of corporate clients.

GOING THE DISTANCE

Karen Roach is a development editor for the University of Minnesota Foundation.

CAMPUS DIGEST

Teresa Scalzo, '90, is *Minnesota's* associate editor. Faith McGown, '92, formerly *Minnesota's* editorial intern, is an editor for the Oakdale, Minnesota, *Clarion*.

IN BRIEF

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

PHOTOGRAPHY

Judy Olausen, '67, is an award-winning Twin Cities photographer whose work has appeared in numerous publications, including *Time*, *Ms.*, and *Life*. New York photographer Sigrid Estrada is an environmental, portrait, and travel photographer whose work has appeared in numerous American and European magazines, including *Vanity Fair*, *HG*, *Redbook*, and *Travel Holiday*. Twin Cities photographer Dan Vogel specializes in product, industry, and portrait photography. Bill Eilers, a graduate student in the School of Journalism and Mass Communication, is *Minnesota's* staff photographer.

ILLUSTRATION

Michael Witte is a New York illustrator whose work has appeared in *Spy*, *Esquire*, and *Time*. California illustrator Callie Butler has received three Sandi Awards—two Awards of Excellence and one Honorable Mention—for illustration and design. Her work has appeared in *Shape*, *San Diego*, and *Los Angeles* magazines. Twin Cities illustrator Julie Delton received a B.A. in studio arts from the College of St. Catherine in St. Paul and studied illustrative arts at the City and Guilds of London Art School. Her work has appeared in *Utne Reader*, *Family Circle*, and *World Monitor*. She also teaches courses in watercolor and printmaking through community education.



William Swanson



John Kostouros



Vicki Stavig



Karen Roach



Faith McGown



Judy Olausen



Sigrid Estrada

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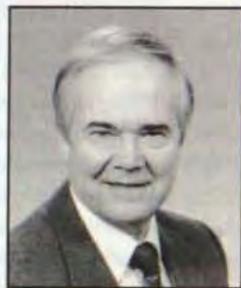
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CAMPUS • DIGEST

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

by Teresa Scalzo and Faith McGown

▼ A PLACE OF THEIR OWN

When people hear the word *diversity*, they often think only of ethnicity and skin color. To encourage people to broaden their definitions of diversity and to create a meeting place for students and staff with disabilities, the nation's first Disabled Student Cultural Center has been established at the University. Located in Coffman Memorial Union on the Minneapolis campus, the center has two missions: building a sense of community and pride among its members and raising awareness of disability issues for students who are not members.

Eugene Chelberg, '92, who is blind, serves as the center's coordinator and led the efforts to establish the center. He is also founding director of the Uniquely Abled Dance Center and director of *Candle in the Window*, a forum for challenging stereotypes about blindness. His other interests include downhill skiing and skydiving.

Although he graduated from the College of Human Ecology in December with a degree in family relationships, Chelberg continues to study and work at the University. He says there are approximately 1,500 disabled students on the Twin Cities campus, but because the University does not release personal information about students, it has been difficult for these students to locate one another. The center provides a place where their paths can cross. "Our center is not primarily a



Eugene Chelberg

provider of services," says Chelberg. "Instead, we provide a place for students with disabilities to get together and hang out, eat lunch, and do homework."

The center also is working to establish a mentoring program, support groups, and expanded information services for disabled students. "We look to the center as a place from which advocacy can originate," says Chelberg.

So far, students have responded enthusiastically. During the center's opening-month festivities last fall, 675 people attended six events. Chelberg says the center is open to people with disabilities of all kinds, including mobility, auditory, visual, speech, learning, psychological, psychiatric, and emotional disabilities.

For his work in establishing the Disabled Student Cultural Center, Chelberg was honored recently with a McKnight Award in Human Service from Minnesota's largest foundation, and with the 1992 Donald R. Zander Award for Outstanding Student Leadership, financed by the University of Minnesota Alumni Association.

▼ EDITORS' PICKS

Attention, baby boomers! The **University Art Museum's** current exhibit, "Humor in a Jugular Vein: The Art, Artists, and Artifacts of *Mad Magazine*," features more than 200 pieces of original *Mad* artwork and merchandise guaranteed to bring back fond memories of the iconoclastic Alfred E. Neuman. Running concurrently with the *Mad* exhibit is "Soviet Humor: *Krokodil*," an exhibit from the pages of the irreverent Soviet magazine. Through April 1 at the University Art Museum, Northrop Auditorium.

First at Northrop Auditorium in 1987, **Garth Fagan Dance** returns May 12 with an impressive new work rich with African and Caribbean influences. *Griot New York* is a collaboration of Fagan's choreography with trumpeter/composer Wynton Marsalis's score and sculptor Martin Puryear's staging. While there is no *griot* (an African storyteller who is the keeper of the people's history) on stage, the eight ensemble dances and love duets have an epic quality, painting a panorama of black heritage.

Shake off the winter blahs



with **Poetry and Belief**, a spring retreat led by University English professor and poet Michael Dennis Browne and poet Kathleen Norris. Participants will spend a weekend on the north shore of Lake Superior reading

from a wide variety of contemporary poets, walking in the forest and along the shore, and writing their own poetry. May 14-16, Superior Shores Resort, Two Harbors, Minnesota; call 612-624-8880 for information.

We asked what University students can do to ensure that they get the best education possible while they're at the University.



Bob Ash,
21, senior majoring in political science.

Hometown: St. Louis Park, Minnesota

"It depends on whose responsibility a good education is—the student's or the school's. At the University, the responsibility lies with the student. Students have to bust their butts to get a good education. You can treat it like high school and do nothing and still get by, but you really have to work to get a good education."



Chris Landergan,
21, senior majoring in engineering.

Hometown: Minneapolis

"The best thing to do is to construct your finances so that you don't have to work while you are taking classes. The people who struggle the most with school are those who have to work almost full time. You should take out loan if that's the only way you can [avoid working]."



Kristie McPhail,
20, junior majoring in prejournalism.

Hometown: Plymouth, Minnesota

"Get to know your professors; go to class every day. Get to know other students in your classes so you can form study groups or get the notes if you have to miss class. Get an on-campus job, if possible, so that you make contacts with University staff. The people I've met at my on-campus job have really helped me learn what resources are available to me."



Qi Wang,
29, graduate student studying materials science.

Hometown: Nanchang, Giangxi, China

"University facilities, such as the library, should be used by students as much as possible."



Kathleen Paynter,
19, sophomore majoring in premanagement.

Hometown: Fond du Lac, Wisconsin

"It's important that when students have a problem, they go to someone, such as the faculty or advisers, rather than just complain. I think things can be improved here, but students need to use [resources] already available to them."



Jim O'Dell,
22, senior majoring in speech-communication.

Hometown: Plymouth, Minnesota

"I think it's important to enjoy yourself while you're here and not to feel that it's absolutely necessary to [graduate] in four years. It's more important to get involved with other activities that are personally fulfilling."



Chang Xie,
24, graduate student studying materials science.

Hometown: Changsha, Hunan, China

"I think language is the most important [concern] for international students. The University needs to provide more opportunities for students to improve their English."



Amy Morgantini,
21, junior majoring in psychology.

Hometown: Richfield, Minnesota

"Students need to make sure they know what's going on at the University; they need to know what opportunities are available to them. I also think it's important for students to get involved so that [the University] doesn't seem so big and empty."

In 1917, while World War I was being fought in Europe and social reformers in the United States were working to establish state and national legislation for social services, the University of Minnesota established the Training Course for Social and Civil Work. The program, renamed the School of Social Work in 1922, recently celebrated its 75th anniversary. We offer this brief summary of its history:

1910s: Consisting of a year of undergraduate study followed by a year of graduate education, Minnesota's was the first professional social work program in a public university. The program awarded its first master of arts degree to Mary Agnes Meier in 1918. Arthur Todd was the first director of social work curriculum in the Department of Sociology, a position he held until 1922.

1920s-1930s: This was one of the busiest periods in the school's history: The demand



Twin Cities business leaders visit a local orphanage, 1925

for social work professionals was so great that students barely had time to finish their course work before being thrust into the community. Many graduates went to work at neighborhood settlement houses. Alumnus Gordon Berg, '38, recalls: "I really think that one of the great secrets of those settings was that the principal staff lived right there. They were part of the neighborhood, and they were . . . accepted by the people of the neighborhood." F. Stuart Chapin headed the graduate course in social

work from 1922 until 1949, the longest tenure of any director. Under his direction, the school attained graduate status and became independent of the Department of Sociology.

1940s-1950s: While the early thrust had been training for public service with an emphasis on child welfare, in the 1940s and 1950s the curriculum organized around methods: casework, group work, and community organization. As director from 1949 to 1972, John Kidneigh devoted a great deal of attention to developing the doctoral program, initiated in 1946. In 1951, Chester Clifton received the first Ph.D. in social work awarded at the University.

1960s-1970s: To facilitate efforts to increase diversity, Professor Tom Walz established an exchange program in 1965 with Fort Valley State College in Georgia. The program brought many African American students to Minnesota, and many of them stayed on to earn master's degrees. Retired professor Ida Rapoport remembers the exciting atmosphere of these years,

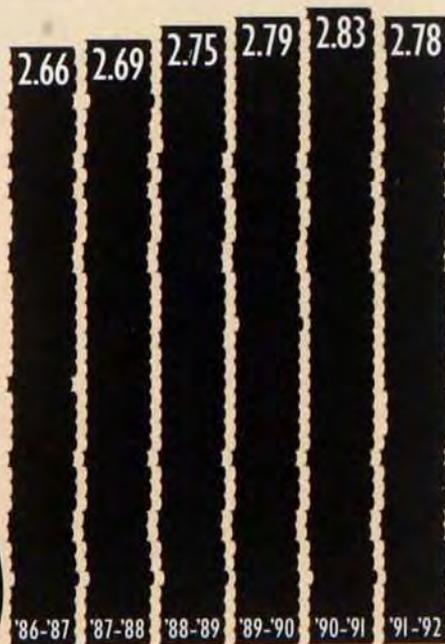
which she attributes to the students who increasingly challenged their professors to respond to the events of the time, including the civil rights, antiwar, and women's movements. Social work professor and historian Clarke Chambers established the Social Welfare History Archives in 1964.

1980s: On July 1, 1983, the School of Social Work relocated to its current administrative home in the College of Human Ecology after spending its first 65 years in the College of Liberal Arts. Alumnus Phuc Nguyen, '89, who immigrated to the United States from Vietnam, works in adoptive services for Hennepin County and previously worked in child protective services. "In the process of living, I have been led through some dark moments in life and in human history," says Nguyen. "Social work is the profession through which I can give back what I have received, especially in those dark moments."

1990s: Since its founding, the School of Social Work has awarded more than 3,000 master's degrees and more than 100 doctoral degrees. Its groundbreaking research continues, with programs in child and family welfare, aging and long-term care, domestic violence, and victim-offender mediation. In 1990, Geraldine Kearsse Brookins was appointed to the Gamble-Skogmo Land Grant Chair in Child Welfare and Youth Policy, the first African American woman to hold an endowed chair at the University. Jean Quam became director of the school in 1991.

▼ GOPHER FACT FILE

College of Liberal Arts students' mean annual grade point average (GPA) has increased .12 point since the 1986-87 academic year. The mean GPAs for CLA students in recent years:



Source: CLA Student Academic Support Services

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION

Hart disease is the leading cause of death in women in the United States, killing more than 250,000 each year.

Among women between the ages of 45 and 50, one in nine has some form of heart disease; and after age 65 that figure jumps to one in three, according to Trudy Bush, a physician at Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions.

The University of Minnesota's Heart Disease Prevention Clinic is one of fifteen centers nationwide that is participating in a major study to determine the impact of hormone replacement therapy in postmenopausal women with heart disease. Called the Heart and Estrogen-Progestin Replacement Study (HERS), the study will be conducted over five years at an estimated cost of \$40 million. The research is being funded by Wyeth-Ayerst Laboratories.

Although HERS is one of the first studies to focus exclusively on women, researchers at the Heart Disease Prevention Clinic have been studying ways to reduce people's chances of developing heart disease for twenty years. Founded in 1972 as the Lipid Research Clinic by Ivan Frantz, Jr., the clinic called its first long-term study the Coronary Primary Prevention Trial. A major finding of that study, which ended in 1983, was that for every 1 percent people lowered their cholesterol, they reduced their risk of developing coronary heart disease by 2 percent.



The clinic moved to its current home in the Variety Club Heart and Research Center in 1987, when it changed its name to the Heart Disease Prevention Clinic and became an official outpatient clinic of the University Hospital and Clinic, and part of the Department of Medicine.

Today, Donald Hunninghake, professor of medicine and pharmacology, serves as director of the clinic, overseeing twelve research projects involving 546 patients. "We have studies going on in the arteries at every level: carotid, heart, and legs," says Hunninghake. "All involve studying whether we can prevent new occlusions in the arteries or stop the progression. We also evaluate a lot of new drugs before they come on the market." The projects, which are both federally and privately funded, can run for as short a time as six months or as long as five years. Study participants are recruited primarily through newspaper and radio ads.

New at the clinic this year is the Pediatric Preventive Cardiology Clinic, which will focus on diet and obesity in children of people with high cholesterol and heart disease. Albert Rocchini, head of pediatric cardiology at the University, will oversee the project.

The clinic also offers free cholesterol screening and welcomes private patients. Call 612-625-4447.

AN HONEST APPROACH

Denise Tolbert, 24, is a University senior triple majoring in political science, history, and premed. Currently the vice chair of the faculty-dominated Twin Cities Campus Assembly, Tolbert is the second student and the first African American to hold the position in the 204-member assembly.

MINNESOTA: When did you become so savvy politically?

Denise Tolbert: When I was in the sixth grade, I used to get all these people together and we'd run around the school. And my teacher hauled me up in front of the class and said, "You are just leading this pack." So I thought being a leader was bad. Then in high school, I said, "To hell with it. If being a leader is bad, then I'm going to be one bad leader." When I joined the army, they took all of that energy and refined it, made it better. So when I came to the University, I was [equipped] to deal with 30-, 40-, 50-, 60-year-old people. They ask me, "Where the hell did you come from?" And I say, "This is what life has taught me, and I've paid attention."

MINNESOTA: Did you serve in Desert Storm?

Tolbert: I had gotten out of active duty and into the National Guard two months before that happened. They sent everybody at Fort Bragg, where I had been stationed, to Saudi Arabia. All of my buddies went, and I was heartbroken. I was afraid some of them were going to come back in body bags. I volunteered to go, but my guard unit wasn't designed to go in that

capacity. I was giving a lecture at the women's studies department and I said, "I missed the party." And some women had a hissy fit over that. It's not that we enjoy going over there. We're going over there to do something we've been preparing for all of our careers. Our personal political opinions are one thing, our duty is quite another.

MINNESOTA: When you were voted vice chair of the Twin Cities Campus Assembly, you told the *Minnesota Daily* that you were going to "stay on [President] Hasselmo's butt." What did you mean by that?

Tolbert: (laughs) I was just trying to make a point, but Presi-



Denise Tolbert

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dent Hasselmo knows me, and he [probably] said, "That's just Denise." That's my level of frankness. I think my political savviness comes from simply being honest. And I like that. I promote that.

MINNESOTA: When did you learn that honesty is the best policy?

Tolbert: In the army you have to be very shrewd in a political sense, and I learned that it's good to be honest in politics because there are not very many honest people. That's my advantage. It increases my sphere of influence. People know that what Denise says is the truth, whereas with everybody else you have to figure out what's really going on and if there's a chump clause hidden somewhere. There's stuff the administrators tell me that I would never tell another student as long as I live. They trust me and I trust them, and we can speak frankly.

MINNESOTA: We know you plan to go to medical school after you graduate, but have you considered running for political office?

Tolbert: I have been approached a couple of times about running for office. I would love to become governor of Minnesota. The greatest honor I could have is to represent the citizens of my home state. Being a United States senator would be nice, but Washington is so frustrating I don't think it would be that satisfying for me—the PACs, the special interest groups, the lobbyists, all that crap on a day-to-day basis.

MINNESOTA: Were your parents active politically?

Tolbert: My mother was a single parent. She raised my brother and me, but my father lived a mile away from us and he was always around. All of my family is in labor, and I believe in labor. It's a good thing. It's good for the soul.

MINNESOTA: Have you experienced racism at the University?

Tolbert: In the army, people just let you know flat-out if they're bigoted. Here at the University, I have never experienced that kind of direct prejudice or racism. I know that people are very aware of who I am, and that sometimes I'm put in a position because I'm African American or a woman. But I have always believed that my body does not get the job done, my color does not get the job done, this [she points to her head] gets the job done. ◀

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BALANCING ACT

*Bioethicist Arthur Caplan
illuminates the big picture as he
walks the fine line between public
and private, right and wrong,
living and dying*

BY RALPH BRAUER

AS THE ME DECADE GAVE WAY TO the media decade and an actor took up residence at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, the lines between public and private, journalism and docudrama, entertainment and information, democracy and mediocracy blurred. A new breed of pundit, a mediator with the ability to move back and forth between the ivory tower and the electronic tower, appeared on the American scene.

Explaining acid rain, genetic engineering, and supply-side economics with insightful sound bites, these mediators created a new chautauqua blended of television, radio, print, and public appearances. Academics—Robert Reich, the late Joseph Campbell, Milton Friedman, Carl Sagan—became familiar faces in American households of the 1980s. Producers complicated the picture by placing dubious ideas and academically questionable “telexperts” opposite Nobel Prize winners.

Among the more visible of the new mediators is bioethicist Arthur Caplan, director of the University of Minnesota’s Biomedical Ethics Center. Caplan’s role as a regular commentator on television programs such as “Nightline” and “The MacNeil Lehrer Newshour” and the op-ed pages of numerous newspapers is confirmed by the two-wheeled Rolodex that dominates his desk.

Columnist Ellen Goodman’s home phone number is there (she participated in a Biomedical Ethics Center conference on surrogate motherhood). Loma Linda University surgeon Leonard Bailey is there (Caplan questioned the consent pro-

cess he used in transplanting a baboon heart into Baby Fae). So are editors at *Time*, *New Republic*, the *Boston Globe*, the *Los Angeles Times*, *Newsweek*, *Newsday*, the *Washington Post*—and producers and reporters for the nightly network news programs, National Public Radio, the Canadian Broadcasting Company.

Caplan’s is clearly no ordinary academic Rolodex. It’s more like something you might find in the office of a Hollywood agent or a New York public relations guru than a tool of someone who publishes in *Transplantation Proceedings*. Times are changing in academia. In fact, when Caplan left his previous position at the Hastings Institute, a prominent New York bioethics think tank, there were white-knuckle negotiations over whether he could take the Rolodex with him. As a compromise, it was photocopied so that it could both stay and go.

“We really need someone like Art,” says George Annas, a well-known Boston University bioethicist. “If he didn’t [talk to the media], someone else would have to do it.”

In the past eight years alone, appearing on center stage have been Karen Ann Quinlan, her body contorted into a question mark as society struggled with turning off life-sustaining machinery; Baby M, an infant whose history is as twisted as the double-helixed chromosomes that tell of her surrogate mother; Barney Clark, the hushed whooshing in his blood vessels dependent on the snaking tubes connected to the pump at his side.

As these cases made the news, the media have more and more depended on mediators such as Caplan to explain the ethical subtleties to the public. At the time of the Quinlan

case, it was unusual for bioethicists to appear on television. Now programs like "Nightline" carefully ration Caplan appearances so he won't be overexposed. Caplan is reserved for the big, blockbuster stories.

With the media searching for mediators, two parallel developments helped put bioethicists in the spotlight. First, says Caplan, those who traditionally helped sort out life and death dilemmas—the clergy—largely left the stage. Caplan says that he rarely sees chaplains in hospitals or finds them involved in tough ethical problems. In addition, the well-known aversion of physicians to publicly censuring their colleagues has led to, as Annas puts it, a situation in which "physicians have stopped articulating standards of practice."

This creates a demand for those who have "the ability to do ethical analysis, to frame issues, to see what people are disagreeing about, to see whose values are in conflict, and whose interests ought to count and why," says bioethicist Ruth Macklin.

THE HASTINGS CENTER IS MISSING FROM CAPLAN'S Rolodex, but he probably has this phone number memorized. The center has figured prominently in the growth of bioethics and in Caplan's rise to national prominence.

"I was bribed into the field," says Caplan. Bernie Schoenberg, dean of Columbia Medical School, hired philosophy graduate student Caplan to teach ethics to would-be doctors in 1974. "My first course was a disaster. I took them on a Bataan death march through the history of philosophy and they dropped like flies," Caplan says.

He wanted out, but instead Schoenberg arranged for "a stint as a medical student for a year, wearing a white coat, examining patients, and doing everything unethical, which I would now prohibit anyone from doing." Caplan's course improved but his conversion to bioethics wasn't complete.

Another chance opportunity brought Caplan to Hastings in 1975. Yet even as he immersed himself in medical issues, he continued to look for philosophy teaching jobs. Eventually, Caplan, who has a street-smart demeanor, was seduced by the



"My first course was a disaster. I took them on a Bataan death march through the history of philosophy and they dropped like flies."

in a power suit for a high-level meeting and the next day look ready for a fishing trip, Caplan is someone who is at home in many settings. He has the unique ability to be at ease in the button-down world of professional conferences and academic journals and the more casual, roll-up-your-sleeves environment of newspaper columns and television interviews.

Perhaps Caplan's most lasting contribution has been to the field of organ donation. At first, he advocated a negative check-off system, in which people were assumed to have given permission for their organs to be used in the absence of a statement to the contrary. The resulting debate led him to reassess this plan. "I'll try an idea and if it doesn't work out," says Caplan, "I'm willing to give it up and say I made a blunder." Subsequently, he formulated and lobbied for an organ request system, which Jerry Mande, who served on Vice President Al Gore's staff when Gore was a senator, says was "both novel and right on target." Harvard surgeon emeritus Francis Moore says, "He apparently has had quite a good effect on making tissue available."

In an era when bioethics was in the media spotlight, however, such achievements were not enough to land the Minnesota job. According to Neal Vanselow, former Minnesota health

down-to-earth, real-life appeal of what was then regarded as a maverick discipline. Caplan became Hastings's associate for the humanities in 1977 and associate director in 1985, then in 1987 moved to Minnesota as director of its newly formed Biomedical Ethics Center.

Over the years, Caplan has compiled a thick résumé of articles that show his skill at untangling a Gordian knot of technology, research, finances, medical practice, government regulations, and moral ambiguity. Caplan has been in the forefront of those questioning artificial heart and fetal tissue research. He has written about organ transplantation, sociobiology, genetics, aging, animal experimentation, dialysis, living wills, psychoanalysis, and new reproductive technologies.

Macklin, who has known Caplan since his early days at Hastings, says that "Art's great strength is his breath of knowledge."

Just as he can walk in the office one day dressed

sciences vice president, "We didn't want someone who could just write papers in scholarly journals, [we wanted someone] who could frame these issues in a way that the lay public could understand them and at least begin to think about them." The University wanted a mediator.

Caplan's role as mediator stems from his belief that bioethics should focus broad public attention on major issues such as the future of the health care system. A "things to do" list on Caplan's desk reflects that mission: "quality of care paper . . . research vs. therapy paper."

One Saturday afternoon, Caplan found himself speaking about one of those items, quality health care, to a tough audience—a regional American Medical Association (AMA) meeting in Minneapolis. The overwhelmingly male audience was seated at rows of long tables in the crystal-lighted Radisson Plaza ballroom.

Caplan relishes these appearances. A stocky former football lineman with a build reminiscent of Minnesota Twin Kirby Puckett's, Caplan has a pugnacious side. He sprinkles his speeches and comments liberally with jabs and verbal uppercuts intended to provoke discussion. At one conference, he answered a question about the lack of a coherent government position on reproduction by noting that the government did have a stance—"the stance of the ostrich."

Speaking to the doctors in Minneapolis, he talks about a trip to the Soviet Union, where he several times heard the comment that only God can determine when someone will die. When the doctors' chuckles subside, Caplan adds, "I didn't ask who their candidate was for God."

This loosens up an audience wary of ethicists. With doctors sometimes referring to bioethicists as vicars, it is important that bioethicists not take themselves too seriously, says Annas. "If you do, you're dead." Dianne Bartels, Biomedical Ethics Center associate director, says that "what gets Art a long way is his sense of humor. It's his gift."

While Caplan may indulge in self-deprecating jokes to play against the vicar image, he knows humor only goes so far. Doctors must be convinced that he understands them.

"Ethicists have got to be in touch with flesh and blood," says Moore. "Arthur Caplan is near the top of the list of those who get to know biological issues in real life and real time."

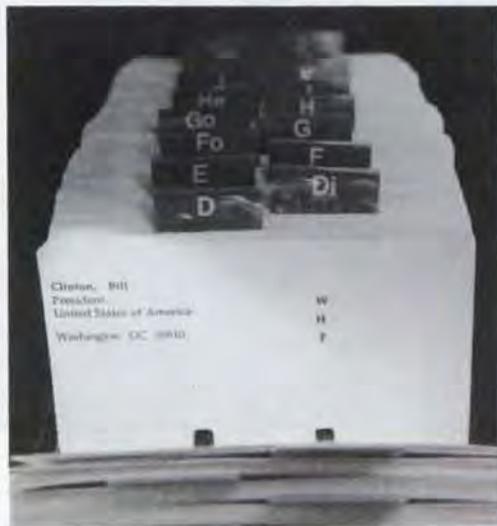
He stays on such close terms with medicine that "there are a lot of people who aren't really sure he isn't really a doctor," says John Najarian, head of the University's surgery department, where Caplan holds an appointment.

Some need convincing. A stout man with a predatory stare has been standing at the back of the room, shifting back and forth on his wing-tipped shoes as if waiting for a Caplan blun-

der. Five minutes or so into his talk, Caplan drops some medical terminology about endocarditis, liver transplantation, and the complexities of the HIV virus, and the man relaxes, settling into an empty chair.

With his credentials now established, Caplan moves to the meat of his talk: the issue of quality control. Caplan believes that physicians need to take the lead in keeping the cost of health care down by eliminating incompetent practitioners and unnecessary procedures.

During the question period that follows his talk, Caplan is asked about his proposal for periodic reexamination of doctors. Gripping the podium, Caplan grins as he says, "We could make it easy. After all, if we gave bioethicists a test it would have to be simple because I can't remember any of the philosophers I studied in graduate school." After a pregnant pause that would do Rodney Dangerfield proud, he adds, "but then I didn't know them too well then, either." The loud laughter shows that, once again, the mediator has made his point.



"Art is like a good investigative reporter. He has a lot of sources, people he can call on to very quickly get the relevant information."

OF CAPLAN'S ABILITY TO make good television, producer Julie Hartenstine, formerly with "Nightline" and now with "World News Tonight," says, "He has an extraordinary knack of being able to simplify his intelligence. He gives intelligent sound bites with great ease." *St. Paul Pioneer Press* features managing editor Ken Doctor sees these same qualities in Caplan's writing: "He is very unusual for an academic because he can put ideas in clear, concise, common-sense terms."

Caplan's wife, Jane, who is a science journalist, says, "Art is like a good investigative reporter. He has a lot of sources, people he can call on to very quickly get the relevant information." When Caplan's son, Zach, explained his father's job to his day

care group, he said, "He talks on the telephone a lot."

Bartels says that Caplan will speak to anyone, from students doing papers to people with personal problems. In an environment where insights translate into money and prestige, "Art is extremely generous in sharing his ideas in an especially magnanimous way," says Hartenstine.

But regular TV appearances and kudos from a television producer concern some bioethicists. Macklin worries that speaking to the media can be a "mixed affair." This is especially true of radio and television where, she says, "the space is too little to give justice to the issue. . . . What you think you're giving as an emphasis may disappear." Macklin has zeroed in on the mediator's catch-22: comment and risk being edited, or ignore the media and leave the stage to someone else. Although Macklin says Caplan occasionally falls into the trap

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of crystal-ball gazing, she feels he generally does a "particularly good job" with the media.

Daniel Callahan, Hastings center director, is more critical, noting that Caplan "has a mixed reputation in that respect." Callahan says that "on occasion, [Caplan's] colorful style manages to get him into trouble."

Callahan is especially concerned about the rise of what he terms "media ethics," which places questionable people on the same level as more sophisticated analysts. Caplan himself expresses consternation that, for example, Jeremy Rifkin is sometimes billed as an ethicist in television interviews, even though he has no formal training for the role.

"Mainline" bioethicists such as Macklin and Annas apply existing theories, says Callahan. At a level above them are major intellectual figures who develop comprehensive theories that force us to see problems in a new light. It is perhaps indicative of his ambivalence about Caplan that he places him in both the media and mainline categories, saying, "He is a promising figure who has made lots of positive contributions, but nothing major. . . . There is no Caplan theory or Caplan view."

Caplan chuckles when he hears this. Comprehensive theories are a "pipe dream of another age," he says. Styling himself a "pragmatist," Caplan says that it is impossible to have a single theory applicable to all situations. He does believe, though, that our health care system has a consensus about certain basic principles such as patient autonomy that become a "road map" of our ethical boundaries. His method is to work from cases that clearly exemplify these core ideals to less clear cases. He does this by first "getting the facts straight" and then moving to "objectify, classify, [and] organize" their ethical dimension.

A classic example occurs during the rounds he conducts for University medical residents. One had only to look at the residents' shoes to see how they differed from those attending the AMA conference: Reeboks, L. L. Bean boots, Rockports. Caplan signals the change by rolling up his sleeves. The case for the day is an 83-year-old woman who is unable to swallow and refuses to consent to tube feeding.

"What does she do?" asks Caplan with an open, confident manner that invites the students into the discussion.

"She's very interactive. . . . She watches TV. . . . Doesn't appear depressed," answers the attending resident.

"Is she religious? What do you know about her family?" Caplan asks.

The uncertain answers show the residents haven't paid enough attention to these factors. After more questions about the woman's state of mind, Caplan reviews the criteria for patient autonomy. "The right to control has a long-standing background," he begins, adding that patient decisions must be made in a noncoercive environment, there must be an effort to educate the patient to the consequences, and the doctor must be sure the patient understands the situation and choices. "It is my personal view that patients have a right to control medical interventions if they're competent," says Caplan.

The chief resident rises to the bait: "How well can we nail the competency question down?"

An agitated hand shoots up. "Isn't it time to go to court? Let them decide."

"How many are ready to go to court?" asks Caplan. One tentative hand goes up.

CAPLAN'S METHOD CLEARLY DIFFERS from the stereotypical image of the bioethicist as a judge in a white coat rushing to the hospital room to give an authoritative thumbs-up or thumbs-down about whether a machine should be turned on or off. That image is so strong that when "60 Minutes" came to Minneapolis to approach Caplan about a possible story, producers asked if they could follow him on his bedside consultations.

Caplan has little taste for what he derisively terms "beeper ethics." In fact, he believes that he has not done his job if doctors must call him for advice about the latest tough case. Caplan sees himself as a teacher who orients our ethical compasses so we can find our way ourselves, even when boundaries may seem unclear.

This is emphatically demonstrated at the conclusion of his session with the medical students. Rather than

make a hasty decision about the case, he sends them back to get more information, giving them three suggestions: determine the patient's religious beliefs, barter about eating, and ascertain whether her daughter can act as a surrogate.

As the students filed out the door, a photocopied sheet describing the case lay on a chair, neatly folded by one of the residents into a white pyramid, origami style. Each deliberate crease in the paper was like a Caplan question, carefully delineating a line until all the parts are shaped into a coherent whole.

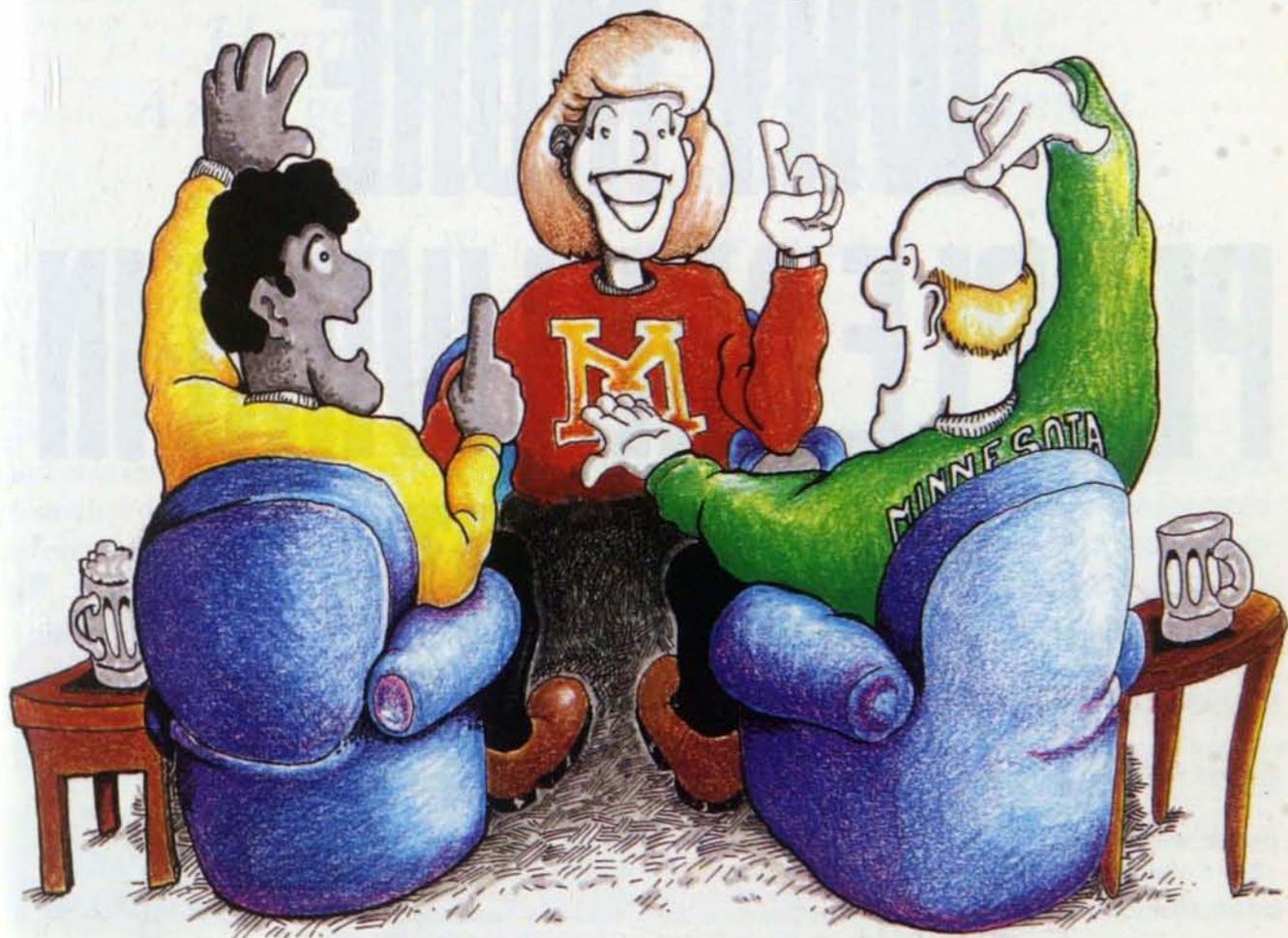
Caplan's ability to take apart a seemingly impenetrable issue and put its parts back together in a form anyone can relate to is one of the keys to his mediator role. The other is the credibility he has with both the public and the medical community. Often he walks a tightrope between them, as he himself acknowledged in one of his articles: "The strait between the Scylla of co-optation and the Charybdis of carping is narrow," he wrote.

To be effective, he must have credibility with both sides. The public has to believe ethicists will protect its interests; doctors have to trust that ethicists will not hamstring medical practice. Caplan can raise questions about patient consent during an experiment like the artificial heart transplant, for example, but he risks losing his balance if he questions the details of the experiment itself.

What keeps Caplan centered is the broad network of people he's in touch with. In his hands the Rolodex becomes a balancing device, helping keep him on top of the next issue to make the news. With it, Caplan plunges forcefully ahead through the ranks of admirers and critics alike, wielding intelligence, humor, and a knack for analysis and communication to confront the difficult decisions that attend medical care in the 1990s.

"Ethicists have got to be in touch with flesh and blood. Arthur Caplan is near the top of the list of those who get to know biological issues in real life and real time."

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THE BIG CHILL

*Heart attack or not a heart attack?
A new generation confronts the dilemma
of chest pains, cause unknown*

BY WILLIAM SWANSON

We do survive every moment, after all, except the last one.

—John Updike

EARLY ONE SUNNY AFTERNOON LAST SUMMER I had reason to suspect I was having a heart attack. I was short of breath and didn't believe the tight fist of pain in the center of my chest was indigestion or muscle strain. I'd spent the better part of the morning trying to trace my growing discomfort to the previous evening's pizza, to the previous weekend's tennis, to something, anything, familiar and manageable, but I was 47 years old and I knew the signs. I can't say I was certain I was having a heart attack, but by two o'clock that afternoon I could no longer convince myself I wasn't. I called my wife at work and, as casually as possible, asked her to come by and drive me to the clinic. "I'm not feeling very well," I said by way of explanation. I told her about the pain and my difficulty breathing. "I don't think it's anything serious, but maybe I ought to have it looked at." I didn't use the word *heart* at all; my wife knew the signs as well as I did. Who of us in our middle years doesn't know the signs of a heart attack, I wonder. If we haven't personally experienced an episode of coronary distress, we



have relatives, friends, neighbors, or colleagues—our age—who have. In the worst cases, when one of us stoops to feed the dog, then falls to the floor unconscious, the victim of sudden cardiac death, we can only surmise what the signals might have been. More commonly, the victim lives at least long enough to tell of pressure in the chest, of a squeezing sensation around the heart, of pain radiating to the jaw, neck, shoulders, and arms, of nausea, sweating, and shortness of breath, of one, some, or all of the above, signs of a life-or-death crisis in progress.

When we're in our twenties and thirties, convinced we'll live forever, we routinely shrug off such signs, attributing them, quite correctly in all but a handful of cases, to last night's dinner or excessive enthusiasm during the weekend's sport. When we reach our forties, however, we can't help but notice the casualties among us, and the signs may seem as chilling as a shriek in the night. One by one, we're suddenly—or so it seems—being brought to ground by the ghastliest act of treachery imaginable: our own heart shutting down on us.

A heart attack—a myocardial infarction, or MI, in medical parlance—takes place when the blood supply to the heart muscle is significantly reduced or blocked by a disease called atherosclerosis or by a clot or, least frequently, by a spasm in a coronary artery. When the blood supply, bearing life-sustaining oxygen, is thus occluded, cells of the heart muscle begin to die, leading to the death or disability of the heart's owner. However, says Robert Wilson, a University of Minnesota cardiologist and head of University Hospital's catheterization laboratory, "while the term 'heart attack' signifies death to cells in the heart, it doesn't tell the extent of the damage, and the degree of the damage can make a huge difference in the prognosis and treatment of the patient."

At any rate, the American Heart Association reports that more than 6 million living Americans have suffered a heart attack, angina pectoris (chest pain caused by restricted blood flow), or both; that in 1992 alone as many as 1.5 million Americans suffered a heart attack and a third of them died; that three out of five of those who died did so before they reached a

hospital. Despite the fact that the number of deaths due to coronary disease has been declining for several years, it is still the leading cause of death in America today.

I was not, by the usual measurements, at high risk of coronary disease or heart attack. Cancer and auto accidents have taken their toll in my family, but all in all we tend to live longish lives, relatively free of cardiovascular problems. After eighteen years of smoking, I quit for good in 1983. My alcohol intake is, to my mind, moderate, and if I could stand to lose a little weight, I am hardly obese. Both my blood pressure and cholesterol count are consistently in the safe zone. I fret about money and crime and my kids' education, but I don't believe I'm under any more stress than most persons at my stage in life.

I did, though, fear heart disease as much as the next 47-year-old American who knew the signs and read the statistics, and when the clutching chest pain and shortness of breath persisted I could deny the possibility of a heart attack only so long before I decided to seek medical attention.

Not atypically, I would discover later, I hedged my bets, not wanting, I suppose, to look any more foolish than I had to in the event it wasn't an MI. Although I didn't feel up to driving myself to the doctor, I did not call 911. And when my wife picked me up, I insisted that we go to the urgent-care center at nearby Park Nicollet Clinic in St. Louis Park, Minnesota, instead of to the emergency room at Methodist Hospital, only slightly more distant. I walked under my own steam from the clinic's front door to the urgent-care section and, with as much sangfroid as I could muster, told the receptionist my chest hurt and I was having trouble breathing. By the time my wife caught up to me, I was being led into an examination room, where nurses immediately shaved patches on my chest and hooked me up to an electrocardiogram.

"On a scale of one to ten," somebody asked me, "how would you rate your pain?"

"Seven or eight," I said, wondering what in my life might have hurt worse: bruised ribs, a broken arm, a tooth extraction? I didn't want to think about what a ten must feel like.

I was given a nitroglycerine tablet for the pain, but it didn't seem to help.

It was in fact the swift and purposeful handling by those urgent-care professionals that made me truly appreciate the seriousness of my symptoms. If these savvy, highly trained practitioners thought I might be having a heart attack, who was I to think otherwise? Nonetheless, when one of the doctors, after reading my EKG, called for an ambulance and alerted the hospital's coronary-care unit, I was stunned. It was one thing to worry about a heart attack and quite another to actu-

ally have one. I didn't know whether to laugh or cry, so I believe I did a little of both. Oh my God, I thought, can this possibly be happening to me?

I didn't think I was going to die. Call it lack of imagination, but I've had a Ford Pinto crumpled around me, looked into the snout of a robber's revolver, and tumbled down the side of a volcanic snowcap without once actually thinking I was a goner. (In big trouble, yes, but not dead.) As a pair of burly Hennepin County paramedics wheeled me out to the ambulance on a stretcher, I felt not so much afraid as utterly flummoxed and chagrined.

I suppose I should have been pondering the state of my life insurance, the extent of my wife's medical benefits, the rage of Dylan Thomas, or the reassurance of the 23rd Psalm. Instead, I wondered whether I'd left my answering machine on and realized, clutching my shirt in my hands, that I had a strong aversion to going horizontal in public. My greatest fear at that moment, I believe, was being seen—flabby, pale, and flat on my back—by someone who might know me.

In the five- or ten-minute passage from clinic to hospital I was prey to an even more unsettling

sensation. For what I'm sure was the first time in my life, I felt that my body was beyond the control of my will, that my heart (if my heart was indeed the culprit) was operating of its own stubborn volition and would behave only when something or somebody other than me made it behave. The sense of rebellion, if not outright revolution, was as real to me as the physical ache.

From the point of view of the businesslike men and women getting me situated in the coronary-care unit, I was another middle-aged patient with a set of familiar symptoms and a questionable EKG. The note on my chart at admittance read, "Anxious. Accompanied by wife. Alert and oriented." The initial assessment and plan: "Chest pain. Rule out myocardial infarction." My electrocardiogram was "not very dramatic in and of itself," Charles R. Peterson, the cardiologist handling my case, said later, but it was different from the EKG I'd been given during a routine examination two and a half years earlier and it continued to change during that late afternoon. Something was amiss. Peterson's initial notation was terse: "Chest pain, cause unknown."

Fewer than 30 percent of the patients admitted to a coronary-care unit (CCU) in a typical Twin Cities hospital are eventually diagnosed as having had a major heart attack. So suggests a preliminary finding of the Acute Myocardial Infarction Registry organized and run by the epidemiology division of the School of Public Health at the University of Minnesota. According to project director Eyal Shahar, 20 percent of the potential heart



"My greatest fear... was being seen... flabby, pale, and flat on my back... by someone who might know me."

cases are discharged with a diagnosis of unstable angina, often a precursor to an MI; some of these patients might have had a heart attack were it not for the treatment provided in the CCU. Another 20 percent are described as having "coronary heart disease diagnoses not of an acute nature"—such as damage from an earlier heart attack. Whatever ails the remaining 30 percent, it isn't their hearts.

"Most people who walk into this system complaining of chest pain and worrying about heart disease do not have heart disease," says Peterson, '60, a plainspoken University of Minnesota Medical School graduate who's been practicing at Methodist for almost 25 years, "so a big part of our business is sorting them out. We say it's typical, it sounds like heart [disease], or it's atypical, it doesn't sound like heart. We start with a subjective impression, diagnosis, bias, whatever you want to call it, and we test it, this hypothesis, always knowing we could be wrong." More times than not, Peterson says, the patient is hurting for reasons other than a coronary problem. It may be pleurisy, pneumonia, a chest-wall injury, or even a back problem. Sometimes it really is indigestion or "heartburn."

When Peterson began his training 30-odd years ago, an effective cardiologist was, he says, a physician who was good with a stethoscope. Since then, diagnostic capabilities have been greatly enhanced by the use of blood-enzyme tests, stress tests, echocardiograms, and angiography, as well as increasingly sophisticated EKG technology. Blood tests, for example, show the presence in the patient's bloodstream of enzymes released by dead or damaged tissue; taken close to the time of a suspected MI, the tests reveal the detritus of a stricken heart. Echocardiograms, sometimes known as ultrasound or Doppler tests, show the heart at work and can thereby reveal functional damage from a coronary "event."

My enzyme tests and echocardiogram showed no signs of abnormality. The day after I was admitted to the hospital, however, Peterson noted that while my pain seemed pleuritic—that is, more typical of a lung disorder—my EKG made coronary disease "difficult to exclude."

Later he explained the process of searching for truth on dual—subjective and objective—tracks. "Subjective is the patient's description of how he feels, plus our interpretation of that description, which of course is fraught with error." The objective track is the test results. While they are sometimes open to varying interpretations, they amount to the difference between "circumstantial evidence and the so-called smoking gun," Peterson said.

"If it sounds just like a heart attack, you treat it as a heart attack," he said. "But if all the blood tests, plus, say, a stress test and an angiogram, are normal, you don't say it was a heart attack because it sounded like one. You say subjectively it sounded like a heart attack, but it wasn't. By the same token, if

it doesn't sound like a heart attack, but the EKG shows a heart attack, it is a heart attack and you treat it as such. The objective overrules the subjective."

A stress, or treadmill, test might have been the next order of objective business, but, given the abnormality of my EKG, Peterson said that even if a stress test had shown nothing out of the ordinary, he still would have been reluctant to send me home. After talking with my primary physician, he decided that a coronary angiogram would "give the quickest sure answer." More expensive and somewhat riskier to the patient than the treadmill, angiography is a procedure in which a flexible, eighth-of-an-inch-thick catheter is inserted in the thigh and maneuvered up through an artery to the heart; dye is then injected through the catheter and x-rayed with high-speed film, giving the cardiologist the most definitive picture of the condition of the heart's components that is practical with today's technology. If atherosclerosis was clogging my arteries, an angiogram would show it.

By this time, the morning of my second day in the coronary-care unit, I was getting impatient. My pain, while easing somewhat, persisted. I wanted Peterson to explain the abnormal EKG, and I wanted him to do it without snaking a tube around inside my body. It puzzled me, despite his explanations, why he couldn't say whether I was or was not a sick man, whether my heart was or wasn't diseased. I was surprised that a heart attack could be such a tricky thing to determine. It seemed to me that in all the talk I'd heard about heart attacks, a person either had one or didn't and that much was clear from the beginning.

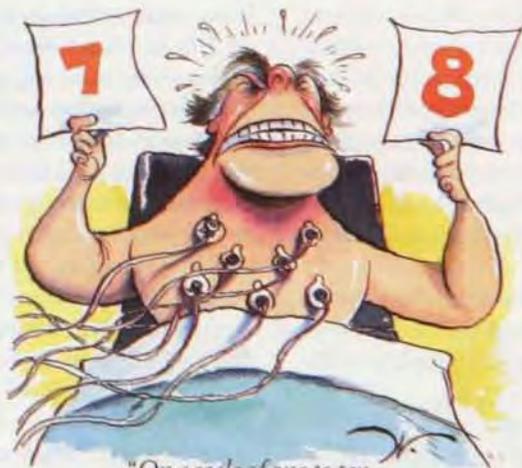
However, I reckoned, if I couldn't trust my own heart, who if not this thoughtful, experienced cardiologist could I rely on to find out what was wrong with me? I consented to the angiogram.

Early that afternoon I was wheeled into Methodist's angiography suite, where I was given a local anesthetic and Valium and maneuvered over, under, and among high-tech, sci-fi machines operated by a team of masked men and women headed by Peterson himself. I could not decide if my anxiety at that point was caused more by my fear of all that electronic wizardry or of what the wizardry would reveal. As it turned out, the test was quick

(scarcely thirteen minutes) and painless. The only physical sensation I felt was a sudden brief wash of heat from my head to my toes, as though my system had been flushed with warm water.

"Coronary arteries are normal," Peterson wrote a short time later. ("Squeaky clean," someone, a nurse maybe, said with a smile.)

In view of the pleuritic pain and now with the absence of objective proof of coronary disease, the doctor wondered if a pleurisy—an inflammation of the outer lining of the lungs—had caused a localized pericarditis, an inflammation of the sac enclosing the heart. In any event, he could transfer me



"On a scale of one to ten...
how would you rate your pain?"

out of the coronary-care unit, prescribe ibuprofen, an anti-inflammatory medication familiarly marketed as Motrin and Advil, and get me up on my feet.

So I did not, as it happens, have a heart attack that bright summer day. But the benign diagnosis had required a team of medical experts, two days, and several thousand dollars' worth of observation, tests, and safekeeping, and my pain and anxiety had been no less severe for the happy outcome. Furthermore, just as the prospect of hanging is said to concentrate the mind, the reality of "chest pain, cause unknown" has a way of focusing a middle-aged person's attention more closely than ever on matters of the heart.

"Your case was iffy," Peterson said recently. "Some patients come in with chest pain, and the EKG shows it's obviously an infarction. There are grades of difficulty in diagnosis and grades of difficulty in treatment." In my case, he said, the diagnosis was the hard part. For instance, he and the nurses, as often as they bent over me with their stethoscopes, never heard the telltale "rub" usually associated with an inflamed pericardium. "If you hear a rub," he said, "it's helpful in establishing a diagnosis. But if you don't, well, that still doesn't exclude the possibility of pericarditis." The EKG readings seemed more indicative of ischemia, or reduced blood flow, than pericarditis.

Peterson believed, though he couldn't prove, that pleuritis had caused an inflammation of the pericardium that in turn caused the vexing abnormality on the EKG strip. The cause of the pleuritis? Probably a virus, he said, conceding that he couldn't prove that, either.

"But the story doesn't necessarily end here," he added. "Let's say you come back with all kinds of aches and pains, and we do some tests and come up with the diagnosis of lupus [a disease whose myriad symptoms sometimes include chest pain]. If that happened, we'd look back on your earlier experience and say, 'That was lupus.' On the other hand, if your chest pain is gone and doesn't come back, we'll have to say it was probably viral."

The "clean" arteriogram, he said, made a diagnosis of future chest pain as coronary disease improbable, at least during the next several years. At the same time, he would not discount the possibility entirely.

"You should have learned what pleuritic pain is like," he told me. "You should know now that if you feel a little pleurisy, if it hurts a little to breathe, you needn't call 911. Call a doctor in the morning or go get yourself some Motrin. On the other hand, if you wake up at five in the morning with a severe, crushing pain in your chest and you're nauseated and breaking out in a sweat, well, don't say, 'I had a normal coronary arteriogram so it can't be my heart.' You could come back in here with sirens screaming and go home sometime later with the diagnosis of a heart attack."

Three and a half days after I was admitted I left the hospital. The large daily dosage of ibuprofen prescribed by the doctors was working handily, and if I was moving about a little more gingerly than I had before, I believe in retrospect that it

had more to do with my state of mind than the condition of my body. My shortness of breath lingered after the pain had all but disappeared, but an internist, during a follow-up exam ten days later, suggested I was needlessly babying myself. The angiography showed my heart to be in great shape, he said. Play with your kids, run with the dog, the more exercise the better, he insisted, all but slapping me on the back.

My friends and relations, not having inspected my angiogram, were somewhat more cautious, and so was I. The tone of their voices when they asked how I felt was disconcertingly solicitous, as though I had passed through the Valley of the Shadow of Death instead of, as was more certainly the case, flying over it at about 30,000 feet. My brothers and I are not a particularly demonstrative group, but I was surprised and moved when one of them laid his hand gently on my shoulder and the other repeatedly ordered me not to "overdo it" during a family tennis outing two weeks after my release. A wise-guy nephew, hearing me inadvertently drop my racket during a match, spun around in mock alarm, relieved, he said, to discover I was still on my feet.

I was interested (but not surprised) to learn how many acquaintances were familiar with pericarditis, and how many had had their own chest pain of uncertain origin checked out in emergency rooms or urgent-care centers. A woman with whom I'd worked on and off for the past five years told me that she had been diagnosed as having an arrhythmia—an irregular heartbeat—and would probably be on medication the rest of her life. (Though men are popularly believed to be far more likely to suffer major heart attacks than women, the American Heart Association says that 48 percent of heart-attack fatalities are female. Heart attack, not cancer, is the number one killer of American women, according to statistics). Everyone I talked to seemed to have had or to have known someone who had a coronary scare of one kind or another, if not the dreaded "big one"—as Fred Sanford used to say.

"I think there's a tremendous anxiety about heart attacks, and for good reason," says the University's Wilson. "For some people that anxiety can be positive, causing them to take very positive steps to change their lifestyle from what it was when they were in their happy-go-lucky twenties and thirties. For others, the anxiety can become a neurosis.

"Similarly, for those who've had some atherosclerosis in their coronary arteries, whether they've had a heart attack or unstable angina or whatever, the fact that their heart is not normal leads them to quit smoking, cut down on cholesterol, and exercise regularly. Others unnecessarily quit their jobs, restrict their activities, and become cardiac cripples."

We reach a point in our lives, the doctor seems to be saying, that whatever their history or condition, our hearts are never very far from our minds.

One night several weeks after my hospitalization I found myself lying awake thinking about my heart.

I was thinking about it in purely mechanical terms, about how it was squeezing and pumping, extending my life a moment at a time. I pictured the valves opening and closing, the muscle expanding and con-

tracting even as I lay there perfectly still on my back. I focused on my heartbeat for a few seconds, concentrating on its steady, rhythmic, one-footed march. If I'd owned a stethoscope I suppose I would have listened for a "rub," or for some sign of

either encouragement or insurrection.

When I awoke the next morning, however, the sun was shining and the birds were singing, and several minutes flew by before I remembered to give my heart any thought at all.

LISTEN TO YOUR HEART

Don't dally; better to be safe than sorry

Experts in matters of the heart agree that time is critical in the treatment of a myocardial infarction. Still, the so-called "delay time" that elapses between the onset of heart-attack symptoms and the point at which the victim seeks medical attention is on average about three hours, says Russell Luepker, head of the University of Minnesota School of Public Health's division of epidemiology.

That figure hasn't changed much in the past ten or fifteen years, despite increased public awareness of the benefits of prompt attention, says Luepker, a cardiologist who's been tracking heart-attack patients for more than a decade. "Obviously, this is a concern because people are particularly vulnerable to sudden death in the first few hours of a myocardial event and because modern clot-dissolving drugs that can help prevent damage to the heart are most effective when they're administered early."

Luepker is currently overseeing the Acute Myocardial Infarction Registry of several thousand suspected and diagnosed MI patients in six Twin Cities hospitals. "Interestingly enough," he says, drawing on the registry's early findings, "it doesn't seem to make much difference if people have been sick before and know they have heart disease—they still delay making the decision to seek help. Clearly, even among people who should know better, denial plays a large role in these delays. People don't want to be sick, don't want to admit they have a problem."

In the mid-1980s Luepker conducted a study of delay times in Sweden, and his findings there suggest certain patterns of denial and delay that may apply equally well to Minnesota in the 1990s. "The Swedes had very similar delay times," he says. "One of the factors there was people not wanting the embarrassment of an ambulance

pulling up in front of their homes. Men didn't want to be perceived as weak when they could get in their cars and drive to the hospital, even though they might be in considerable pain." On the job, Luepker found, people suffering heart-attack symptoms were reluctant to seek help because of embarrassment and an aversion to upsetting the workplace routine.

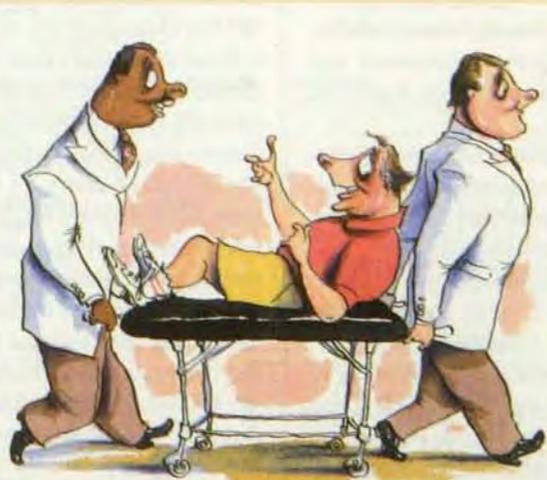
The Swedes were able to reduce the average delay time by some 40 minutes through a media campaign featuring well-known athletes and other public figures who insisted that, for example, it was not unmanly to seek help. Ambulance drivers were instructed to turn off lights and sirens when they got within a few blocks of a patient's home.

One factor Swedes didn't have to worry about was cost. "If you call an ambulance over there, it's free," says Luepker. "In the United States, if you call an ambulance, someone's going to get a \$400 bill. Here, if not there, costs clearly play on people's thinking when they're trying to decide what to do."

Ironically, physicians are "probably better at denying [a possible heart attack in themselves] than any other group," says Luepker. "We can come up with lots more alternative reasons for our own physical distress than most people." At the same time, a study of 30,000 middle-aged male American physicians has shown that doctors have a much shorter average delay time than the public at large—"something like 80 minutes," says Luepker.

This laudable figure can be attributed partly to practical factors such as doctors' proximity to emergency care and partly to a willingness, at least so far as coronary issues are concerned, to practice what they preach.

"I personally don't lie awake at night worrying about my heart," says Luepker, 50. "But if I had chest pain, I would go get attention. I wouldn't mess around with it."



"... it's not unmanly to seek help."

HEART TO HEART

*University milestones in heart care,
plus an alumni and faculty who's who*

The effective teacher, more than anyone else, has the opportunity to affect eternity.

—Owen Wangensteen

Hear care owes much to University of Minnesota alumnus and surgical genius C. Walton Lillehei, '39 B.S., '41 M.B., '42 M.D., '51 M.S., '51 Ph.D. Called the father of open-heart surgery at the University of Minnesota, Lillehei trained under Owen H. Wangensteen, chief of the surgery department from 1939 to 1967 and a remarkable teacher who encouraged and inspired doctors to be surgeon-scientists. Wangensteen assembled a strong supporting cast, including Cecil Watson, head of medicine; Irvine McQuarrie, head of pediatrics; Paul Dwan, pediatric cardiologist; and Maurice Visscher, head of physiology. Among the breakthroughs made at the University or by alumni are these:

☛ The team of F. John Lewis, Mansur Taufic, and Richard Varco, with Lillehei assisting, used the hypothermia technique to perform the world's first successful open-heart operation September 2, 1952. Dramatically lowering the body temperature slowed the patient's metabolism, allowing blood flow to be stopped long enough for quick surgery to close a hole inside the heart.

☛ Ray Anderson, Paul Adams, and Forest Adams collaborated with Kurl Amplatz to develop new equipment and techniques to measure pressure and oxygen levels by inserting a catheter into the heart.

☛ Lillehei, Morley Cohen, and Herbert Warden performed the first heart operation using cross-circulation March 26, 1954. A parent's heart provided the pumping and oxygenating functions during surgery on a child.

☛ Richard DeWall and Lillehei assembled a simple blood oxygenator known as the DeWall-Lillehei Bubble Oxygenator and used it successfully May 13, 1955.

☛ Vincent Gott invented a sheet bubble oxygenator, a key to widespread acceptance of open-heart surgery because it can be easily manufactured and distributed in a sterile package.

☛ Lillehei asked Earl Bakken—an electronics technician trained in transistor technology in the University's Department of Electrical Engineering who was frequently called in to maintain or repair electrical equipment in the operat-

ing rooms and labs—if he could build a battery-powered device small enough to be worn on a patient's belt yet able to deliver a regularly paced current through a wire to the surface of the patient's heart. Bakken's company, Medtronic, produced the first wearable pacemaker in 1957.

☛ In collaboration with the University, Medtronic developed the bipolar forceps for the pinpoint coagulation essential to cardiac surgery, which was followed by the Medtronic pacemaker series, including the implantable pacemaker.

☛ Fletcher Miller pioneered the use of the mass spectrometer to evaluate blood gases during anesthesia and early postoperation period.

☛ Lillehei performed the world's first replacement of a diseased heart valve with a mechanical heart valve in 1958.

☛ Lillehei and Ahmad Nakib invented a torroidal disc valve design in 1966.

☛ Lillehei and Robert Kaster, an electrical engineering graduate, designed a pivoting disc valve in 1967.

☛ Lillehei and Bhagavant Kalke developed a valve based on two leaflets hinged at each end to allow them to open and close with the flow of blood in 1968. Eight years later the valve was resurrected and marketed by a new company, St. Jude Medical, and the first valve was implanted by Demetre Nicoloff at the University.

☛ On December 25, 1967, Christiaan Barnard, '58, performed the world's first heart transplant, in South Africa. Barnard was a student of Norman Shumway, another student of Lillehei's whose research dramatically increased the success rate of heart transplants.

☛ The University of Minnesota began its own heart transplant program in 1978; since then it has achieved the world's best patient survival rates: 96 percent at one year and 93 percent at five years after a transplant.

☛ The University leads the way in studying the effects of diet, drug, and surgical procedures on cholesterol levels and the incidence of heart disease.

☛ University researchers play a lead role in discovering the role of salt and the kidneys in the development of hypertension.

☛ The University is one of the foremost centers for balloon angioplasty, the removal of vessel obstruction without surgery.

An Alumni Who's Who

Besides being an innovative genius, C. Walton Lillehei trained 138 surgeons from 40 countries at the University of Minnesota between 1951 and 1967, and an additional 28 at Cornell University Medical Center in New York City between 1968 and 1974. Today more than 800 surgeons from 35 countries can trace their training lineage back to Lillehei.

Norman E. Shumway, a resident under Lillehei in the 1950s, headed the country's oldest heart transplant program, at Stanford, and helped a second-generation trainee, Bruce Reitz, do the world's first successful heart-lung

transplant at Stanford in 1981. Shumway's daughter, Sara, joined the University of Minnesota surgery department in 1988 and is the surgical director of heart transplantation.

In addition to Shumway, among Lillehei's protégés who are or have been chairs at other institutions are Gilbert Campbell, Aldo Castaneda, Clarence Dennis, Richard Egdahl, Marvin Gliedman, Ward Griffen, Lloyd MacLean, Al Merendino, Fletcher Miller, George Moore, Leonard Peltier, Francisco Raffucci, Wally Ritchie, David State, Alan Thal, and Barney Zimmermann. Division heads include Jack Fisher, Vincent Gott, Bob Replogle, and Herbert Warden.

Around the Twin Cities

We asked hospitals in the Twin Cities for a list of cardiologists and surgeons practicing at their facilities who are University of Minnesota alumni or faculty, and they sent us the following names.

ST. PAUL HEART AND LUNG CENTER/CARDIAC SURGICAL ASSOCIATES

Cardiovascular Surgery

Kit V. Arom, '74
Demetre M. Nicoloff, '65, '67

MINNEAPOLIS HEART INSTITUTE FOUNDATION

Cardiology

James Daniel, '66
Luis Giron, '65, '74
Kevin Graham, '81
Maureen A. Kane, '76
Timothy J. Koelz, '69
James D. Madison, '73
Marc R. Pritzker, '76
Thomas M. Sutton, '77

Cardiovascular Surgery

Kit Arom, '74
Frazier Eales, '76
Lyle D. Joyce, '82
Demetre M. Nicoloff, '65, '67

METHODIST HOSPITAL

Cardiology

David A. Berman, '58
David G. Fine, '76 B.A.
J. Mark Haugland, '76
Leonard A. Nordstrom, '66
Charles R. Peterson, '60
Phillip J. Ranheim, '64

Cardiovascular Surgery

David P. Blake, '77

Peter E. Dyrud, '75
Frazier Eales, '76
Paul G. Gannon, '73
Hovald Helseth, Jr., '60
Lyle D. Joyce, '82
Bjorn K. Monson, '68

PARK NICOLLET HEART CENTER

Cardiology

J. Mark Haugland, '76
Leonard A. Nordstrom, '66
Charles R. Peterson, '60
Phillip J. Ranheim, '64

Cardiovascular Surgery

Peter E. Dyrud, '75
Bjorn K. Monson, '68

NORTH MEMORIAL MEDICAL CENTER

Cardiology

Thomas H. Johnson, '84
William D. Kimber, '69
Michael J. Manoles, '81
Marc R. Pritzker, '76
Jay S. Simonson, '82

MERCY/UNITY HOSPITALS

Cardiology

Brian J. Anderson, '73
Allison K. Cabelka, '86

SOUTHDALE HEART CLINIC

Cardiology

Robert Ketroser, '80
Michael Thurmes, '85

In Mpls. St. Paul

In May 1992 *Mpls. St. Paul* magazine asked 294 doctors and 133 nurses in the Twin Cities which physicians they would go to if they needed health care. The following University of Minnesota

graduates and heart care specialists were listed:

Cardiology

Brian J. Anderson, '73,
Mercy, Unity Hospitals
Michael J. Manoles, '81,
North Memorial Hospital
Marc R. Pritzker, '76,
Abbott Northwestern
Hospital
Victor H. Tschida, '67,
United Hospital

Internal Medicine

Samuel E. Carlson, '72,
venous and arterial
disorders, Methodist
Hospital
James D. Lehmann, '64,
cardiology, Ridgeview
Hospital
Harold M. Wesler, '51,
cardiovascular disease
(diagnostic), Abbott
Northwestern Hospital

Surgery

Hovald Helseth, Jr., '60,
Hennepin County Medical
Center, Minneapolis
Children's Hospital,
Methodist Hospital
Lyle D. Joyce, '82, Abbott
Northwestern Hospital,
North Memorial Hospital
John Najarian, general,
transplants, vascular,
University of Minnesota
Hospital and Clinic
John F. O'Leary, '77, general,
vascular, Abbott
Northwestern Hospital
Henry Sosin, '66, general,
Abbott Northwestern
Hospital

At the "U"

Currently following in the tradition of C. Walton Lillehei at the University of Minnesota are these cardiologists and cardiovascular surgeons:

Cardiology

Jay N. Cohn, head
Stuart W. Adler
Robert J. Bache
Alan J. Bank
David G. Benditt
Gary S. Francis
Richard H. Grimm
George C. Haidet
Alan T. Hirsch
David C. Homans
Donald Hunninghake
Spencer H. Kubo
David D. Laxson
Constantinos J. Limas
Keith G. Lurie
Kenneth M. McDonald
M. John Murray
Stephen C. Remole
Naip Tuna
Valerie K. Ulstad
Yang Wang
Carl W. White
Robert F. Wilson

Cardiovascular Surgery

R. M. Bolman, head
Terrence Horrigan
(St. Paul Ramsey)
Ernesto Molina
Edgar Pineda
Sara Shumway
Herbert Ward (VA)

Pediatric Cardiovascular Surgery

John Foker

To speak up for the University of Minnesota is like writing an ode in praise of the sun—you assume it's been done by smarter people. But let's say it anyway: the University is one of the glories of this state.

More than any other single institution, it represents the great intellectual aspirations of the people of this state, and it stands as a testament to the happy fact that a democratic society can encourage and enjoy excellence.

You don't have to ice fish or care about football to be a Minnesotan, but if you don't have a decent regard for education, you're not from here, no matter where you were born.

A fundamental value of Minnesota culture is a high regard for education. Minnesota culture values a good mind over style and wealth.

As my aunt Eleanor says: "You don't want to be a \$20 haircut on a 98-cent head."

It is basic to Minnesota culture that everyone should have a chance at the best education. I take a fierce, unreasonable pride in being a product of public schools in Minnesota. If we ever come to the point in Minnesota where public education declines so that parents feel guilty for putting their kids in public school, then this state is on the skids. If we ever reach the day when we accept that public education is inferior, our culture—our lovely Minnesota culture that teaches us how to enjoy life and how to endure it—begins to

die. You can have the biggest mall in America and the World Series and the Super Bowl, and all the glitz and glamour and promotion and publicity to go with it, and it isn't worth beans if you let public education slide. The University of Minnesota is a crucial institution, testifying to our faith that, if there's a child anywhere from Luverne to Grand Marais to Winona to Kittson County who God intended to be a great mathematician or a great public servant, then we will not willingly stand in that child's way by subjecting that child to indifferent and mediocre education.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

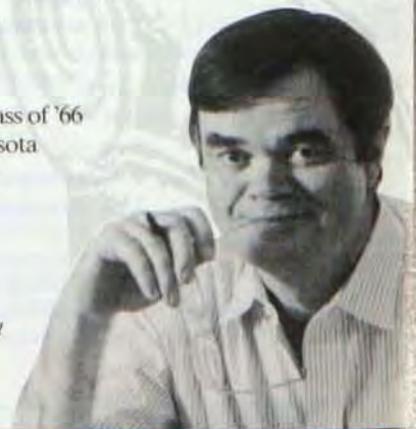
*"...one of the
glories
of this State."*

Garrison Keillor

I came to the University from Anoka High School in the fall of 1960 and I became a writer here. This is where my world began. For me, the solitary act of writing is gracefully connected to this place and to my citizenship in Minnesota. I am continuously grateful to this school, and to the good teachers I found here.

The University is a permanent, beautiful place like the Boundary Waters or Northeast Minneapolis or Al's Breakfast Nook. How lucky we were to come here. And now, in our University's hour of great danger and need, we should do the right thing and stand by her.

Garrison Keillor, Class of '66
University of Minnesota
Alumni Association
Annual Dinner
April 29, 1992



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R·E·P·O·R·T



Highlights of the people, programs, benefits, and services of the University of Minnesota Alumni Association

National President

Reading Ken Keller's version of his resignation as University of Minnesota president (elsewhere in this issue) reminded me of a lesson that I learn daily in my work as a trial lawyer: The truth is rarely found in one place and no one eyewitness account can be accepted as definitive. Knowing and respecting both Keller and many of the University regents who served during his presidency, I know there are dramatically contrasting views about the events that led to Keller's demise. Ultimately, one may look back on the short life of Keller's administration as being almost inevitable since Keller chose to make himself a bold agent for change. Sometimes the qualities that are helpful in provoking change are not the qualities needed to sustain it. Organizational change comes very slowly at the University. Those who know the institution well would consider that last statement to be an understatement. Nevertheless, resistance to change is an important fact of University life. We need to recognize that fact as we view and evaluate the progress of Keller's successor, Nils Hasselmo. Within this context, it seems to me that the Hasselmo administration has overseen impressive and exciting change. This change is continuing.

Under Hasselmo's leadership we have seen the closing of a campus (an act of political and institutional self-sacrifice yet to be echoed by any other segment of Minnesota's higher education system). Additionally, Hasselmo has proposed to transform the mission of the Crookston campus.

We have also seen the dramatic results of Hasselmo's initiative to improve undergraduate education. For one thing, the undergraduate population has

dropped by 6,000 students preparing the way for many changes that improve students' chances for success. The ratio of students to academic advisers has been cut in half. Additional course sections have opened up to 6,000 students. The graduation rate is climbing. The size of the largest class has been cut by more than 500 students since 1986. Seventy-five percent of incoming freshman now meet all high school preparation requirements, compared to only 17 percent in 1986. These and other changes are tangible measures of progress being made in the quality of undergraduate education.

There remain, of course, many areas for further improvement. Your alumni association is involved in helping to address them. For several years we have been supporting the Morse-Alumni Award, which recognizes faculty members who make outstanding contributions to undergraduate education. We hope, with the help of the outstanding University of Minnesota Foundation, to raise the money necessary to endow this award and create a lasting alumni statement about the importance of excellence in teaching undergraduates.

We are also seeking to provide personal attention and support to more students, with a special emphasis on students of color, by investing more of our staff and other resources in an alumni mentorship program. Our considerable number of extraordinary alumni is a unique resource we must make available to our students.

Another project that we are excited about is our plan for an alumni, prospective student, and visitor center. We would like to see a beautiful landmark building

that conveys pride in, and access to, the excellence and tradition of this institution. We would like to give the University a place that will always come to mind when our friends and alumni think of the University of Minnesota. Such a place can contribute a great deal to a feeling of community. It will be a symbol and reminder of what a life-changing place this is.

In addition to the changes that have already happened, and those still hoped for, we need to remind ourselves of the lasting qualities, which we hope will never change. Although there are many such qualities, some are unique to this institution and cannot be matched by any college in the state. When a high school student decides to

attend the University of Minnesota, he or she has chosen to seek a degree from a world-class university that commands recognition and respect. That student chooses the opportunity to learn from faculty who, through their research activities, are on the leading edge of developing and spreading new knowledge in the disciplines they teach. That student also picks an environment filled with other students from the widest range and variety of academic pursuits of just about any institution in the country. Students who come here make a broader range of life-long friends and contacts than are made at virtually any other Minnesota college. Finally, those students select a learning environment that offers one of the most diverse selections of studies available anywhere.

The changes occurring at the University today minimize the disadvantage of size without discarding its benefits. This is the kind of change that all can welcome. We are fortunate to have the kind of leadership that Nils Hasselmo provides to oversee this change.



Michael Unger

What is an Alumni Society?

College-based alumni groups or societies are not only important constituents of the University of Minnesota Alumni Association (UMAA), they are its very foundation.

In 1904 alumni associations of the University's Colleges of Agriculture, Engineering, and Science, Literature, and the Arts invited graduates from other areas, including dentistry, pharmacy, and various medical fields, to form the General Alumni Association to promote the welfare of the University and encourage fellowship among alumni. As the number of colleges and their graduates increased over the years, the number of societies also grew, but the collegiate alumni groups never abandoned the all-University alliance they had forged.

When the UMAA reorganized its board in 1990, it reaffirmed the role of collegiate alumni units. Today there are seventeen UMAA alumni societies, and each has a representative on the UMAA national board. (The Allied Health Society represents alumni from the Medical School departments of medical technology, nurse anesthesia, mortuary science, occupational therapy, and physical therapy.) The College of Liberal Arts/University College has two subgroups—Band Alumni and Journalism and Mass Communication—and the School of Dentistry has one, Dental Hygiene.

How do alumni societies help ensure excellence in education at the University of Minnesota?

Through alumni service, fellowship, and advocacy, alumni societies support their colleges and schools, students, and faculty, helping to make a difference in a number of important ways:

☛ **Societies sponsor mentoring programs** linking students with alumni volunteers. An example: Coming curricu-

lum changes in the College of Pharmacy mean that students will need to make important decisions as early as their freshman year, and alumni volunteers are adapting the pharmacy mentoring program to keep pace with students' increased need for advice.

Society mentoring programs are a high-priority UMAA goal. Among the societies that have new, established, or revamped mentoring programs are Biological Sciences, Liberal Arts/University College, Natural Resources, Pharmacy, Veterinary Medicine, the Institute of Technology, the Carlson School of Management, and the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs.

☛ **Societies offer continuing education and networking opportunities** for alumni and students alike, such as the Nursing Alumni Society's April 1992 seminar on global and cross-cultural nursing. Five alumni who have worked in health care services around the world were the speakers. All who attended received a collection of journal articles related to the talks.

☛ **Societies help recruit students.** For example, the Carlson School of Management Alumni Society helps organize alumni to call prospective M.B.A. students to answer questions about the M.B.A. program and call students who have been admitted to the program to welcome them. New this year is a national directory of alumni that is sent in response to requests for information; prospective students can use the directory to get in touch with alumni in their areas.

☛ **Societies serve as informal advisory boards** to the colleges and deans and help link the academic and professional communities. Societies often advise the dean on relationships with off-campus constituencies (alumni, donors, legislators, etc.), help establish fund-raising priorities and raise funds, and act as a sounding board for strategic planning and curriculum change.

☛ **Societies champion college/school**

priorities. The School of Public Health Alumni Society surveyed alumni regarding their student experiences, career preparation, and the school's curriculum and recently completed a follow-up study.

How do alumni societies help preserve spirit and tradition?

Societies represent what is best about their colleges and schools and participate in the University community, with members adding their unique personal and professional experience to preserve the spirit and tradition of both their schools and the University. Some examples:

☛ **Societies recognize outstanding students, faculty members, and alumni.** Planners were gratified by a big turnout—some 300 people—for Dentistry Alumni Day in November 1992 but didn't anticipate that so large a group would add up to the emotional event that took place: When both alumni and student award winners told moving personal stories, there wasn't a dry eye in the house.

☛ **Societies help celebrate the opening of new buildings and programs and school milestones.** The College of Pharmacy Alumni Society helped celebrate the school's 100th anniversary in October. Members of the College of Natural Resources Alumni Society are helping to select a new dean; members of the College of Human Ecology Alumni Society held a series of welcoming meetings around the state to introduce alumni to Mary Heltsley when she became dean of the college.

☛ **Societies plan homecoming and reunion events** such as the Band Alumni Society's Homecoming get-together and year-long events celebrating the Marching Band's 100th anniversary.

☛ **Societies participate in commencement events.** The Nursing Alumni Society honors new graduates each year at its annual meeting and reception.

What does joining an alumni society mean?

Each society receives UMAA funds based on the number of members who have selected it when joining the UMAA or renewing a membership: In effect, by choosing a society, you are voting to fund the valuable work that is done for your college by its alumni group. If you are not able to actively participate in society activities, you may still want to show your support by selecting the society that represents your college.

Your membership in the UMAA carries with it membership in one collegiate alumni society, but if you have allegiance to or degrees from more than one college or school you may want to support additional societies. Up to three additional societies may be selected at the cost of \$5 each.

To find out how to get in touch with your alumni society, call the UMAA at 1-800-UM-ALUMS.

1992-93 Alumni Society Representatives to the National Board of Directors

- Agriculture**—Rollin Dennistoun
- Allied Health**—Billie Anne Juni
- Architecture and Landscape**
 - Architecture**—Leonard Parker
- Biological Sciences**—Dee McManus
- Dentistry**—Willard Powell
- Education**—Laura Langer
- Human Ecology**—Ted Tulashie
- Liberal Arts and University College**—Bruce Thorpe
- Carlson School of Management**—John Bergstrom
- Medical**—Dale Anderson
- Natural Resources**—Bruce Hawkinson
- Nursing**—Wendy Sharpe
- Pharmacy**—Michael Hart
- Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs**—Mary Ellen Spector
- Public Health**—Georgiann Errigo
- Institute of Technology**—Anthony Yapel
- Veterinary Medicine**—Ann Barksdale

COMING SOON

Phoenix: Arizona alumni will tour Taliesin West, Frank Lloyd Wright's home outside Phoenix, March 28.

Marshall, Minnesota: The Lincoln-Lyon Chapter is planning a joint event with the College of Agriculture March 30.

Twin Cities: The Nursing Alumni Society annual meeting will be April 17 at the Radisson Hotel Metrodome on the Minneapolis campus. For more information, contact Hope Thill at 612-624-2323.

Twin Cities: School of Public Health Career Action Day is April 19 at the Humphrey Center on the West Bank of the Minneapolis campus. For more information, contact Career Center director Joan Pasiuk at 612-624-6915.

Twin Cities: The Pharmacy Alumni Society annual meeting and banquet will be April 30 at the Northland Inn and Conference Center in Minneapolis. For more information, contact Cheryl Jones at 612-625-9180.

ON THE ROAD

Austin/Albert Lea, Minnesota: Alumni from Austin and Albert Lea met together in a planning meeting November 4 to discuss collaborative alumni gatherings.

Fairmont, Minnesota: Melor Sturua, former foreign editor of *Izvestia* and holder of the Carlson International Lectureship at the University's Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, spoke at the annual meeting of the Martin County Chapter November 15.

Rochester, Minnesota: Dean Mary Heltsley met with College of Human Ecology alumni for conversation and cookies before the Karlis Kaufmanis "Star of Bethlehem" lecture December 3.

Fargo-Moorhead: Music professor Ron McCurdy led a jazz performance at the opening of the University Art Museum traveling exhibition "A Stronger Soul Within a Finer Frame: Portraying African-Americans in the Black Renaissance" January 6.

Phoenix: Professor Arthur Caplan, director of the University's Center for Biomedical Ethics, spoke on "Ethics at the Edges of Life: Starting and Stopping Medical Treatment" at a January 30 meeting of the Sun Cities and Phoenix alumni chapters.

Rochester, Minnesota: University President Nils Hasselmo spoke to alumni on University initiatives at a February 16 dinner.

Naples, Florida: Alumni held a Minnesota Tailgate Party March 7.

AT THE "U"

The 35th annual **Dentistry Alumni Day** attracted some 300 people to campus November 20 for an all-day program introduced by Dean Richard Elzay. Janis Klecker, '87 D.D.S., U.S. Olympic marathoner and winner of the 1992 Twin Cities Marathon, was the luncheon speaker.

"What's New in Dentistry," sponsored by the **School of Dentistry Alumni Society**, held January 8 at the Earle Brown Center on the St. Paul campus, was the first professional program of the new year for dentists. Some 40 programs are planned for the first half of 1993.

The **College of Agriculture Alumni Society** board of directors was on hand to cheer the Gopher basketball team to a victory over Purdue January 9.

Speak Out: How has your involvement with an alumni society helped make a difference?



Kaye Compart, '81
*President, College of Agriculture
Alumni Society*

The College of Agriculture Alumni Society has gone through a metamorphosis in the past couple of years. We have set ourselves some goals, and I think we're headed in the right direction. We have taken a role in the college's Greater Minnesota Day, which brings prospective students to campus—and to a football game. We have taken a different perspective in our annual meeting by including a student-recruiting segment and by reaching out to greater Minnesota: The spring 1992 meeting was in Willmar, and in 1993 we're meeting in Marshall. We're in the infant stages of planning a mentoring program for students, and this is the first year that we have been able to offer scholarships—two \$500 scholarships for juniors who have been leaders within the University. And, of course, we're always looking for ways to increase our membership.

Laura Langer, '76
*National board representative, College of
Education Alumni Society*

This is my sixth or seventh year of involvement with the College of Education Alumni Society. We try to support the dean and the college, the UMAA, and the University in a variety of ways. For example, when the first big University budget cuts were coming a few years ago, the alumni society president spoke



to the University's Board of Regents about the importance of the College of Education to the state. We support the college's development efforts, helping to raise money for scholarships and endowed chairs. As a member of the UMAA national board, I represent the board to the college and the college to the board. I explain the overall goals of the UMAA and how we can support them to the college group, and I bring to the board the point of view of the college and its alumni.



Richard Skok
Dean, College of Natural Resources

The College of Natural Resources Alumni Society and our alumni advisory board are very active groups. I call on the advisory board for advice about such things as curriculum change, and its members are participating in the process of selecting a new dean to replace me when I retire in June. Alumni serve on the selection committee for our award for outstanding contributions to undergraduate education and have established six annual \$1,000 scholarships funded by alumni gifts. In the mid-1980s, our

alumni helped us pursue funding for a new building on campus, and now they're helping us build an outdoor education facility—to be called the Alumni Log Pavilion—at our Cloquet Forestry Center. There is a mentoring program through which alumni share their professional experience with students, and students are invited to the annual spring event at which we recognize graduates of 50 years before.



Anthony Yapel, '67
*National board representative, Institute of
Technology Alumni Society*

The Institute of Technology Alumni Society (ITAS) concentrates on three major areas: ties to the national UMAA organization, the University departments we graduated from and their faculties, and outreach to students. There is a heavily renewed interest in mentoring programs. When I was ITAS president about fifteen years ago, several large local companies enabled students to make contacts in their fields, and now the mentoring concept has spread to sustaining long-term mentoring relationships. A student may be asked to make a contact in industry as a class assignment. I view my role on the UMAA national board as communication. I can tell the board what's going on at ITAS, and I bring back to ITAS the broader view of the whole association. People tend to work within their own areas of expertise and often don't think about how they can learn from and cooperate with others to plan useful activities, so the communication role is an important one.



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Call Independent Study for more information and a catalog that describes courses: **(612) 624-0000** or **800-234-6564**.

Or write Independent Study, University of Minnesota, 45 Wesbrook Hall, 77 Pleasant Street SE, Mpls, MN 55455



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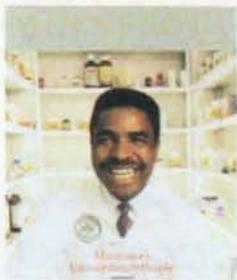
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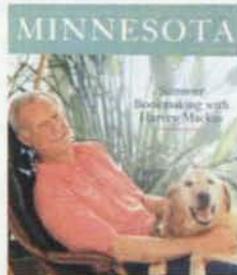
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THE KELLER CHRONICLES

Former University of Minnesota president Ken Keller gives his perspective on the events that led to his resignation five years ago and his plans for the future

By John Kostouros

Three mornings a week, Ken Keller leaves his home in Princeton, New Jersey, and boards a commuter train bound for New York City. The ride takes only about 45 minutes, during which time Keller reads three newspapers and prepares for his new career as a resident intellectual at a prominent think tank. When he arrives at Grand Central Station, Keller walks a few blocks to catch a northbound bus that will take him the final 30 blocks to his office on East 68th Street.

Some days, he passes up the bus ride and walks. The terrain has changed significantly since Keller last lived in New York in the 1950s as a graduate student at Columbia University. But despite the changes, New York is still New York, and Keller, a Brooklyn native, has settled into his new life with relative ease.

"New York is the civilized equivalent of wilderness," says Keller. "It's the difference between a park and going out into the Boundary Waters. What you see is life in the raw, just like you can in the wilderness. It's a city of wonderful contrasts and great excitement. It's a world city."

Keller spends most of his time reading, writing, and talking to people about his new passion: this country's failure to develop national policies that reflect the monumental advances in science and technology of the past 30 years. As a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations, one of the nation's top think tanks on international matters, Keller has been charged

with building a department dedicated to science and technology policy issues.

It's an assignment tailor-made for Keller, whose eclectic background includes a liberal arts degree, a professorship at the country's top chemical engineering school, strong people skills, an unusually crisp writing style for an academic, a knack for developing concrete strategies to address complex problems, and the presidency of one of the nation's largest public research universities.

Keller believes the United States is letting its scientific and technological superiority slip away in the naive belief that market forces will work to keep the country competitive. Especially intriguing to him is how advances in technology, particularly with regard to information gathering and processing, are making traditional notions of national sovereignty obsolete.

"Today, there are huge new limitations on the ability to

exercise sovereignty in an autonomous way," says Keller. "Our multinational companies are ahead of our leaders" in recognizing this, he says, and as a result power has shifted away from government to multinational corporations. Keller believes policies that swing the pendulum back toward public institutions are needed.

Only four short years ago, Keller was deeply involved in attacking another problem of immense complexity: how to rejuvenate an overextended University of Minnesota in an era of diminishing resources.

Keller had won the presidency while serving as the University's interim president by pulling together years of accumulated internal planning efforts and crafting a report that laid out a coherent focusing strategy. The Board of Regents was so impressed that it reopened the search for a new president and asked Keller, who had refused to apply for the job, to allow his name to be placed in nomination. When he agreed—reluctantly, he says now—the other candidates dropped out, and Keller was named to the job.

Keller says he wrote the plan not to get the job, but in response to a harsh speech by then-governor Rudy Perpich, who threatened to put the University under direct control of the state if the regents didn't act to reverse what the governor saw as a severe decline in the quality of the institution.

"Perpich told the regents, 'I'll run this university if you can't figure out how to do it,'" says Keller.

Commitment to Focus, Keller's strategic plan, proposed, among other things: distinguishing the University's mission from that of the state's other postsecondary institutions; reducing enrollment strategically in order to make better use of existing resources; and toughening entrance requirements. While it was controversial, the plan immediately generated strong support from many of the state's most influential political and business leaders and among major elements within the university.

"When Keller became president, no one was more popular," recalls Tom Swain, a retired St. Paul business executive and former national president of the University of Minnesota Alumni Association. "I remember going to his inauguration and the place was full of faculty and staff who were so happy for him."

In the winter of 1987-88 things seemed to be on track. The University was nearing the successful completion of a campaign to raise \$365 million—at the time the largest three-year capital campaign in the history of public education. University officials and supporters hoped the money would propel Minnesota into the ranks of the nation's top five public universities. The main pieces of Keller's refocusing plan were in place: the Minnesota Legislature had agreed not to cut state funds when the University reduced undergraduate enrollment; academic entrance requirements had been made more rigorous; and a plan was being developed to shift resources to strengthen strategic programs.

In addition, Keller and finance vice president David Lilly had pulled together surplus funds that had been allowed to accumulate in various University departments over the years and consolidated them in a single investment fund that the president was to use to strengthen or reward worthy academic

programs. The effort had actually begun under Keller's predecessor, says Lilly, as an attempt by the central administration to get control of "small pots of money that had been squirreled away all over the place." Until then, department heads had been allowed to accrue surplus funds and use them at their discretion. The strategy also had been designed to reduce the power of department heads, which had grown to "fiefdom proportions," says Lilly. "I believe [aggregating and investing the funds] was one of our major accomplishments."

The plan would prove to be so successful that within a few years the contingency fund would grow from about \$10 million to more than \$50 million and the University would win an award for superior financial management from a national association of university finance officials.

"There was a real sense of optimism around the University like I had never seen before," says Rick Heydinger, Keller's presidential assistant who became vice president for external relations in 1988.

Less than three months after that brief winter of content, Keller found himself the focus of intense press attention directed not at the University's planning efforts but at the cost of renovating the president's official residence, Eastcliff. A large house that had been donated to the school in 1958, Eastcliff was badly in need of repair. Past presidents, fearful of being criticized for spending University money on the home where they lived, had been reluctant to push for renovation. Keller, knowing all this, made renovation a condition of accepting the presidency and got the regents to promise that the work would be completed before he took office.

"But when I took office, nothing had been done," recalls Keller. Keller ordered that the renovation begin, a decision that would come back to haunt him. For more than six months, Keller and his wife, Bonita Sindelir, lived in dust, noise, and disruption as workers scraped and repainted the house, installed a new kitchen, replaced the furnace, installed air-conditioning, and more. It was a homeowners' nightmare—"and it wasn't even our home," says Sindelir.

Newspaper reports suggesting that the renovation was extravagant began to appear. The reports were fed, Keller says, by dissidents in the physical plant department—under whose jurisdiction the project fell—unhappy with their department head. The high cost of some major items, including installation of a professional-caliber kitchen for official entertaining, repainting the house, and removal of old lead-based paint from the premises, were splashed across the front pages of first the University's student paper, the *Minnesota Daily*, and then the *Star Tribune* and the *St. Paul Pioneer Press*. Keller and Sindelir were characterized as demanding and wasteful of the University's money.

The situation escalated when columnists Nick Coleman of the *Pioneer Press* and Doug Grow of the *Star Tribune*, whose papers had recently engaged in a circulation war that demanded big headlines and dramatic stories, started to criticize Keller for being arrogant and extravagant.

Then, in what would be the death blow to the Keller presidency, news of the \$50 million contingency fund surfaced. Some regents criticized Keller in public, claiming they had not been told about the size of the reserve fund or the full extent of



the Eastcliff renovations. The press labeled the reserve money Keller's "secret slush fund." The public—and legislators in particular—was upset to learn that the University, which had been asking for more funds, actually had \$50 million in the bank.

Both Keller and Lilly maintained then, as they do now, that the regents had been told about the fund, and both bristle at the charge that they kept the information from the board.

"The biggest issue was the publication of the existence of the large central reserve," says Heydinger. "It damaged our credibility, and once your credibility is gone . . . it becomes a death watch."

Keller concedes now that he contributed to his problems by misreading the situation and ignoring advice that might have diffused the criticism. Governor Perpich, a master of the art of political survival, advised him to move out of Eastcliff, then create an independent commission to complete the renovation. Keller says he thought such extreme actions were unnecessary, that the brouhaha would soon blow over. When Keller left for a long-planned vacation to Hawaii in the middle of the crisis, the columnists had a field day.

"At times we felt like we were being hunted," says Bonita Sindelir, who worked as a University attorney at the time. "Reporters even came to my office to see if I was working when I was supposed to be." Sindelir, who grew up in Baudette, Minnesota, was stung by some of the reporting, which referred to

her as extravagant and implied she was haughty.

"I don't think Bonita will ever get over the way the press treated her," says attorney Russ Bennett, a family friend and volunteer University fund-raiser.

At the time, Keller's problems were attributed to arrogance or political naïveté. Keller's own view, which he has kept to himself in an effort to put the episode behind him and get on with his life, is that he fell victim to a populace that doesn't want to hear their leaders tell them they will have to change their expectations; to a politicized regent-selection process that produced regents with little aptitude or fortitude for the job, who left him alone on a weak limb when public criticism built; and to a sensationalistic press war.

Keller had begun his tenure as president by telling Minnesotans that the University, a source of pride throughout the state, lacked direction and was stretched too thin, and as a result was offering many students a mediocre education. He told them that the school needed to cut back on the number of undergraduate students it accepted in order to marshal its resources. It was a message many felt was elitist—destined to shut out all but the brightest from an opportunity to attend the University.

The strategy, says Keller, ran against the state's populist grain. "The worst charge in Minnesota is to be called elitist," he says. "But elitism can mean many different things; it's an easy charge to levy. What I was proposing was not elitism, it

was exactly the opposite. In a public institution you not only *can* be good, you *have* to be good. Otherwise you are failing"—failing to provide a first-rate education to students who count on public schools.

Looking back on the resistance his plan generated, Keller recalls the words of Harold Chase, another University faculty member who once served as interim president: "Minnesotans believe in mediocrity, as long as it's well done." For all of the criticism, however, Keller says he felt that the state's leaders, both public and private, and most of the University's faculty and staff supported him.

Keller's downfall was accelerated, however, by his relationship with the Board of Regents. Keller admits that he made a strategic mistake early in his presidency by agreeing to go along with the selection of Charles McGuiggan, an opponent of his focusing strategy, as chair of the twelve-member board, even though McGuiggan had the support of only a minority of the board.

"David Lebedoff was the clear choice for the chairmanship of a majority of the board," says Keller. "But four people—Mary Shertler, David Roe, Wenda Moore, and McGuiggan—were opposed to him and to the Commitment to Focus plan. Those four made it clear that if Lebedoff became chair, they would do everything they could to disrupt the board's activities for the next two years."

Keller, who was consulted about the dispute by several board members, did not oppose selection of McGuiggan as chair.

Perhaps no other relationship is as critical in an organization as that between the chief executive and the chair of the board. The relationship between Keller and McGuiggan was strained; communication between the two was minimal and laced with mistrust.

Keller's support was further weakened by his arms-length relationship with the other board members. "My predecessor worked hard to placate board members; he spoke to them every day. I thought that was excessive," says Keller. "If I erred, it was on the other side, in not spending enough time with board members."

"I made a lousy judgment that the president could run the University with a board that was not unified behind him. Well, he can't." Keller's miscalculation would prove to be fatal.

Each regent, says Keller, "represented a political constituency, and sometimes that obligation overshadowed the best interests of the University. Because they were political people, when a tough decision came along they tended to do what political people do: establish a record you can defend anywhere. You bang the table in public and you argue against the decision that needs to be made. You say this is terrible, that it will hurt students, or whatever, then you vote for it when it comes up. The logic of this approach is that you're supposed to have a strong administration that can take the zings. That's fine—and we took most of the zings—until you come up against one in which the administration is under attack."

"Many regents handled it [the Eastcliff/reserve controversy] this way. They made their public attack with zingers and then they would support me privately and in votes. But in that environment, it looked like they were joining in the attack, fanning the flames."

"Keller saw his job as developing a sense of mission and

redirecting the university," says Swain, who at the time was leading an alumni association effort to make the regent-selection process less political. "They wanted to have their hands held. When he didn't do that, they said this guy is too big for his britches."

(Keller's departure energized the effort to open up the regent-selection process, which Swain says had been languishing with little support in the legislature. Today, a citizen committee named by the speaker of the House of Representatives and the majority leader of the Senate searches out candidates and refers them—from two to four for each open position—to the legislature, which elects the regents.)

Another dynamic at work in the situation had the power to create a damaging—and often inaccurate—public image of Keller and his performance as president: a press that through the 1980s had become increasingly competitive and dominated by the ratings-oriented values of television. Stories that focused on conflict and drama began to push explanations of complex issues and reasoned analysis off the front page. Journalism took on a harsher, more personal tone with regard to public leaders.

"In my day, columnists were essentially entertainers, telling a story, but never mean or vicious," says Swain. "But now, columnists seem like they're out to annihilate someone. I worry that it's helping to drive good people out of public life."

Heydinger and Keller admit that they failed to recognize that the changing nature of journalism demanded new strategies from public officials intent on getting out accurate explanations of the public's business. And they paid a high price for their oversight. Heydinger, the University's chief spokesperson at the time, had been in that position only six days when the Eastcliff story broke, and he had little experience in dealing with the press. "There is no doubt that the University's sophistication and expertise in handling challenges like we faced then has improved significantly since those days," says Heydinger, who left the vice presidency in 1992 to work on efforts to restructure higher education.

To many who know Keller, the charge of arrogance is the most puzzling. In person, he can be charming, easy to be with, and witty. He impresses his colleagues and friends with his ability to quickly grasp the essence of what is being discussed and then bring complicated ideas into sharp focus in plain terms.

"I never understood the charge of arrogance," says Bennett, who helped lead the \$365 million Minnesota Campaign. "I never saw that in him."

Neither did many others who worked closely with Keller during his 24 years at the University as a faculty member in the top-rated chemical engineering department, a faculty leader, vice president for academic affairs, and, ultimately, president. To many, the charge says more about Minnesotans' discomfort with intellectuals and bold leadership than it does about Keller.

"Ken gets characterized as an outsider, a foreigner who didn't fit in well here," says Heydinger. "How that happens is a mystery to me. George Latimer [former St. Paul mayor, now serving in the Clinton administration] doesn't get that rap, and he's also from New York." So was Keller's predecessor, C. Peter Magrath—a fact that is rarely noted. More than

one person has suggested that anti-Semitism played a role in the demise of Keller, who is Jewish.

"There is something about Keller's personality that doesn't play well in the culture here," says Heydinger.

"What was done to him was one of the worst cases of public lynching that has ever occurred in Minnesota," says Swain.

Keller tries not to dwell on the events that preceded his resignation and generally avoids interviews on the subject. He still feels that he did nothing wrong, although he concedes that he should have done many things differently. He says the thing he most wants people to know about him is that he "cared deeply for the University," and that all of his efforts were directed at trying to do what was best for the institution.

One senses that Keller and Sindelir see their involvement with Minnesota coming to an end and feel the need to tell their side of the story before they are gone. They have been unable to sell their summer house in St. Croix Falls, and last fall rented it. Sindelir says the rental will put an end to the summer vacations they have been taking there since they moved to Princeton.

Keller was angry and sometimes depressed after he left Minnesota, a year he refers to as "that hazy postpresidential period when you find out there is no 7:30 meeting and no dinner party either to go to or to give." But through it all he kept his sense of humor, and now time is taking over.

"When I think about what happened it hurts," he says. "But because I am comfortable with what I am doing, I don't have to think about it very much. I'm not bitter. The events that happened are now scar tissue rather than festering wounds."

Keller notes that he was only one of several university presidents to run aground during the 1980s for trying to bring major changes to their institutions. "We're in a difficult period with respect to universities, and when you have difficulties, you look for reasons. Many people look for simple reasons, and the easiest reason to find is the university president."

He can even joke about it, recalling Clark Kerr's quip when he was dismissed as chancellor of the University of California: "I leave as I came, fired with enthusiasm."

Institutional leaders throughout America are under enormous pressure as our society struggles to adjust to hard times, he says. "The role of leaders is to focus the institution on key issues and then persuade others of the rightness of their path. But you must be able to get people to recognize the complexity of the issues facing the institution and then trust the leaders so they can address the problems." It is this second area, gaining people's trust, that is the most difficult. It is here where Keller knows he fell short.

For now, his new life at the Council on Foreign Relations suits him. "I like the fact that I have time to think about some issues at length. I could imagine doing this for the rest of my career," he says.

"At the same time, I miss the involvement with what I think are very important issues facing higher education." Keller liked administration, and he says that "I get nominated about twenty times a year for college presidencies, and I might take one if the situation were right."

But that isn't likely, Keller says, for two reasons. First, few

universities would interest him. "I need to understand the institution deeply, to sense its heartbeat, to be aware when it is out of sorts. I wanted to be president of the University of Minnesota because I knew that institution inside and out and I really cared about it. I never wanted to leave there."

Second, Keller believes that his chances of being offered another presidency are slim. "Someone selecting a president at another university, when they look at what happened at Minnesota, even if they understand it, has to select someone who isn't vulnerable. They're likely to stay away from someone who is vulnerable to attack in the likelihood of a crisis."

So far, he has agreed to be a candidate for president at two universities: "I turned out not to be interested in one, and one wasn't interested in me," he says.

Keller has retained his tenure at the University of Minnesota by returning in the fall for one quarter each year to teach a class in science and technology policy issues at the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, but that's the limit of his involvement with the university he once led. He turns down invitations to serve on committees out of fear that he might in some way undermine his successor, Nils Hasselmo.

He is proud of his work at the University and of the fact that "quite a bit of Commitment to Focus survives today. The agreement with the legislature to maintain our budgets in the face of diminishing enrollments has pretty much held. Some of our campuses have found their identity: Morris is doing superbly well."

Still, he says, some things are moving slower than he had hoped they would. "I argued that we had to identify programs that we couldn't afford to continue. We haven't been able to move as quickly as we should have on that." Keller doesn't blame Hasselmo, though. "I'm not at all sure that I would have been able to accomplish this if I had remained president. Nobody wants to compare how important one program is to others. It's very hard to get the University community to think about those choices."

The injustices of Keller's fall, perceived as well as real, are still fresh for Sindelir, who said she was "dreading talking about it." She still loves her native state, but "staying in Minnesota after what happened to Ken was just not an option. But I really miss my job—I loved my job—and I miss my friends. I'm leaving many friends of 30 and 40 years. You don't make friends like that ever again.

"The thing that bothers me the most is that Ken was characterized as dishonest," says Sindelir. "He doesn't have a dishonest bone in his body. His integrity is absolutely impeccable"—a characterization confirmed by many people, including some who are critical of Keller on other matters.

Last spring, Russ Bennett held a dinner party for Keller and some of the people who remained loyal to him during and after the crisis. The guest list included former governor Elmer and Eleanor Andersen, Curt and Arlene Carlson, Ken and Judy Dayton, Bob and Barbara Odegard, Mike and Penny Winton, and several others.

"I told him that the public does not easily accept people who suggest major changes in how they think of things and that sometimes people who do can end up getting crucified," says Bennett. "I also told him that everything that had happened didn't change the fact that he was a terrific individual and that he had gotten started something that badly needed to be done." ◀

Open House

WELCOME
TO OUR FIRST ANNUAL TOUR
OF ALUMNI HOMES

BY VICKI STAVIG

Over the centuries, *our homes have undergone major transformations, not only in design but in function as well. Initially, they simply provided shelter from the elements. Today they serve as places in which we live, play, and, more and more often, work. They provide refuge from the confusion and commotion of life in a global society; they are places that soothe the weary soul.* ✿ *Our homes are personal spaces that we design and decorate to reflect who we are, and one of the highest compliments we can pay others is to invite them into our homes. The alumni we talked with have paid you that compliment.*

That's Entertainment

When Sam and Sylvia Kaplan bought their Minneapolis home across the street from the Rose Garden at Lake Harriet, they began to add the personal touches that would make it their own. Built in 1919, the stately two-story house has hardwood floors, windows galore, and plenty of room for the Kaplans' passion—entertaining.

"I wanted a kitchen where people could hang around," says Sylvia, '76 B.A., '79 M.A., who besides working as a family therapist at United Hospital in St. Paul is co-owner of the New French Cafe in Minneapolis.

And hang around they have. When Paul Wellstone won his bid for a senatorial seat, the Kaplans

threw a party for those who had worked on the campaign. They expected 150; almost 300 showed up. "I call it the Outward Bound of entertaining," laughs Sylvia, recalling how she and Sam kept washing dishes as people ate so they'd have enough to go around. Says Sam, "Sylvia's a fabulous cook. I'm the best cleaner upper, and I pour wine well."

When the couple moved into the home, they knew they'd have to do some serious work on the kitchen before it would suit their needs. "We gutted it and completely redid it," says Sam, '57 B.S.B., '60 J.D. "We took out the back stairway to the second floor, which gave us more room, and turned the breakfast area into Sylvia's office." They also added French doors that lead to a large brick patio area outside.



Sylvia and Sam Kaplan

PHOTOGRAPHED BY DAN VOGEL

"I wanted the kitchen to look like a Victorian ice cream parlor," says Sylvia. The look was created with marble counters, a custom brass light fixture that incorporates storage for glass and cookware, and a cream-colored tin ceiling. "I've always loved tin ceilings," says Sylvia. "This one has four different designs." The kitchen, designed by Mary Jane Pappas of Pappas Design in Minneapolis, also features antique leaded-glass cabinet doors and myriad slide-out shelves. A center island with drawers, shelves, two gas burners, and seating for four separates two work stations. Today the kitchen, which was pictured on the cover of *Better Homes & Gardens* magazine, is a delightful area where the Kaplans combine cooking and entertaining.

The rest of the house is comfortable and inviting, from the flowered couches and white fireplace in the living room to the master bedroom with windows on three sides. The Kaplans enjoy throwing open the doors and inviting people in. "I like to cook for a lot of people," says Sylvia. "I don't like to cook for just two, so we eat out a lot."

When he isn't entertaining, Sam is a partner in Kaplan, Strangis & Kaplan law firm and represents many businesses, including United Airlines, Payless, and TCF. He also owns several nursing homes and apartment buildings, and is co-owner of Bank Windsor. "I'm also chairman of the committee to advise Paul Wellstone on who he will nominate to the U.S. District Court," he says. "It's fun, vital."

The Kaplans say they are "rooted" in the University. "We cheer for the University when it does well and feel bad when it doesn't," says Sam. Sylvia, who returned to the University when she was 35 after having left when she was 19, describes it as "a forgiving place."

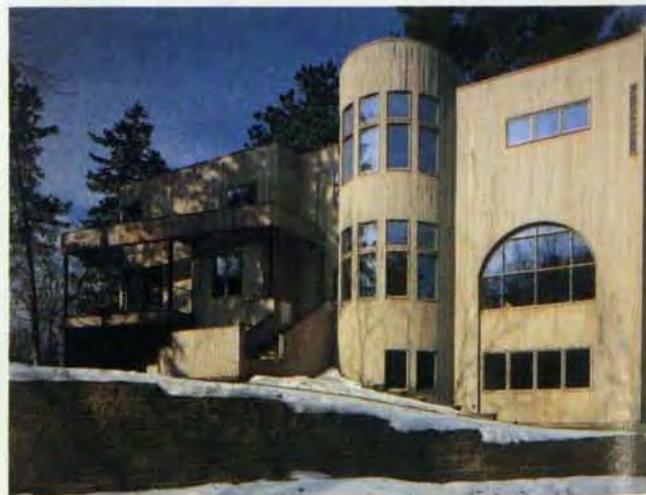
"The University was available for me to go back," she says. "It was difficult to defer appropriately when I was older than some of my teachers, but the University has been very important to my life as an adult scholar."

A Place to Unmask

Peter and Annett Grant spent a year designing their multilevel home in Golden Valley, Minnesota. A contemporary structure designed by Sarah Susanka of Mulfinger, Susanka & Mahady Architects, the house is a showcase for the



The Grants, left to right, Peter, Patrick, Annett, and Amanda in their Golden Valley home (pictured below)



Grants' budding art collection and at the same time a comfortable space for their two children, Amanda, 4, and Patrick, 2.

"We designed the house so we could have lots of art," says Annett, '75 M.F.A. "We've just started to collect." The mainstay of the Grants' collection are seven Alaskan masks made of fossilized whalebone. Each has a distinct design and a powerful expression. "I like masks because of my business," says



Tiara, Jamie, Lauren, Eric, and Tony Dungy

Annett, who is founder and owner of Executive Speaking, a communications company with international clients. "I teach people to take off their masks."

"I like faces in art," Annett says, and points out what she refers to as a "transformation piece," a sculpture that is half walrus, half human. The rest of the Grants' collection is eclectic and includes some fun pieces geared toward the children, a print the couple purchased in Beijing, and a Japanese wood-block print. "Our art is a joint venture," laughs Peter. "Annett finds it, and I get the final say."

The Grants collect art that speaks to them in a personal way. They have purchased several paintings by Honduran artists so their children, who are adopted Hondurans, will have a connection with their native country. Their tastes also run to art that lightens the spirit, like the neon squiggle light that runs a story and a half up the foyer wall. "It's interesting, and it gives us light where we need it," says Annett.

In the eating area off the kitchen, her eyes light up as she points out a piece that is clearly a favorite: a glass-topped table with a wooden base that resembles the trunk of a tree and wooden chairs to match. Annett conceived the idea for the set and found a local carpenter to make it. "It's made of Honduran mahogany," she says, removing dishes and place mats to reveal the full effect of the dark, burnished wood beneath the glass.

"We wanted to make a space that would be defined by the space," Peter says of the house. Adds Annett, "We wanted a home that was very sculptural, and we wanted everything simple." And it is that, but with a comfortable flourish that makes the Grants' home much more than a showcase for their art. As Annett chats with a visitor, Peter curls up to read on a family room window seat that is easily the size of a twin bed. Nearby, the children watch one of their favorite videos.

Peter, '66 B.A., '82 Ph.D., finds the window seat a comfortable place to study. A psychotherapist in private practice, he is studying to become a psychoanalyst. "I'm the first non-M.D. to be accepted for clinical training at the Institute for Psychoanalysis in Chicago," he says. For two years now, Peter has boarded a 6 a.m. flight to Chicago every other Friday to attend Friday and Saturday classes at the institute. "I'll probably do this for three or four more years," he says. "It's a long, arduous process."

With Annett running her business and Peter putting in long hours working and studying, the Grants treasure the time they spend with their children. To get more of that time, they turned to the University to help them find the two students who work for them part time as cook and housekeeper. "The University is a wonderful resource, not just for education but for all kinds of things," says Annett.

Time Out

When Tony Dungy was named Minnesota Vikings defensive coordinator in February 1992, he immediately began to look for a home in the Twin Cities. When he didn't find what he and his family wanted, he decided to build in Eden Prairie.

"We wanted something soft and contemporary, something open so we wouldn't feel segmented in the house," Dungy says. Working with Roy and Mark Lecy of Lecy Construction, he got exactly what he wanted. With its white walls, soft silvery gray flooring, numerous windows, and high ceilings, the home Dungy and his wife, Lauren, share with their children—Tiara, eight, Jamie, six, and Eric, one—is airy, open, cozy, comfortable, sunny, and serene.

Throughout the house are pastel furniture and contemporary art, much of it African American. The back of the house faces south, flooding the interior with sunlight from dawn to dusk, a feature that Dungy especially favors.

To the right of the foyer is the music room, which houses just one item: a baby grand piano. The Dungys paid particular attention to the light in this room, incorporating a ceiling spotlight that shines directly onto the piano keys. "I just had my first lesson," says Dungy. "Lauren is taking lessons, too, although she plays very well. I had always given the excuse that I was too busy." Now, during the off season, he is enjoying his new pursuit. Lauren, he adds, is teaching Tiara and Jamie to play, and they have their own piano in the downstairs family room.

The living room has a wood-burning fireplace; the hearth room off the sparkling white kitchen has a natural gas fireplace. The hearth room—Dungy's favorite room—is used by the kids, and they are able to have a fire with just a flip of the switch. A stereo system occupies shelves on one side of the fireplace. "The sound system is piped through the whole house," says Dungy.

Dungy also enjoys cooking in the off season. "My favorite is Chinese food and stir fry," he says, "but I'll experiment with anything." He learned to cook when he was single and playing professional football with the Pittsburgh Steelers in 1977 and 1978.

A quarterback for the Gophers from 1973 to 1976, Dungy earned a degree in business administration in 1977, then began his professional football career as a safety with the Steelers. He played for the San Francisco 49ers in 1979, then was a coach for the Gophers in 1980. The following year, he signed on as a coach for the Steelers and stayed with them until 1988. He was a coach for the Kansas City Chiefs until 1991.

Surprisingly, none of Dungy's football memorabilia is readily visible. When he's asked about it, he says, "We made a conscious effort to not have our whole house seem like a football arena." With that, he leads the way downstairs to Jamie's room, where his football helmets are displayed; his Steelers helmet—number 21—was made into a lamp after the Steelers' win over the Dallas Cowboys in Super Bowl XIII.

Eventually, a room next to the family room will be converted into an exercise room and will house football memorabilia. For the moment, it's occupied by boxes, a weight machine, and an exercise bike. On the wall is a poster for the 1977 Japan

Bowl, an all-star game Dungy played in. Nearby is a drawing of him when he was with the Steelers. A stuffed ten-pound walleye Dungy caught in Lake Erie rests on top of a stereo cabinet. "I wanted to put it over the fireplace, but Lauren wouldn't have it," he laughs.

Before his visitor leaves, she asks Dungy about his expectations for the Vikings in the 1993 season. "We'd like to think we will continue to build on this year's momentum," he says. "I think the atmosphere and attitudes will be conducive to that. It's going to be an exciting year."

Hoffice, Sweet Hoffice

Carol Pine has come full circle in the past 25 years. Starting out on her own as a professional business writer in 1973, she initially worked from a "hoffice," although that term had not yet been coined by futurist Faith Popcorn. After cofounding Pine & Mundale in 1979, she commuted from her home in Deephaven to a traditional office in downtown Minneapolis. Today, she is back working in a hoffice—this time a large Victorian home in St. Paul's historic Crocus Hill neighborhood—and loving it.

Pine, '67 B.A., rents out two floors of her new home and lives and works in the third. The space is decorated with souvenirs of trips and business dealings. One of two floor-to-ceiling glass display cases in the living room houses some of the many company histories Pine has written, including histories of Northern States Power Company, the H. B. Fuller Company, and Lifetouch.

"My new business, Pine & Partners, deals with cultures, and I have naturally gravitated toward primitive art," says Pine, gesturing toward her diverse assortment of mementos and art. "What we do is capture history to reinforce culture." Pine's collection reflects a variety of cultures: Native American, Dominican Republican, Russian, Chinese, Costa Rican, Australian, and Haitian.

The second display case contains mementos of Pine's travels. Russian stacked dolls—called *mateosbka* in their native land—were purchased during a recent trip to that country. "I was one of a seven-person team from the United States and Canada who taught a four-and-a-half-day conference to Muscovites on entrepreneurship," says Pine. "As the states there reinvent themselves under a free enterprise system, people need to learn how to start and grow a business."

Also on display are a hand-painted wooden banana tree from the Dominican Republic and a hand-painted wooden fish and turtle from Australia. In one corner of the room is a brightly colored serving cart from Costa Rica, while the opposite corner is occupied by a wooden duck that stands almost five feet high and serves as a planter.

A nearby wall displays several pieces of American Indian art, including one that has special meaning for Pine. A written description of the piece says it is "a meditation on the importance of gathering together with others of like-minded ideas for exchanges." And that, says Pine, is how she has set up Pine & Partners. She and her associates meet to brainstorm and collaborate, then go their separate ways to work.

Technology enables Pine to be in constant contact with

clients around the country. Computer, modem, fax, printer, and copier are the tools that allow Pine to live and work under one roof. And not having to commute in what Pine describes as "a carbon monoxide crawl" to a traditional office increases her efficiency in managing her time.

Over the years, much of that time has been devoted to the University. Pine, who received the Alumni Service Award in 1990, has served on the University of Minnesota Alumni Association (UMAA) national board's executive committee and as president of the Journalism Alumni Society. She recently began teaching media management at the school. "I will always have some kind of significant involvement with the University," she says. "That's where I got my start. I owe a lot of my success to the University."

Form and Function



Carol Pine

Leonard Parker lives in a home he designed on the banks of Dimple Lake in Minnetonka, Minnesota. Parker, '48 B.Arch., is founder and owner of Leonard Parker Associates, a Minneapolis-based architectural firm. The three-level home, which features two-story windows, was built in 1973 and has won several design awards. "We've never had a drapery in here," says Parker. "We get sun all day long. I set the thermostat at 60 degrees in the winter, and the sun heats the house to 70."

When the sun isn't shining or Parker wants the comfort of a fire, he stokes one up in the white enamel fireplace in the living room. "I wanted it in that corner, so we could see the view at the same time that we enjoyed the fire," he says. "It's a great fireplace." It is indeed. Its pipe rises two stories to the ceiling and radiates heat across the entire room. At the base of the structure are an antique iron, antique tongs, and several plants, items collected by Parker and his late wife, Betty.

Near the baby grand piano in the living room is a large metal parrot the couple bought in Mexico, and nearby is an Iranian lantern, complete with candles and stained glass, they got in San Francisco. An abstract painting by Betty hangs on a wall near the piano. Cut-paper pieces in geometric designs and abstract paintings by local artists hang on the other walls.

"The marble coffee table and two end tables were designed by an architect for whom Parker once worked. "He also designed the two chairs in the living room," says Parker.

"They're called womb chairs and are collectors' items. They were made in 1954 or 1955, and I've had them recovered three or four times. I need to do it again."

Parker's eyes light up when he is asked about three Franklin Mint antique model cars displayed on a dining room serving counter that also holds pewter serving dishes, glass sculpture, and two gold-leaf-gilded portraits that are about 150 years old. "I've been collecting these cars for about twelve years," says Parker, "and I have about 25 of them." Then he climbs a circular staircase to his second-story studio and library overlooking the first-floor living room. It's a comfortable space for Parker, who works at home on weekends, but it isn't totally devoted to business endeavors. Off to one side is a TV room with comfortable seating and a Nordic Track exercise machine.

When he isn't designing a building or hitting a tennis ball, Parker is teaching. "I've been teaching at the University's College of Architecture and Landscape Architecture for 33 years, and I am a full, tenured professor," he says. "I find it very fulfilling. It keeps you thinking young." Parker also represents the college on the UMAA national board of directors.

At the architectural firm he founded in 1957, which has won more than 68 national design awards, Parker is busy designing a central library for St. Cloud State University; a central city library for Rochester, Minnesota; a vo-tech school in Duluth; and a convention center in Sioux Falls. He also designed the Minneapolis Convention Center, the Minnesota



Leonard Parker's home on Dimple Lake

Judicial Center, and the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs on the University's Twin Cities campus.

Desert Style

On a clear day, Harold and Jean Grossman can see forever. Well, almost forever. Their home on the side of Mummy Mountain in Pleasant Valley, Arizona, affords them a magnificent view that stretches 50 miles, taking in Phoenix, Scottsdale, Camelback Mountain, and the surrounding desert.

Designed by the Grossmans' good friend Leonard Parker, the 10,000-square-foot home—which also includes cabana, swimming pool, and tennis court—features materials and colors that blend with the terrain. The exterior is desert stone, and Arizona flagstone surrounds the pool.

"It took about a year to design the house and a couple of years to build it," says Harold. "The house sits at an angle, so we can see about 180 degrees." Adds Jean, "You can see the sun rise and set from every room in the house."

Elegantly casual is probably the best way to describe the house. "It has a lot of textures, not a lot of colors," says Jean. "It's almost organic. It's very easy to live in, because it's very understated. The floors are travertine, a porous beige marble, so it has a soft look. I said I wanted every floor to be the color of dust, because I didn't want to be a slave to the house."

The oak ceilings on the main level of the two-level struc-

ture are a work of art, the wood arranged in pleasing geometric designs. Indirect lighting adds softness. "The lights are all on one switch," says Harold, "so we don't have to walk around turning them off or on." The low-voltage electrical system conserves energy, and the heating and cooling system uses water. Automatic solar shades go up and down with the sun.

The Grossmans moved to Arizona when Harold, who attended the University from 1943 to 1945, retired in 1981 as vice chair of the boards of Gelco and Dyco Petroleum. Now married for 44 years, the couple met at the University. "I quit in my senior year and married Harold," says Jean. "I went back to the University 25 years after I had started and earned my bachelor of arts degree in speech communication in 1970."

Although they have slowed down somewhat, the Grossmans continue the community involvement that marked their years in Minnesota. "We're busy with philanthropies," says Harold, who is an honorary life member of the American Cancer Society and the Minnesota Cancer Society and is on the board of the Phoenix Jewish Federation. Jean administers the Harold and Jean Grossman Foundation, which contributes to about 200 organizations each year, and has served on numerous boards. She recently was elected to the board of the Arizona Community Foundation.

The couple finds time to devote to health and fitness, too. Harold plays tennis four times a week, and Jean walks at least four miles a day. They return to Minnesota quite often. "I think Minneapolis is the most beautiful city in the country," says Jean. "We love it here, but Minneapolis is special." ◀



Harold and Jean Grossman's home in Pleasant Valley





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Director of Acquisitions, 3M
MBA Graduate, 1989



Kay Dixon
Vice President, Citicorp
MBA Graduate, 1985



Arthur Green
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Going the Distance

A senior all-American and a top transfer student team up for an exciting season on the track

BY KAREN ROACH

TWO GOPHER WOMEN'S premier distance runners will reunite on the track in March. Senior Susan Bliss, a 1991 transfer from St. Charles, Missouri, is fresh off a successful fall 1992 cross-country season, which earned her most-valuable honors and a trip to nationals. Senior all-American Chris Rowe of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, who completed her cross-country eligibility in 1991, returns to defend her title as the Gophers' top track distance runner.

With the credentials of a ninth-year veteran, Coach Gary Wilson eagerly awaits the reunion. "They're going to do some major damage," he predicts. "They have a great shot at both qualifying for nationals and being named all-Americans."

A four-time all-American at the University of Missouri, Bliss twice qualified for NCAA cross-country meets, placing fourth in 1989 and third in 1990. She was the 1990 Big Eight outdoor champion in the 3,000 meters, adding a second-place finish in the 5,000 meters.

After two coaching changes at Missouri, Bliss decided to transfer. She got out a box of recruiting letters she had received from various coaches, and she remembered the University of Minnesota. She called Wilson and asked him some detailed questions about the program. "I found quite a few schools that fit my needs," Bliss says, "but Minnesota offered the best combination of academics, team, and coaching, and was the best deal all around."

Bliss's transfer was one of Wilson's biggest surprises during his years at Minnesota. "You just don't get athletes of that caliber to transfer into your program. It just doesn't happen," he says.



When all-American Susan Bliss transferred to Minnesota from Missouri, she joined another all-American runner, Chris Rowe, left. The two seniors will compete in the NCAA indoor track championship and begin the outdoor track season later this month.

When Bliss arrived at Minnesota in the fall of 1991, she didn't compete immediately because she hadn't fulfilled an NCAA regulation requiring a release from her scholarship contract at Missouri. Initially expecting to be refused, she wrote to Missouri officials, who obliged by issuing a release letter. She made her debut during the 1992 indoor track season.

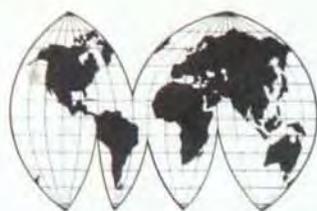
In retrospect, she says the break from competition helped her. "It gave me a chance to adjust to a bigger school and all the things that were going on here," she recalls. "The time off helped fuel some excitement for the indoor season."

Wilson concurs. "When athletes

transfer, they go through another freshman year. Even if you love the coach and you love the situation, the move is hard."

Of Bliss, who left behind a twin sister teammate, he says, "She came here carrying a lot of baggage, with people asking her why she left Missouri and laying high expectations on her. Over the past year, we've tried to unload some of that baggage."

At the Big Ten outdoor meet hosted by Minnesota last June, Bliss finished second in the 5,000 meters with a time of 16:38 (her top time of 16:31 was posted in 1990). During the fall 1992 cross-country season, she finished as the top



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ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Gopher runner in five of seven races, finishing sixth at the Big Ten meet and eighth at regionals. She was the team's only runner to qualify for the NCAA championship, where she finished 41st.

Minnesota's cross-country team has traveled to the national meet twice in the past four years. In 1989, the team made its first trip since 1983. The 1990 squad narrowly missed a berth. In 1991, the team finished seventeenth, its highest finish since 1983.

"The Big Ten is the toughest conference in the country," says Wilson, citing the most recent national cross-country meet, where Wisconsin and Penn State tied for sixth, Michigan finished eighth, and Iowa was thirteenth. "You can really get your ego bruised in this conference."

The Gopher track and field program is also struggling to climb into the top ranks of the Big Ten, finishing a disappointing ninth at the 1992 outdoor championship. Wilson, who coached several national championship teams at the University of Wisconsin-LaCrosse, is optimistic about the fruits of this recruiting year and will see all Gopher track and field leaders return.

Amidst the intense competition, Wilson is determined to help athletes balance their schedules. He preaches a priority list of family, academics, athletics, social life—in that order. His coaching style attracted Bliss. "He's a great coach," she says. "He doesn't overtrain and coaches us based on individual needs."

Bliss prefers a cross-training regiment that includes biking, NordicTrack skiing, and swimming in addition to running. During the indoor track season when she's not competing, she plans to focus on shorter sprint distances to improve her speed.

She likes the team aspect of track but admits that she prefers cross-country competition. "The atmosphere is different," she explains. "Cross country offers more of a challenge with hills and different terrains. I get frustrated with the repetition of running in circles around the track."

One of her high school coaches described track perfectly, she recalls: "It's a race to nowhere: You start and finish in the same place."

Bliss should get plenty of challenge

on the track from teammate Rowe. Minnesota's most valuable runner during two cross-country and track seasons, Rowe earned all-American honors in 1992 for her seventh-place national finish in the indoor mile, with a personal record of 4:43. Her name appears on several record lists as holder of two of Minnesota's all-time top 5,000-meter times.

"Too many times, we as coaches or the media limit kids. I might say 'this kid could be an all-American' when the kid could've been a national champion."

"Training together really helps those two because they're both so talented and such great kids," says Wilson. "They'll be dangerous if they can keep their heads attached. They have really nutto schedules." (Rowe is a physical therapy major; Bliss is trying to graduate this spring and is planning to earn an additional degree in landscape architecture and environmental design.)

When asked to predict their potential, Wilson refuses. "That's a really ugly word," he says. "Too many times, we as coaches or the media limit kids. I might say 'this kid could be an all-American' when the kid could've been a national champion."

Instead, Wilson will encourage the two runners to make performance-based goals throughout their final season. "We need to ensure that all our kids arrive at the line with tons of confidence," he says. "You can set all kinds of goals, but if you're not confident, you can kiss them good-bye."

If Bliss and Rowe can combine confidence with their undisputed talent, they will both earn places at the starting line at the NCAA outdoor championship, slated for June in New Orleans.

CLASS NOTES

EDITED BY FAITH MCGOWN

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

'39 **William Marvin** of Warroad, Minnesota, has received an Outstanding Achievement Award from the University of Minnesota Board of Regents. Marvin is founder of Marvin Windows and is credited with pioneering benefit programs such as profit sharing, medical insurance, and scholarship programs.

'60 **Roger Pulkrabek** of Woodbury, Minnesota, has been selected for the first group of Peace Corps business advisers to serve in the former Soviet Union. Pulkrabek is a semi-retired insurance executive most recently affiliated with North Central Life in St. Paul.

'84 **Jane Murphy** of Eden Prairie, Minnesota, has been named publisher of *Farm Futures* magazine. Murphy was previously director of sales and marketing at the magazine.

COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

'89 **Dian Keehan** of Somerville, Massachusetts, has recently joined Elkus/Manfredi Architects of Boston as a participant in the intern development program.

COLLEGE OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

'46 **Mary Gula** of Stillwater, Oklahoma, has retired from the faculty of Oklahoma State University in Stillwater.

'91 **Jennifer Wahlsten** of St. Paul has been selected as an alternate for a Howard Hughes Medical Institute Predoctoral Fellowship in biological sciences at the University of Minnesota.

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

'63 **Richard Barsness** of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, has been named executive director of Lehigh University's Iacocca Institute. The five-year-old institute was formed to advance American competitiveness in the global market. Barsness was previously dean of the College of Business and Economics at Lehigh.

'67 **Donald Spencer** of Spokane, Washington, has been named leader of the chief executive officer section of the National Hospice Organization's Council of Hospice Professionals. Spencer is executive director of Hospice of Spokane and teaches at Gonzaga University.

'68 **Kathy Magnus** of Denver has received California Lutheran University's Exemplar Medalion which recognizes those who serve as an example of excellence in service to the university and its community. Magnus is vice presi-

dent of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.

'69 **Kathy Bayne** of Carrboro, North Carolina, has been elected vice president of the Village Companies of Chapel Hill.

'81 **Guy Kalland** of Northfield, Minnesota, has been promoted from assistant professor to associate professor of physical education, athletics, and recreation at Carleton College in Northfield.

GENERAL COLLEGE

'84 **Van Miller** of Minneapolis has been promoted to first vice president at Dougherty, Dawkins, Strand & Bigelow, a regional investment banking firm. Miller was previously vice president of sales at the firm.

COLLEGE OF HUMAN ECOLOGY

'73 **Lynn Schleeter** of New Brighton, Minnesota, has been chosen Sales Woman of the Year by the Twin Cities chapter of the National Association of Professional Saleswomen. Schleeter is a partner in Admark Group, a Minneapolis advertising agency.

'76 **Mary Bartz** of Sleepy Eye, Minnesota, has been named 1992 Business Home Economist of the Year by the Home Economists in Business National Executive Board. Bartz is a business unit planner at General Mills.

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

'64 **Michael McGinty** of Wayzata, Minnesota, has been nominated by the U.S. Senate for a promotion to major general. Brigadier General McGinty is vice commander of the Air Force Military Personnel Center at Randolph Air Force Base in Texas.

'69 **David Saffell** of Ada, Ohio, has been recognized by Ohio Northern University for twenty years of service to the university, where he currently holds the Kernan Robson Endowed Chair of Government.

'70 **Linda Verdoon Powers** of Ann Arbor, Michigan, has been featured in *Women in Science and Engineering: Success at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory*. The publication was distributed at the "Expanding Your Horizons in Science and Mathematics" conference aimed at encouraging women to pursue careers in science and technology. Powers is currently working on plans for an advanced laser fusion facility.

'71 **Peter Yeager** of Boston has been granted tenure and promoted to associate professor of sociology at Boston University's College of Lib-

eral Arts, where he specializes in corporate ethics and the sociology of law.

'76 **Julie Kendall** of Voorhees, New Jersey, is coauthor of "SEER: A Divergent Methodology Applied to Forecasting the Future Roles of the Systems Analyst," an article accepted for publication by the refereed journal *Human Systems Management*. Kendall is assistant professor of organizational communication and management at the Camden campus of Rutgers University.

MEDICAL SCHOOL

'56 **Stanley Goldberg** of Edina, Minnesota, has been elected to honorary fellowship in the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons and in the Association of Surgeons of Great Britain and Ireland. Goldberg is clinical professor of surgery in the University of Minnesota Medical School.

SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

'65 **Stewart Laird** of Minneapolis has been named chief operating officer of Carondelet Life-Care Ministries.

'62 **James Lawler** of Aberdeen, South Dakota, has received the surgeon general's exemplary service medal, the highest medal awarded to a commissioned officer of the U.S. Public Health Service commissioned corps. Lawler, now retired, served the Public Health Service in a variety of roles beginning in the early 1960s.

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

'33 **Glenn Ulliyot** of Kimberton, Pennsylvania, has been awarded an honorary doctor of science degree by Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science for his pioneering efforts in advancing the discipline of medicinal chemistry and for his role in the discovery and development of major new pharmacotherapeutic agents. Ulliyot is retired director of scientific liaison at Smith Kline & French Laboratories.

'42 **Edward Levy** of Somerset, New Jersey, has recently returned from Nairobi, Kenya, where he served as a volunteer with the International Executive Service Corps. Levy, a retired research and development scientist with Block Drug, assisted a Nairobi shampoo and skin cream manufacturer in developing five new product formulations during a six-week project.

'52 **Donald Van Prooien** of Gaithersburg, Maryland, has been promoted to project manager in Gilbane Building Company's mid-Atlantic regional office in Laurel, Maryland. Van Prooien has been with Gilbane for twelve years.

'53 **Richard Harder** of Anderson, South Caro-

lina, has recently returned from Montevideo, Uruguay, where he served as a volunteer with the International Executive Service Corps. Harder assisted a manufacturer of fibers for diapers in upgrading operations to expand export markets.

'65 **Bruce Finlayson** of Seattle has been elected director of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. Finlayson is Rehnberg professor and chair of chemical engineering at the University of Washington.

'70 **Carolyn Dry** of Champaign, Illinois, was cited in a *New York Times* story about improved bridges. Dry, associate professor of architecture at the University of Illinois, is working to develop self-healing concrete, which contains fibers that break open when the concrete cracks,

releasing a sealant.

'81 **Joel Cooper** of Anoka, Minnesota, has been named division director of civil engineering with Wold Architects and Engineers of St. Paul.

'81 **Geir Hareland** of Socorro, New Mexico, has been appointed assistant professor of petroleum engineering at New Mexico Tech. Hareland holds patents on a method of predicting drill bit performance and on a tool that increases production rates in horizontal oil and gas wells.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

'36 **Stan Carlson** of Minneapolis has signed a contract to write biographies for encyclopedias published by Oxford University Press. He will

specialize in sports personalities.

'64 **Roger Olson** of Chicago has been appointed vice president of Stow Davis Textiles in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

'87 **Terri McClun** of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, has been named administrator of skilled nursing and assisted living facilities at Covenant Village of Florida, a nonprofit continuing care retirement community.

COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

'66 **James Swenberg** of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, has been named director of the curriculum in toxicology at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Swenberg is professor of environmental sciences and pathology in the School of Public Health and of pathology in the School of Medicine.

DEATHS

Eugene Carstater, '37, Falls Church, Virginia, June 12, 1992. Carstater, a retired U.S. Navy department education specialist, started his career as a vocational rehabilitation counselor with the Minnesota Department of Education. He retired in 1971 as head of the achievement test branch after 28 years with the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

George Douglass, '23, Plainview, Minnesota, May 9, 1992. Douglass served with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in France during World War I. Following their marriage in 1925, he and his wife, both pharmacists, were in partnership at Douglass Pharmacy in Plainview until their retirement in 1971.

Edwin Haislet, '31, Hopkins, Minnesota, May 8, 1992. Haislet devoted much of his life to the University of Minnesota as a student, faculty member, and executive director of the alumni association. He started the alumni association's international travel and freshman scholarship programs and its first Alumni Club. Intensely interested in boxing, Haislet was involved in almost every aspect of amateur boxing during the 1930s and 1940s, and had six professional fights while earning a master's degree from New York University.

A. B. C. Knudson, '38, Fairfax Station, Virginia, June 18, 1992. Knudson served 23 years as director of the physical medicine and rehabilitation service at the Veterans Administration before retiring in 1971. As director, he revamped and expanded medical rehabilitative services in 165 hospitals to meet the needs of disabled veterans of World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War.

Charles Robertson, '40, Bethesda, Maryland, January 15, 1992. A White House correspondent for *Newsweek*, Robertson covered three presidential administrations. He was one of only two reporters to fly back to Washington, D.C., aboard *Air Force One* with President Lyndon Johnson, Jacqueline



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Kennedy, and the body of slain President John F. Kennedy. A former editor of the *Minnesota Daily*, Robertson wrote several books, including *The Truth About the Assassination*, which supported the Warren Commission's finding that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone. He was the inspiration for Thomas Heggen's best seller, *Mr. Roberts*, which later became a Broadway play and a movie starring Henry Fonda in the title role.

Marshall Ryman, '43, Eden Prairie, Minnesota, January 30, 1992. Ryman was athletic director at the University of Minnesota from 1963 to 1972. During his tenure, artificial turf was added to Memorial Stadium and the Bernie Bierman complex was constructed. Ryman served as an assistant athletic director until 1974. He was inducted into the National Association of College Athletic Directors Hall of Fame in 1978.

Arnold Sawislak, '49, Washington, D.C., June 4, 1992. Sawislak held various positions with United Press International (UPI) until his retirement as senior Washington editor in 1990. He had been with UPI for 41 years.

Ray Thorshov, '28, Golden Valley, Minnesota, March 13, 1992. An award-winning architect, Thorshov designed buildings throughout the Twin Cities, including Metropolitan Stadium, St. Olaf Catholic Church, Hennepin County Medical Center, and the University of Minnesota's architecture building. He was also interested in preserving old buildings and was the first chair of the Minneapolis Heritage Preservation Committee.

Edith West, '38, Denver, Colorado, November 15, 1991. A retired professor of education at the University of Minnesota, West developed the University of Minnesota Social Studies Project: a curriculum for high schools that integrated multicultural classes and social studies programs and was used by several Twin Cities school districts in the 1960s. She retired in 1980 and moved to Boulder, Colorado.

Russell Wile, '36, Minneapolis, May 8, 1992. Wile was a star player on the University of Minnesota's championship football teams in the 1930s and went on to play in the Canadian Football League. Before retiring in the 1970s, Wile was chief guard at Honeywell's northeast Minneapolis plant.

James Zumberge, '50, Pasadena, California, April 15, 1992. Zumberge, president emeritus of the University of Southern California, received the University of Minnesota Outstanding Service Award in 1972. In 1986, he was named one of 100 outstanding leaders in California by *Executive* magazine. Prior to his work as an educator, Zumberge was the U.S. delegate to the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research. Cape Zumberge and the Zumberge Coast, both in Antarctica, were named in his honor in 1960 and 1986, respectively.



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THE UNIVERSITY'S **quarter system** will continue for at least the next five years, University President Nils Hasselmo announced in January. President Hasselmo said he has been "a mild proponent" of semesters himself but became convinced that now is not the time "to impose a major logistical change." The cost would run into millions of dollars, he said, and the work load would be "horrendous."

Tzvee Zahavy, professor of classical and Near Eastern studies, resigned January 13, effective at the end of spring quarter. He also agreed to repay more than \$20,000 in salary he received during fall quarter. Zahavy has been on the faculty since 1976. Last May, he accepted an offer to join the University of North Carolina at Charlotte as Swift Distinguished Professor of Judaic Studies, at a salary of \$85,000 a year. He also accepted an offer to remain at Minnesota's College of Liberal Arts, which increased his salary from \$52,800 to \$61,400 a year.

A student-sponsored resolution aimed at **holding tuition increases to the rate of inflation** was unanimously approved by the regents in January, but the language of the resolution is not binding. "I cannot tie my hands in terms of an absolute commitment," President Hasselmo told the board. The resolution calls on the University to "make every serious effort" to hold average tuition increases to 3.5 percent.

Some faculty members expressed concern about the resolution on tuition. If the University pledges itself to a cap on tuition increases, the only remaining choices may be a salary freeze or major layoffs, Professor Mike Bognanno, chair of the Faculty Consultative Committee (FCC), said at an FCC meeting attended by the president.

Top priorities for the **1993 legislative request** are to address inflation and deferred maintenance, President Hasselmo told the regents. "Inflation happens. The question is how much," he said. "If salary budgets are not adjusted for inflation, that is a decision to cut the purchasing power of faculty and staff" and would have an eroding effect on quality.

A budget request based on even a modest inflation rate is large in dollar terms

and does not have "the excitement of new program initiatives" or "the obvious support of constituencies," President Hasselmo said. But the University "cannot simply let everything slide a little bit more, year after year."

The regents discussed **private practice income** brought in by medical faculty and passed a resolution calling for new policies. "Over time it's gotten to the point where most of our doctors raise most of their salaries themselves by attracting patients," said Robert Anderson, vice president for health sciences. Regent Jean Keffeler asked why the University doesn't pay doctors more and drop the private practice plan; Anderson said there is not enough state money to pay them enough or retain them. Anderson's office is preparing a document of summary data by department showing how much income is generated, but keeping individual salaries confidential.

Lawrence Perlman, president and chief executive officer of Ceridian Corporation, has been named to the at-large seat on the Board of Regents vacated by Alan Page. Page was sworn in January 4 as a Minnesota Supreme Court justice.

A U.S. attorney in December subpoenaed records related to the University's **production of the transplant drug ALG**. The University will cooperate with the grand jury probe, said Mark Rotenberg, general counsel. Serious questions about the past, present, and future of the ALG program "are being addressed with the necessary resources to do the job," President Hasselmo told the regents in December.

A student financial aid proposal from the Higher Education Coordinating Board to increase tuition at public higher education institutions in order to provide additional student aid at both public and private schools was unanimously opposed by the regents in December.

The regents voted unanimously in December for what President Hasselmo called "a new kind of applied, **employment-oriented bachelor's education**" at Crookston. The board approved the four-year concept in July. The December vote was on programs, goals, and benchmarks.

Alumni Achievers

Sometimes
you find
just what
you're
looking
for right in
your own
backyard.



Dawn Sparby, University of Minnesota, Morris Campus, Class of '89
Human Resources Specialist at The Hart Press, Inc., Long Prairie, Minnesota

When the Banta Publications Group's Hart Press needed just the right person to take on the job of Human Resources Specialist, we didn't have far to look. The University of Minnesota Career Placement Office put us in touch with Dawn Sparby. Dawn had the skills we were looking for, as well as something special: a real commitment to being the best.

Dawn's an asset to both the University and the Banta Publications Group. Meet Dawn Sparby, a true Alumni Achiever.

On Education:

"For anyone who wants a good, well-rounded education, there's no place better than the University of Minnesota. They helped me focus on my major...and on a career. As a non-traditional student (I had two young children), that was really important."

On Challenges:

"As a student, one of the greatest challenges was a class I took my first year. I registered late, so I had to take what was available: an upper level course on Philosophy of Politics. It was hard, challenging...and stimulating. On the job, the most challenging aspect is the same as the most rewarding: dealing with people and helping them solve problems."

On Banta:

"In my job, I deal with Banta people primarily on a one-to-one basis, and I'm convinced there are none better. Our commitment to quality, to serving our customers, to the community, is a way of life at Banta. That's true in Human Resources, too. Banta is willing to reach out, to find qualified people, and give them a chance. Few companies are willing to do that."

Like Dawn, Banta Publications Group knows the importance of serving our customers, whether they're located in our own backyard or across the country. We're proud to be the printer of many fine special interest and trade magazines, including *Minnesota*.

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YOU SAY ALUMNAE

SINCE WHEN is Patricia Schroeder an *alumnus* [In Focus, November/December 1992]? When I studied Latin some 60 years ago, the proper word was *alumnae*.

AILEEN FOLEY
Fairfield, Pennsylvania

Editor's Note: The Latin word is actually alumna (or alumnae for two or more women). In Minnesota magazine, we use alumnus, defined by Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary as "one who has attended or has graduated from a particular school, college, or university," to refer to alumni (plural of alumnus) of both sexes—as we use actor ("one who represents a character in a dramatic production") to describe both female and male performers.

TWENTY PERCENT OK

I WAS RATHER disappointed to learn that left-winger Pat Schroeder is a University of Minnesota graduate, but I suppose that fact gave you the perfect right to feature her in the "Year of the Woman" issue. I disagree with about 80 percent of her personality, smile (sneer), and politics. I disagree more strongly with her position on women in combat. I disagree even more strongly with her insane idea to welcome homosexuals into the military.

JOHN HED
Duluth, Minnesota

WOMEN IN TROUBLE

I AM WRITING in response to the article on Pat Schroeder. One short sentence: "Not



a single prominent Democrat supported her"—is all I needed to guess how she works with her peers. Women are in serious trouble if Pat Schroeder continues to be their spokesperson.

ALAN SHOWMAN
Jackson, Minnesota

A DEGREE IS THE KEY

THANK YOU for running "Adventures in Retail" [November/December 1992]. I was struck with the various degrees from the University the retailers had, none really associated directly with what they are doing today. It proves once again that a solid degree from a good university is both a reward in itself and also "inflation proof." This is an especially important thing for current students to understand when they choose majors. The

University of Minnesota is not a vocational school, nor should it be.

Please consider running a similar article on service businesses or consulting businesses. I'll bet the range of livelihoods is quite broad and so, too, would be the academic training of those entrepreneurs.

NORENE ROBERTS, '78
Minneapolis

MORE MEMORIAL MEMORIES

AS ONE WHO spent many happy and (occasionally) sober times in the old horse-shoe, I was sorry to learn Memorial Stadium had met its demise. The strong attachment Minnesotans have for the University was both novel and interesting to an easterner like me. I was not yet enrolled in the University when I attended my first game in the fall of 1972. Both the opponent and the final outcome are long forgotten, but I'll always remember the two older gentlemen sitting directly behind me. As the Marching Band began to play "Hail, Minnesota," the two men rose ramrod straight, singing along in a beautiful baritone I can recall clearly two decades later. Everything they felt for their alma mater came through in the timbre of their voices. I wondered then if I'd ever learn the words to that song, and if I'd ever develop the same attachment to the University that those gentlemen obviously had.

Though I could not match the quality of their voices, my rendition of "Hail, Minnesota," sung at graduation with

a "New Joisey" accent, reflected the same emotion and genuine affection. In no small part, that feeling was nurtured within the confines of Memorial Stadium. The old stadium is gone; my pride in being an alumnus of a great educational institution remains.

HARVEY SPELKOMAN
Mount Laurel, New Jersey

A MUSICAL MEMORY

AS A STUDENT at the University of Minnesota, I was a lyric soprano with operatic ambitions. In July 1933, we undertook an elaborate outdoor production of *Aida* (I had the lead) in Memorial Stadium. We erected a huge stage with sets of the Egyptian city of Cairo at the west end of the stadium. I used one of the pyramids for a dressing room. We had, in the triumphant scene in the opening of the second act, the St. Paul Riding Academy on horseback, three elephants from Missouri, and Radames, sung by leading tenor Edward Johnston, on a glorious chariot made by the drama department. Incidentally, we would turn huge lights on the audience so they could not see the set changes. At the final performance, a huge storm, as only Minnesota can have, occurred during the finale. Everyone ran for cover, but the opera had already ended.

KATHERINE ALICE HENNIG
Professor Emeritus
Augsburg College
Minneapolis

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
ALUMNI ASSOCIATION



Reaching Out

AMONG THE SIX-PLUS inches of mail that I receive each day was a letter asking administrators, faculty, staff, and student leaders to volunteer their time to call new students for a program called REACH. I knew it would take a slick shoehorn to wedge one more thing onto my calendar, but I wanted to know if students like it here so I signed up.

I arrived at the New Student Programs office, a service of the Office of Student Affairs, and was shown my desk, phone, calling sheet, and orientation book. We were calling students who had just completed their first quarter at the University to see if their transition to the University had been smooth and to answer or find answers to any questions they might have. Some 3,000 students had been sent postcards about the program. Of those, about 1,000 were to be called by volunteers like me.

My first call was to a woman in Roseville. She asked that I hold the line because she wanted to get the list of questions that she had jotted down on the postcard. She said she was married, had a disability, and planned to complete her degree by taking a limited course load that included independent study courses. She told me about the challenges that she faced both academically and physically—particularly with respect to parking and getting around campus. She asked questions about math tutoring that I could not answer, so I handed the phone to a student who could. I ended our ten-minute conversation by promising to send her a map of an hourly parking location that she was not aware of.

My second call was to a male student who dropped out of school after his first quarter because he needs to work. He expressed displeasure about a new student brochure that showed a sign that appeared to have been defaced by an activist group on campus. I listened, and

we talked about freedom of speech versus destruction of property. I told him that I would pass on his important observations to those who had produced the brochure.

Next I talked to a mother whose freshman daughter had attended a private high school in St. Paul. She told me that her daughter had found moving away from home and living in a dorm challenging at first, but was enjoying her independence. Her daughter believed she was prepared academically for college, but had earned a C in one difficult course—and was thankful for it. She mentioned that her daughter had earned A's in all of her other classes, including composition, which brought unedited praise from me.

"You've reached the FBI," answered the next student I called, a young man who was not phased in the least that his best friend was not on the other end of the line as he had expected. He told me that his social life was beckoning so he had to go, but "the 'U' was great."

Next I spoke to a father in Eden Prairie who told me that his daughter was a talented musician who initially had planned to attend another institution as a music major. Her last-minute decision to attend the University was the best decision she had ever made, he said.

My final call ended on an upbeat note. A student from Norway told me that while he was still adapting to the culture and language here, he had earned a 4.0 grade point average in the Institute of Technology. Impressed, I encouraged him to join



Margaret Sughrue Carlson
University of Minnesota
'83 Ph.D.

one of the 500 student organizations on campus because the University is fortunate to have a star like him.

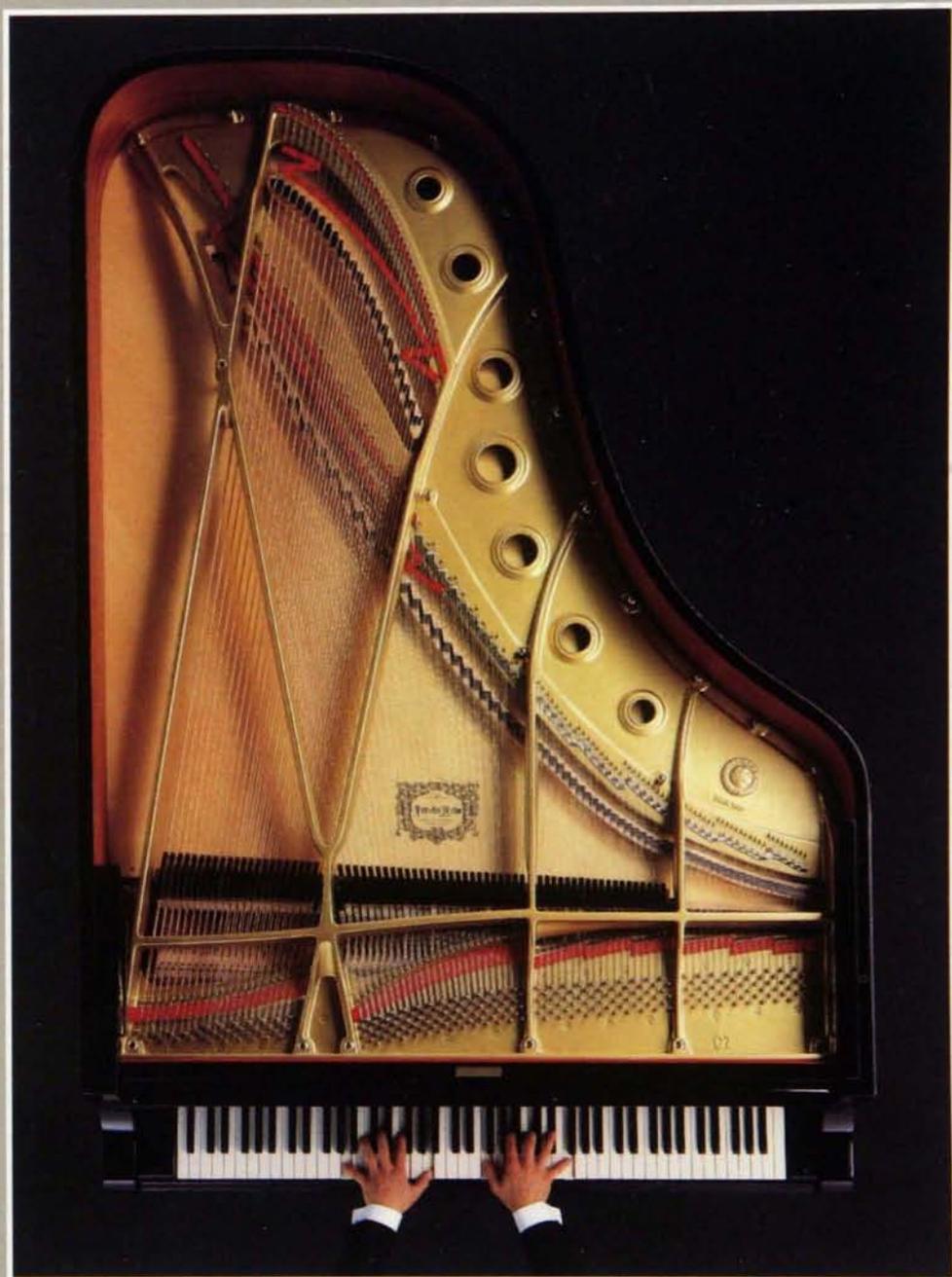
A few weeks later, I met with Heather Holland, student coordinator of the program. A senior from West Concord, Minnesota, a town of about 700, Holland had had little firsthand knowledge of diversity before she came to the University. As a new student, she had attended a special weekend program prior to the start of fall

quarter that was designed by New Student Programs to introduce students to each other and to the campus. Her experience during New Students Weekend led her to a four-year association with the student orientation program. "I've grown so much since I got involved," she said. "Knowing more people and taking pride in the diversity at the University have made me happier. I've taken every opportunity to learn what the 'U' has to offer. I've given to the 'U,' but I've received so much."

Holland confirmed my observation that students and parents who receive calls from REACH volunteers are really touched that someone cared enough to call. As I thought about my experience, I realized that University President Nils Hasselmo cannot issue an edict of "commitment to caring." If he did, the burden of success or failure would rest in the wrong place. But if every University employee and student would make a personal pledge to go one extra step to help a student, what a great community this would be.

By Margaret Sughrue Carlson

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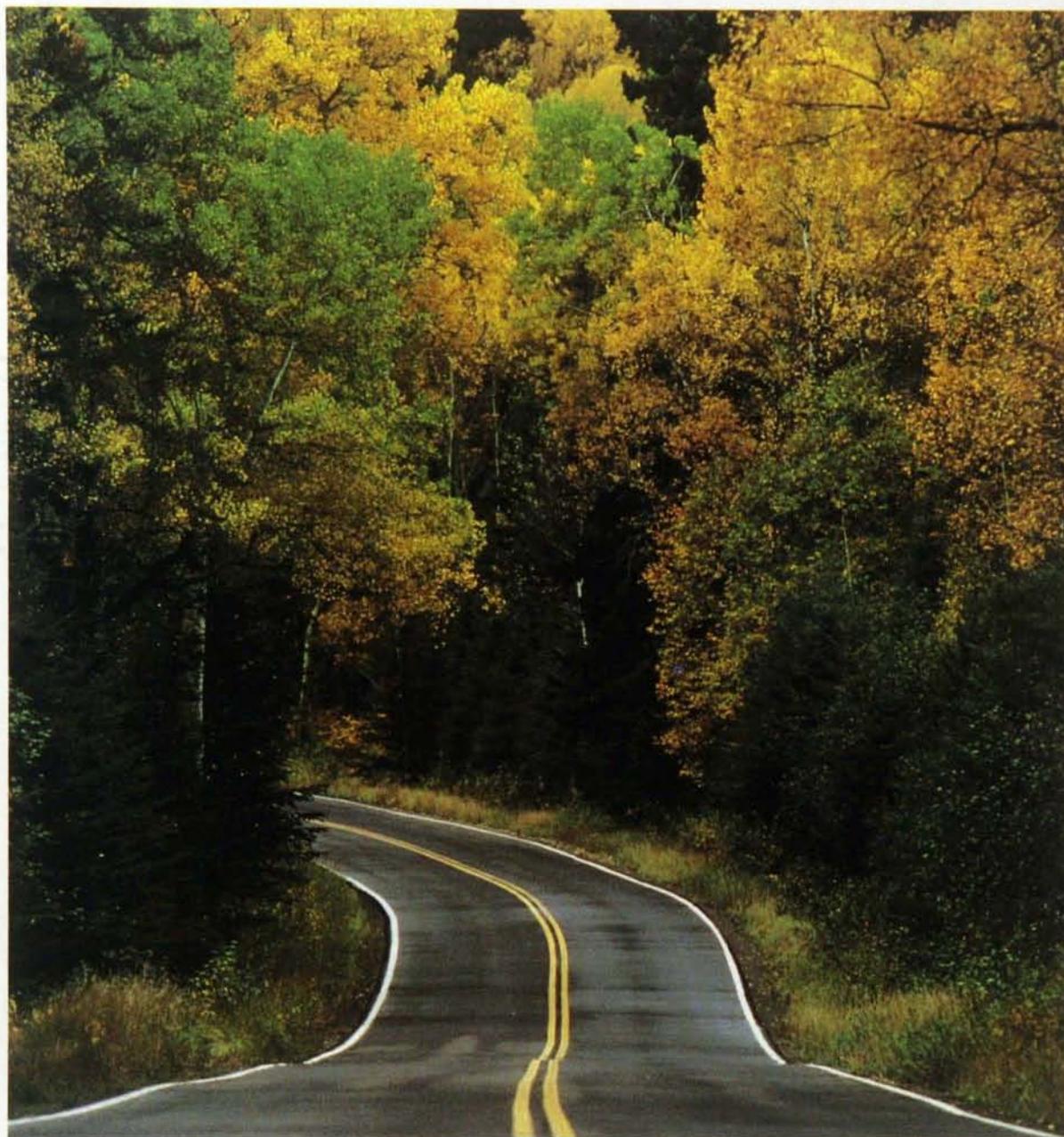
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