Ancient Studies Center Launches Late Iron Age Dig in West Germany

By Bill Hoffmann

Suppose a history professor asked you to describe an ancient town in Late Iron Age Europe in what is known today as southern West Germany. You sniff through your mental images of medieval Europe, back through the Dark Ages, to the ancient Vikings. You're getting closer. But, go back even further. Think 2,000 years ago, before the birth of Christ, to Celtic tribes, Roman soldiers and stone walls, gates, watch towers, and early trade caravans.

That's where you'll find Kelheim, one of the earliest cities in temperate Europe. Settlements that old in Europe are hazy blank spots in most people's knowledge.

For Peter Wells, new director of CLA's Center for Ancient Studies, archaeological digs are a way not only to fill in our blank spots and reconstruct early civilization, but to better understand the beliefs and foundations of today's modern world, and to improve intercultural understanding.

"Many conflicts can be seen as clashes between cultures," and therefore it is important to understand how conflicts have been resolved in the past, Wells said.

Wells, who is taking a practical and business-oriented "outreach" approach to ancient history, has launched the center on a major, high-profile, five-to-10-year interdisciplinary research project at Kelheim, West Germany. The project is open to volunteers from the public who may apply to work at the Kelheim site.

Wells, 38, came to the center last July from an anthropological post at Harvard University in his hometown of Boston. He has directed excavations at the Early Iron Age settlements of Hascherkeller and Aitdorf in Bavaria, West Germany. He plans to shape the graduate studies center into "one of the premiere institutions in North America on the study of the past."

The center, based in Folwell Hall, has 30 graduate students and 45 faculty, in fields ranging from anthropology, archaeology, and art history to chemistry, computer science, ecology, economics, geography, geology, history, materials science, paleography, philosophy, and psychology.

Because of Wells' enthusiasm for tying together the understanding of ancient history and the modern world, he plans a series of seminars, beginning spring 1988, for Minnesota companies that conduct or plan to conduct business overseas.

The modern business world suffers, Wells said, because Americans—as well as Russians, Germans, Japanese, and others—know so little about each other's historical values.

The seminars, to be held at locations throughout the Twin Cities, will begin with general sessions, then focus on countries in which Minnesota businesses have particular interests—Japan, China, Germany, Scandinavia, Canada, and Latin America.

The seminars, which will be unlike "etiquette abroad" lessons, will attempt to explain the why of a culture—to "really understand the nature of the foreign culture" by understanding its historical roots. "We will look at the whole package of values and behavior systems," he said.

Kelheim site

Although Kelheim's location on the Danube, about 50 miles north of Munich, has been one of interregional importance for more than 3,000 years (with evidence of human activity as early as 50,000 years ago), the five-year first phase of the project will focus on the dynamic period of urban and economic formation during the Late Iron Age, 200 B.C. to the birth of Christ. Teams of 30 people, primarily students, will excavate the settlement. The modern town of Kelheim with 13,000 people is nearby.

In 15 B.C., Roman armies, in their expansion of the Empire, established a continued on page 2
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frontier on the south side of the Danube, across from Kelheim. The project will examine contact between Celts and Romans, as well as Romanized peoples and Germanic groups, to determine how the contact led to formation of new cultural groups. Overall, the project will look at social continuity and changes throughout the prehistoric, Roman, and medieval periods.

To get an idea of Kelheim at the peak of the Late Iron Age, Wells painted a verbal image of Iron Age Kelheim, although researchers, he noted, will have a better picture after five years of investigation.

Late Iron Age Kelheim

The year is 100 B.C., a typical overcast winter day in the forested hills and valleys of the Danube and Altmuehl rivers in central Europe, today known as Lower Bavaria in southern West Germany. Up on the plateau, smoke and fumes from the iron furnaces drift in the still air. Nearby in the walled city, children shout and play around the houses where cooking aromas rise from kitchen fires.

Iron Age Kelheim is a major industrial center, home to perhaps 5,000 residents. Protected by the meeting of the two rivers and the bluffs, the walled city is also a refuge for people in the surrounding countryside who depend on the fortification in times of attack. Attacks likely result from interregional warfare, as well as raids for slaves to trade to the Romans. On the plateau, miners dig through limestone layers to reach the iron ore deposits. Other workers produce furnaces to break up and smelt the ore. Some fell trees to make into charcoal to operate the furnaces. The features of the men and women look like a mix of today's central European. Men wear linen and wool tunics or shirts and trousers; women wear long dresses. The clothing is multicolored—reds, yellows, browns. Hats and caps are of wool; shoes and belts are leather. Pins of bronze hold garments together. Women wear necklaces and bracelets. Men don't carry weapons in everyday life, but at home they have long iron swords, wood spears with iron spearheads, and shields of wood with iron parts.

This sword blade and lance point are similar to artifacts expected to be found at the Late Iron Age archaeological dig at Kelheim, Bavaria, during the five-to-10-year project. These items, now stored in the basement of Ford Hall, were obtained in 1931 by Albert E. Jenks, who founded the Anthropology department in 1919.

Commerce with the Romans includes skins full of wine, fancy pottery, bronze vessels, and fids, dates, pickled fish, olives, and olive oil. Traders from northern areas bring amber, much prized for jewelry.

By 100 B.C., citizens returning from trading expeditions tell stories of fantastic cities built of stone, huge sailing or rowing ships in the Mediterranean, and strange customs and costumes. The tales create excitement and awe. Merchants from foreign lands, bringing silks from the Orient, generate new ideas and desires. Kelheim residents produce extra commodities to trade for new materials.

New attitudes, cities

Commerce at Kelheim produced a new cosmopolitan attitude about life, and new industries blossomed in response to the increased trade, Wells said.

"Cities can be seen as an outgrowth of all this growing commercial activity," he said. "Tracing the development of cities can lead to an understanding of the essence of modern cities, he added. "Cities have not always been with us by any means," and understanding the conditions that led to city formation might enable modern cities to be better
planned or restored, Wells observed. Our culture is not urban, historically, and many of society’s traditions go back to pre-urban conditions and customs, such as mid-summer and mid-winter celebrations, he said. Bringing Christmas trees into the house, for instance, was easier in rural settings, but European-based culture has an elaborate system to maintain what is a very old rural practice. Ultimately, researchers at Kelheim are looking for social and cultural values and how they change, he said.

Interviews of today’s residents in the Kelheim area and archival research will look for ancient legends and stories that trace our cultural roots and institutions. The Roman impact has been exaggerated because most early material remains. During the Roman period, is how to best present the material that remains.

Volunteer archaeologists sought

In keeping with Wells’ public outreach philosophy, the Kelheim summertime dig is open to volunteers. They may apply through Continuing Education and Extension’s new “Research Expeditons” program, which allows volunteers to participate in various University research projects. The program is a complement in the Kelheim project. Volunteers also for this summer’s dig may be hired; however, applications will be accepted for next summer. Contributions to the program and airfare are tax deductible. Information is available at Research Expeditions, Extension Classes, University of Minnesota, 180 Westbrook Hall, 77 Pleasant St. S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455, or by calling (612) 624-0214. Earthwork, a national organization that selects volunteers for scientific projects around the world, is also a complement of the project and accepts applications at 680 Mt. Auburn St., Box 401, Watertown, Mass. 02472. Contributions to Earthwork are tax deductible.

Mondale Inaugurates Johnson Scholarship

Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale and four former speakers of the Minnesota House of Representatives inaugurate a new CLA public affairs scholarship Feb. 11 in honor of former University Regent and House Speaker A. J. Johnson.

Mondale, along with David Jennings, Minnesota Rep. Martin Sabo (D-5th Dist.), Rod Searce, and Jerry Sieben held a discussion at the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute on “A Speaker’s Challenge: Lessons from Minnesota.”

Johnson, who was a DFL member of the Minnesota House of Representatives from 1941 to 1958, served as Speaker of the House during the 1955 and 1957 sessions and was a Regent of the University from 1959 to 1965. He represented Bemidji, Minn. in the legislature. During his lifetime, he held nearly all Swift County offices. He was appointed acting postmaster of Benson by Presi-
State-of-the-Art Language Labs Open

By Jeanine Halva-Neubauer

The College of Liberal Arts made second language education a priority in 1984 when it approved a second language entrance standard and a tougher graduation requirement. But turning commitment into reality required deft coordination as:

- high schools were encouraged to expand their second language curriculum;
- high school students were encouraged to take more language coursework before entering CLA;
- higher language standards were set for incoming CLA freshmen;
- tougher requirements were set for CLA graduation;
- proficiency testing was begun to meet the new standard and requirement.

One element was missing, however. The University did not have an adequate language laboratory. That is, not until last fall, when a state-of-the-art language lab was installed.

"Until this fall, any high school with a language lab setup would've had better facilities than the U," said Nancy Stenson, linguistics professor and director of the Language Resource and Research Center. In Folwell Hall, two classrooms now are outfitted with sophisticated electronic equipment. Each contains 30 student stations with audio tape decks, head-phones, and control panels; a software-controlled master console for instructor use; and high-speed tape copiers. One room also has video equipment. Thirty-two individual listening booths, four high-speed audio tape copiers, and four video machines that can play tapes made anywhere in the world have been added to the Learning Resources Center in Walter Library. Students use this facility for language study outside of class. Dan Donnelly, head of the resources center, said about 60 language instructors place materials in the center quarterly. Video and copying equipment already are receiving heavy use, said Donnelly, who predicts booth use will increase as instructors discover new ways that sophisticated audio equipment can enhance learning.

With the addition of a soundproof recording booth and video projection equipment in Folwell Hall, and more student booths in Walter Library over the next few years, the language lab will be complete, said Craig Swan, CLA associate dean and executive officer. He estimates the total cost for equipment and remodeling to be $275,000.

High technology Sony equipment was chosen for the classrooms because of its flexibility, said Paul Stanislaw, South Asian studies professor and associate director of the Folwell center. "We're creating our own way through the forest."

"What we've got in terms of the curriculum and commitment is exciting," he said. "We've made a serious commitment that many other universities have talked about, but we're one of the first to plunge in."

The language labs are critical with the new emphasis CLA places on proficiency testing. Stenson said.

Language testing director Dale Lange agrees: "The new language requirement is not based on 'seat' time but, rather, on what people can do with the language."

In the past, one year of language study in high school was considered equivalent to one quarter of college work. That is not necessarily so any longer. Now students must pass proficiency tests to determine which skill-level course they can enter, as well as discover if they are proficient at the six-quarter level needed for graduation. In 1985, a CLA task force started developing guidelines to determine what level of competence entering as well as exiting students should possess. Lange, who also is a professor of second languages and cultures education in the College of Education's curriculum instruction department. Proficiency tests were then constructed to assess student competence.

Last fall—the first step in a three-year phasing in of the requirement—entering freshmen and transfer students with fewer than 39 credits were tested for one quarter of proficiency in the most commonly taught language: French, German, and Spanish. Next fall, incoming freshmen must demonstrate two-quarter proficiency; in 1988, they must show three-quarter proficiency. As with its modern lab equipment, the University is a trailblazer in proficiency testing.

German professor Ray Wakefield (center back) and his class use the language laboratory.

Photo by Gina Dabrowski

Silha Center Dedicated; To Study Media Ethics, Law

The Silha Center for the Study of Media Ethics and Law was officially dedicated Feb. 23 on national television, when Ted Koppel hosted ABC's "Viewpoint" program from Northrop Memorial Auditorium. Panelists and audience participants discussed the ABC program "Amerika," which depicted the United States after a fictional Soviet takeover. "Viewpoint" is intended to give the public opportunity to discuss an issue about the media. Koppel also hosted the popular program "Nightline."

He also attended a reception for the center earlier in the day.

The Silha Center involves faculty and students in research and publication projects about media ethics and law and provides opportunities for dialogue between researchers and professionals.

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Psycho Sheds Light
On Seasonal Bipolar Disorder

By Sue Quinlan

The midwinter blahs affect many people, especially those who live in states like Minnesota, where gray skies may persist for days. But for some people, winter's short days and long nights signal the onset of severe depression called seasonal bipolar affective disorder (SAD) and who experiment with light therapy.

Depue recently received a 3-1/2-year renewal of a $372,000 National Institute for Mental Health (NIMH) research grant to continue his research on "Behavioral and Circadian Effects of Artificial Light in Seasonal Bipolar Affective Disorder." Several types of patients with affective disorders have been studied, including bipolar depressives, who suffer periods of depression alternating with normal moods. Depue's research, however, centers on subjects who experience severe depression as periods of mild mania, or increased energy levels generally occur in normal moods. Depue's research, which he says is an extreme reaction to seasonal affective disorder, is probably higher than that of any other type of SAD. Depue emphasized that "people don't get a tan in front of their lights - they are subject to a seasonal pattern to the high and low moods...Depue said people generally are more active in the summer months, and brain levels of dopamine, a neurotransmitter, are highest in the summer. That poses another challenge for him and other researchers. He wonders if the syndrome of SAD is an extreme reaction to seasonal affective disorder or if it is a totally different phenomenon. The incidence of seasonal bipolar affective disorder is probably higher than the reported figures, he said, since many sufferers never seek treatment, knowing that their problems will pass as the winter days dwindle. Others are treated with antidepressant drugs or psychotherapy, with varying degrees of success. Three groups of U.S. researchers are studying the applications of light therapy to seasonal affective disorder. Dr. Norman Rosenthal of NIMH is defining the types of people who respond to light therapy; Dr. Alfred Lewis of Oregon is developing specific protocols for light therapy; and Depue, along with Psychology assistant professor William Iacono and graduate students Michele Spoon and Paul Arbisi, is investigating what factors underlie the disorder and why light therapy works.

Consequently, the Minnesota researchers only select patients who will respond to light therapy. They monitor four indicators of the subjects' brain dopamine levels by measuring prolactin hormone levels, body temperature, blink frequency, and amount of locomotor activity. Scientists still don't know all of the mechanisms and variables that determine why some people develop seasonal bipolar affective disorder, but Richard Depue and his colleagues know their light therapy can help affected people lead happier, more productive lives...
Bouchard to Lecture on Twins Study

Thomas Bouchard, director of the study on identical twins reared apart, will be the spring speaker for the new Spectrum Lecture series sponsored by the CLA/UC Alumni Society.

Bouchard will speak at 7 p.m., April 29, at the Radisson University Hotel. The twins study, which has had national publicity, combines a study started in 1970 in Psychology of 85 sets of identical twins or triplets reared apart and a study of more than 300 pairs of twins reared together.

Bouchard is currently chair of the Department of Psychology. A future publication later this year in the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, the research team states that a child's personality traits are shaped more by genes than by the child's environment. All the traits measured showed some genetic influence, including "traditionalism," defined as moral standards, religious values, and social responsibility. The researchers did not discount the importance of environment on personality.

Bouchard is the second speaker in the Spectrum Lecture series. The first speaker, in February, was Richard Heas, alumnus of the Studio Arts department and internationally known artist who turns real architecture into illusionary space by painting.

For more information on the Bouchard lecture, phone 625-5031.

CLA Alumni Society Sponsors "Porgy and Bess" Opera Gala

The CLA/UC Alumni Society is sponsoring an opera preview and dinner May 21 for the Houston Opera Company's performance of Porgy and Bess. Last year's preview for a performance of the Metropolitan Opera was a sellout.

The pre-opera reception, dinner, and opera preview are at the Radisson University Hotel. Shuttle service will be provided to Northrop Auditorium for the performance.

Vern Sutton, professor of musicology and director of the University Opera of the School of Music, will set the stage at the dinner with his insights into opera production.

The reception begins at 5:30 p.m. with light hors d'oeuvres and cash bar with Gershwin tunes performed by School of Music musicians. The dinner menu comes from the South with seven-green salad, cornbread, blackened breast of chicken with Louisiana rice, and shortcake with fresh strawberries. Reserved parking is also available.

Porgy and Bess is the story of the Catfish Row community. The year 1987 marks the 50th anniversary of the death of George Gershwin, one of America's foremost composers.

Tickets for the performance may be ordered directly from the Northrop Ticket Office, 612-624-2345 or by phone at 612-624-3040.

APRIL Lectures

14 "Archeology and Language: The Indo-European Problem Revealed," Colin Renfrew, Archaeology, Cambridge University, 5 p.m., 105 Murphy Hall. For information call Center for Ancient Studies, 625-2503

24 "Documentation and Analysis of Historical Scene Painting," Lawrence Hill, University of North Dakota; Al Aduce, Northern Illinois University; and John Rothgeb, University of Texas; 7:45 p.m., Whiting Theatre, Rarig Center. For information, call University Art Museum, 624-9876

Conferences

23-26 "Law: Discourse, Power, and Practice," Coffman Memorial Union, sponsored by Center for Humanistic Studies. For information, call 624-0003

Exhibits

Thru May 19 "The Magic Knitting Needles of Mary Walker Phillips," Goldstein Gallery, 241 McNeal Hall. For information, call 624-7434


11-June 28 "The Birds of Minnesota," watercolors, Bell Museum of Natural History, Jaques Gallery. For information, call 624-6346

Performances

3-5, 9-12 "Antigones," by Sophocles and Arouhlt, a young girl's battle against a king's decree that her slain rebel brother remain unbetrothed, directed by Lee A. Stille, University Theatre Center, Rarig Center. For information, call 625-4001

MAY Lectures

13 "Life and Death of a Gorilla Named Digit, Dan Fossey's Conservation Legacy," Ian Redmond, wildlife biologist, 6 p.m., Bell Museum. For information and tickets, call 624-6346

29 Thenth Annual Celebration of Modern Greek Letters, featuring the works of novelist George Theoktosis, 3 p.m., four floor Whalen Library, reception following. For information, call 624-4526

Conferences

7 "Theatre Set Design: Past, Present, and Future," 4-10 p.m., Northrop Auditorium. For information, call 624-4876

Three Alumni Given Top Honors by University

Three CLA alumni were honored at the December Commencement for outstanding achievements in their fields. John B. Carroll received the honorary degree, the highest award given by the University, for a lifetime of work in psychology. Composer Libby Larsen and museum director Charles Eldredge won Outstanding Achievement Awards.

Carroll, who received his Ph.D. in psychology from the University in 1941, is considered one of the pioneers in psychology and in psychometrics. He made significant contributions in the understanding of the nature of human intelligence, the psychology of reading, the learning of foreign languages, and the significance of bilingualism on human learning and achievement.

He taught at Harvard University Graduate School and held several positions with the Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N.J.

Carroll recently retired from Harvard University, North Carolina where he held the William Rand Kenan Professorship and served as the director of the L.L. Thurstone Psychometric Laboratory. He is continuing his productive career as a research investigator, educator, author, and editor.

Libby Larsen received her bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees from CLA's School of Music. Her Ph.D. was awarded in 1978. When Larsen received her Outstanding Achievement Award, she told the Commencement audience that she remembered sitting outside Northrop Auditorium with her ear to the door listening to rehearsals of the Minnesota Orchestra. She wrote her first opera as a student.

She has become one of the best known Minnesota composers. She founded the Minnesota Composers Forum in 1973 with fellow student and composer Stephen Paulus. She served as resident composer of the Minnesota Orchestra during the 1983-84 and 1984-85 seasons. Her works have been performed by the Minnesota Orchestra and several other U.S. musical organizations. The Arkansas Opera Theatre, Minnesota Orchestra, Plymouth Music Series, Saint Paul Chamber Orchestra, Schubert Club, and others have commissioned her work. She recently collaborated on a major work with Mrs. Jehan Sadat.

Charles Eldredge, who received his Ph.D. in art history from the University in 1971, is now the director of the National Museum of American Art of the Smithsonian Institution. Since joining the Smithsonian in 1982, he has completely refocused the permanent collection, which now traces the development of 250 years of American art.

Eldredge prepared the exhibition, "Treasurers From the National Museum of American Art," which toured the United States.

After he left Minnesota, he became curator of collections at the Spencer Museum of Art of the University of Kansas. He served as director from 1971-82. He was a professor in the art history department of the University of Kansas from 1970-82.

The college plan that is being drafted in response to President Kenneth Keller's commitment to focus consolidates CLA's 42 departments and programs into 30 units during the next five years. Dean Fred Lukermann said consolidation is needed for general efficiency and because of the lack of student demand in some areas. The plan recommends maintaining the strength of units already of national distinction and investing in a limited number of departments to move them over the threshold of national distinction.

Students returning to school or continuing their education increased CLA winter enrollment to 15,847, 2.8 percent more than last winter. The number of continuing students totaled 13,507, a 4.3 percent increase from a year ago. Declines in transfer students and new high school students followed the predicted trend toward fewer CLA students, which is in line with the University's commitment to focus goals. Twin Cities campus enrollment rose winter quarter .6 percent to 42,387. All-University enrollment edged up 1 percent to 53,519 students.

SHAPE THE FUTURE OF THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS/UNIVERSITY COLLEGE ALUMNI SOCIETY

College of Liberal Arts/University College Alumni Association is a great first step in helping to shape the future of your University and your college. Member or not, we would like your help in shaping the future of your college alumni society.

The College of Liberal Arts/University College (CLA/UC) Alumni Society, which is one of the constituent groups within the association, plans and sponsors events to serve the colleges, your college, and students. Past projects have included receptions for new students, faculty lectures for alumni and students, class reunions, distinguished teacher awards, and cultural events such as our upcoming spring Opera Gala, "Porgy and Bess," May 21.

Thank you for taking the time to respond to our survey. With your help we will continue to develop programs for alumni involvement and participation.

Here's to a bright future!
Ted Koppel's ABC-TV program "Viewpoint," broadcast from Northrop Memorial Auditorium Feb. 23, served as the dedication of the Silha Center for the Study of Media Ethics and Law. (See the Silha Center story, page 4.) "Viewpoint" is broadcast periodically in place of Koppel's regular program, "Nightline," to question media issues. The discussion centered on the ABC series "Amerika," about a fictional Soviet takeover of the United States, and included Brandon Stoddard, ABC entertainment division president (center), and Donald Wrye (right), writer and director of "Amerika." Other participants brought in by satellite were Ted Sorensen, former John F. Kennedy aide and current attorney for the United Nations; former U.S. ambassador to the U.N. Jeane Kirkpatrick; and Soviet ministry official Gennadi Gerasimov. Koppel took questions from the audience, which included many students from the School of Journalism and Mass Communication.