

MINNESOTA

University of Minnesota Alumni Association

May 1981





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MINNESOTA

May 1981

Volume 80 No. 7

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Cover: Former University President Lotus Delta Coffman expressed his idea of a union as "... the coming together of a community of diverse constituencies to share a common need for enlightenment, enrichment, and humanness." Photo by Chuck Benda. **Inside Front**

Cover: The Eta Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha was established at the University of Minnesota in 1922 and disbanded in 1964. The women in this 1931 photo from the Minnesota Historical Society are, from left, back row: Georgia Gray, Alveta Phillips Coram, Pearl Renfro Grissom, Frances Smith Brown, Henrietta Bonaparte Ridley. Sitting, Ethel Maxwell Williams, Laureta Huff Diggs, Victoria Stokes McGlerkin.



MINNESOTA

ISSN:0164-9450

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Minnesota, May 1981, Number 7, is published monthly from September through June, except January and February, by the Minnesota Alumni Association, 100 Morrill Hall, 100 Church Street SE, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455 (612-373-2466). Second-class postage paid at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and additional mailing offices. *Minnesota* is sent to dues paying members of the Minnesota Alumni Association. Member of the Council for Advancement and Support of Education. Postmaster: Send from 3579 to *Minnesota*, 100 Church Street SE, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455. © by Minnesota Alumni Association. *Minnesota* is a continuation of *The Minnesota Alumni Weekly* founded in 1901.

AT THE 'U'

Student studies move toward liberal arts

New Business Curriculum Applauded

THE PENDULUM has swung: away from academic permissiveness, away from narrow specialization, toward a guided and liberalizing education.

Take the College of Business Administration on the Twin Cities campus. In revamping its undergraduate program, the college moved to tighten its business requirements and to make its students take more liberal arts courses. The goal is to offer "a liberal education with a concentration in business administration."

"The greatest concern I have about undergraduate business education is the kind of person who is sometimes produced, (who is) extremely narrow and unaware of the social forces that are acting on the business world," said CBA associate dean Edward Foster. "That's a terrible thing to do to people — to encourage that kind of

narrowness or to fail to break them out of such a narrow view of the world."

"The business community has said time and time again, 'Send us people who know how to think and how to communicate,'" said Dean David Lilly. "We think we'll be coming closer to that objective than we ever have before."

One major change in the program is the expansion of the communication requirement from two courses to five: three in writing and two in speech. "Communication is all-important if you're going to be a working member of society," Lilly said. "If you have the technical ability and you're unable to communicate, it's of no use."

Peter Rosko, associate professor of finance and insurance, chaired the task force that drew up the proposal for revision of the curriculum. In a study three years ago on the strengths and weaknesses of CBA graduates, Rosko said, the response was overwhelming from the graduates themselves and from corporate personnel directors, recruiters, and chief executive officers: the inability to communicate was one of the greatest weaknesses.

Another big change is the international dimension of the new program. Students must take three elective courses on international issues or foreign cultures. "We set out a large shopping list for students to pick from," Rosko said. "There are courses in economics, geography, political science, languages. That requirement is really quite liberalizing." Part of the thinking is that corporations are doing more and more of their business in the international arena.

To force students to take more liberal arts courses as electives, the new curriculum sets a limit on the number of business



Tom Foley

"Communication is all-important," says David Lilly, "if you're going to be a working member of society. If you have the technical ability and you're unable to communicate, it's of no use."

courses that the student can take for credit toward graduation. One reason for this limit is to allow CBA to save on its resources by offering fewer business electives.

Will all of these shifts put more of a burden on the College of Liberal Arts? Foster said the reaction from CLA departments that are likely to be most affected has been largely favorable, although the departments typically say that they will need more resources to do the job. "We'd love to have the business, and this curriculum makes sense" has been a common response," Foster said.

The CBA program at Minnesota has probably moved "more in the liberal direction than most business schools," Rosko said, "and yet at the same time it is a business program. We are emphasizing the core areas of business."

"We picked out six basic core courses and set those up in lock step fashion in the junior year," Rosko said. Students who enter in the fall will take financial accounting and fundamentals of management in their first quarter, management information systems and finance fundamentals in the winter, and principles of marketing and operations management in the spring.

Courses on business and society and business policy are to be taken in the senior year, after completion of the six lock step courses. Other required business courses can be taken when the students choose.

"We set up a sequence for students that we think makes the most sense," Rosko said. "This makes the program somewhat tighter and gives the students guidance. The idea in the '60s and '70s was to let anybody study anything, but so many times we saw students flailing about.

"We are guiding the students and yet giving them a lot of leeway," Rosko said. In the case of the liberal education requirements, he said, "we require two courses here and

three courses there, but most of those are not specific courses. Maybe the student can pick three courses out of a list of 200."

Although the core courses will be taught in large lecture classes, Foster said, an effort will be made to keep groups of students together, following a pattern that has been successful in the master of business administration program. "There will be one big class, then a coffee break in the room, and then another big class."

Several noncredit skills development seminars will be built into the program. "They'll be short, fun kinds of things," Rosko said — noting there will be half a day or a day or two on resumé writing, time management, office politics, career preparation. They will be required, even though students won't earn credit for them.

Foster said that several considerations came together in the decision to revamp the curriculum. "When Dean Lilly came in it seemed a good opportunity to ask the faculty to review all the programs." The MBA program was completely revised starting in the fall of 1979, and the undergraduate program came next. A review of the doctorate program is in progress.

An urgent consideration was the need to meet accreditation requirements of the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business. Even before an accreditation visit last January, CBA knew it was in trouble. "We knew that the device the college had been using to nominally meet the accreditation requirements was not really adequate," Foster said.

"At the same time that we wanted to change the curriculum," he said, "we didn't want to pour all the money that was coming in into the undergraduate program. That's a sink that will absorb everything you pour into it.

"We asked the task force to redesign the curriculum from the ground up, to see what was

required for accreditation and then what more we could afford to do." Changing many of the required courses to the large lecture format and limiting the number of business courses a student can count toward graduation were both economy measures.

Faculty members on the task force, besides Rosko, were W. Bruce Erickson and Charles Purdy. Erickson contributed "some very creative ideas" and Purdy "a tremendous amount of persevering research and data collection and analysis," Rosko said. "Without that bucket of work that Chuck Purdy contributed, and without the ideas that Bruce Erickson contributed, it would have been a much less attractive program."

Rosko said important contributions were also made by Gwen Holmgren, a CBA student, and Stanley Cyr, acting coordinator of admissions and counseling. "It was really a group of five," he said. "We had good input from everybody."

The new curriculum goes into effect next fall, and Lilly said "we won't know for 10 years" if it will be a success. But preliminary signals have been encouraging. "Community reaction has been strong, student reaction has been good, faculty reaction has been good," Rosko said. The CBA faculty unanimously endorsed the curriculum last September.

And the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business has written a letter to indicate its approval. "They encouraged me to write an article describing how we went about the process so that other schools could benefit from our experience," Rosko said.

When the task force was near the end of its work, Rosko talked to Lilly about the proposal. Because the dean is not known to be effusive, Rosko was especially struck by his response: "This is really exciting, don't you think so, Peter?"

Corporate response to the new curriculum has been favorable, and the strongest response of all

has come from Cargill Incorporated, which will give CBA \$500,000 during a 10-year period to support the administration of the program.

"Cargill is a company that is extremely interested in undergraduate liberal education," said David Merchant, associate dean for external affairs. "Because the business they're in is heavily international, it requires people with a broad background. When we talked to them about our program with its emphasis on liberal arts, they became interested."

The Cargill grant will pay the salary of a program director, who will chair a core faculty drawn from several CBA departments. A 10-year commitment "gives some accountability to the donor, without jeopardizing the academic freedom of the position," Merchant said. "The hope is that if we're doing our job well, the support will be renewed." A search for the program director is now in progress.

"Cargill has a fundamental belief in the value of a broad liberal-arts-based education, and that belief coincides exactly with our own," Merchant said.

Revision of the undergraduate program comes at a time when student demand to get into the program is high. "The last I heard, there were something like 2,700 students who identified themselves as pre-business majors in CLA," Foster said.

"We have 1,500 students as juniors and seniors, and not all of them come from CLA. A lot of students who hope to get into the business school are not going to. The pressure is increasing. The grade level of applicants is rising faster than we're raising requirements. We will probably have to go to a different way of controlling admission."

Maureen Smith

Book Banning Burgeons



HUCKLEBERRY FINN was not a model child, but is that reason enough to ban him from the library?

Mark Twain is one writer whose works have gotten the old heave-ho from some school and public library boards and from self-appointed committees to protect the young. Others include no less than William Shakespeare, Charles Dickens, Emily Dickinson, John Steinbeck, and Kurt Vonnegut.

Book banning, which has a history almost as long as that of the printing press, is on the rise. Both the political left and right are providing the heat — from the left's charges of racism in *Huckleberry Finn* to the right's moral concern over a scene depicting a prostitute in Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath*.

The number of reported episodes increased rapidly through the 1970s, and now numbers three to five a day, according to Judith Krug, director of the American Library Association's Office for Intellectual Freedom.

"Censorship is definitely on the rise," said David Berninghausen, professor in the University's Library School and Krug's predecessor. Berninghausen has been monitoring and writing

about censorship activities in schools and libraries for more than three decades.

Although both the political left and right are involved, the right is carrying more clout in the wake of Ronald Reagan's election. "The 'moral majority' is behind much of it," Berninghausen said.

Most of the episodes are initiated by parents who prevail upon school boards to remove a book from a library or a course because they disapprove of something in the book. Sometimes entire curricula are opposed because they are thought to inculcate the wrong values in children. Public libraries face similar pressure.

"The censor always knows what is right and moral," Berninghausen said. Most censorship activities are "extralegal" and never get to court, he said.

As concerns public libraries, the American Library Association's Library Bill of Rights states that "libraries should provide materials and information presenting all points of view on current and historical issues. Materials should not be proscribed or removed because of partisan or doctrinal disapproval."

Libraries should not advocate ideas found in their collections, but should protect the user's fundamental right to read, Berninghausen said.

Perhaps more insidious than overt attempts at censorship, which attract media attention and organized opposition, is what experts call closet censorship — the removal of books by intimidated teachers, librarians, and school officials in order to avoid unpleasantness.

"We don't realize how much of this [closet censorship] is going on," said Norine Odland, professor of elementary education on the Twin Cities campus. "It's all very subtle. It's so much easier to make sure that everything is safe."

Censorship activity has risen steadily over the past two decades, but has been especially

high following the social changes wrought during the 1960s, according to Odland. The passing of old ideas about childhood innocence, reflected in the greater latitude in language and subject matter of children's books, challenged the "prescriptive" approach to writing for children — the idea that it should embody traditional values. Some of today's writers deal with reality rather directly.

One such writer that kids like to read is Judy Blume, Odland said. One of Blume's books, *Are You There God It's Me, Margaret*, is about a girl who is beginning to menstruate and, confused, talks to God. Some parents think it is too frank.

"I have great faith in the ability of children to choose sensibly," Odland said. "If you try to keep reality from them by denying them books that reflect it, then they will wonder why such books are forbidden and will seek them out."

The portrayal of one of Margaret's grandmothers, who is Jewish, is also objected to by some parents and highlights what children's author Madeleine L'Engle believes is the most taboo subject matter today in children's books — religion — Odland said.

Some active groups try to keep children from reading any story with witches or ghosts because they conflict with their belief system. "I've heard of some parents objecting to the *Three Billy Goats* because they think it is a violent story," she said.

At the same time, some teachers and school officials are extremely careful about using materials that touch upon the subject of religion, fearing constitutional objections based on the separation of church and state, Odland said. It is especially true of Christmas activities.

Intellectual freedom for children "is a very emotional issue," Odland said. "There are those who believe children can't think for themselves. There is a lot more available for kids today, and I think that's good. Teachers should be helping children learn

to choose from what's available."

Odland prepares her students for the possibility of having to face the problems arising from a censorship effort once they begin teaching. "It's much harder to be for, than against keeping certain titles in the school library once they're an issue," she said.

Although the Supreme Court has extended full constitutional protection to high school and college students, what rights elementary school children enjoy is less clear.

"In case after case in recent years, the court has extended the full panoply of constitutional rights to high school and college students as long as the normal school routine is not disrupted," said Donald Gillmor, Twin Cities campus professor of journalism and mass communication. The burden of proof is on the school administrator, he added.

"I don't think there is any doubt about the school board's authority to make curriculum decisions," Gillmor said, but attempts by boards to remove materials because of objection to their content have been constitutionally suspect, he said.

However, the "community standards" doctrine established in a 1973 Supreme Court decision involving obscenity could be extended to other constitutional areas, empowering elected bodies and officials to pass laws defining basic rights, including the rights of children.

"We have a Jeffersonian Supreme Court that has adopted the doctrine of judicial restraint — granting the legislature the prerogative to make law defining basic rights," Gillmor said.

Ultimately this may give school boards, which are elected bodies, greater authority over what is made available for students to read and the power to withdraw it in the face of complaints.

"If constitutional rights become divisible, then we have a potentially chaotic situation," Gillmor said. What is legal to read in Manhattan, New York, could be illegal in Manhattan, Kansas.

William Hoffman

The Vikings: Who Were They?

"I WANT TO GIVE my puppy a Viking name," said the voice on the phone. "Are there any dogs mentioned in Viking poetry?"

These days Professor Anatoly Liberman gets three calls a day like this. To this particular query he had to reply that only wolves are mentioned in the poetry of the Vikings, although they are sometimes referred to as "the dogs of Odin." The caller found this unsatisfactory.

Minnesotans seem to be more interested in Vikings now than at any time since the rather questionable "runestone" was discovered near Alexandria. The reason is "The Vikings" exhibit on display at the Minneapolis Institute of Arts until May 3. The exhibit is the largest collection of Viking-age art ever assembled, and Minneapolis is its only American stop other than New York City.

Despite the enthusiasm for the non-football-playing Vikings, most people have a pretty hazy idea of who these fellows were. Legends in their own time, the Vikings were regarded by their contemporaries as incredibly vicious barbarians, said Liberman, a University of Minnesota specialist in early Scandinavian literature. That myth persists today, more recently joined by an opposing school of Scandinavian chauvinism which glorifies the Vikings for their contributions to civilization.

The truth lies somewhere in between.

The Viking's traditional image is probably the result of their impressive debut. In 793 A.D. these pagans burst upon the world by attacking a Christian monastery on the windswept north coast of Britain. They snatched the silver, burned precious manuscripts and murdered pious monks.

"When that happened the Western world shuddered,"

Lieberman said. "The Vikings looked like God's punishment. In the morning you would see sails looming a mile from your shores. In 20 minutes they would be there. They would take everything, kill everyone they wanted to kill and go. They must have looked like angels of death."

The image of the Vikings as the most barbaric people of all time however, goes too far, Lieberman said. "Conquerors can't be sweet babies. The Crusaders were just as ruthless and relentless in their activities as the Vikings. The only difference was that the Crusaders killed the infidels, and nobody cared, whereas the Vikings killed Christians, and everybody cared."

But the Vikings were far from artistic behemoths, rowing to shore to design beautiful jewelry after a hard day's plunder. In fact, it is a misnomer to talk of "Viking art," Lieberman said. The Vikings who made the items displayed in the art exhibit were no longer Vikings.

"When people talk about Viking art, culture or trade, they're really talking about medieval Scandinavian art, culture or trade," Lieberman said. "In the Icelandic sagas the phrase 'to go a-viking' means to be a pirate abroad. A Viking is a medieval Scandinavian pirate. He has absolutely nothing to recommend himself."

Scandinavians of the Viking age were excellent woodcarvers, and their metal work is on a par with work by other Europeans, said Marion Nelson, a University professor of art history and director of the Norwegian-American museum in Decorah, Iowa.

There are three periods of Viking-age art, Nelson said. The most creative period just barely extends into the Viking era. In 400 to 800 A.D. Scandinavian craftsmen designed abstract, asymmetrical decorations — a type of art that did not again flourish until Picasso and his contemporaries developed its forms further in 1890 through 1950.



"The Scandinavian designs were distinctive," Nelson said. "The exhibit includes a harness plate that has designs balanced diagonally. Classic art, the kind that was being practiced to the south, would have placed the same design in all four corners. The southern art of the period was also more realistic. Scandinavians tended to force images from nature into patterns that might be called abstraction. I find the northern decorations more expressive than the southern art. Their distortion of nature has more emotional impact."

The northern art becomes less interesting for most of the Viking period, Nelson said. There was a shift from work in precious metals to practical work with iron. Classical, symmetrical designs imported from the south appear. But toward the end of the Viking period the designs developed centuries earlier again flourished. "The coming of Christianity seemed to have provoked a swan song of local tradition," Nelson said. "Christianity also brought more emphasis on ceremonial and decorative arts."

Many of the pieces in the exhibit are not Scandinavian at all, but examples of Viking loot or trade, said Michael Metcalf, a University historian of Scandinavia. The Vikings were world travelers. They traded slaves in Baghdad, may have helped found the state of Russia, and settled towns in northern

Britain. Runic graffiti has been found in Athens.

"We're not sure why the Vikings began to expand at such awe-inspiring speed at the end of the eighth century," Metcalf said. "We know *how* they did — their long ships. There are military vessels in Nordic Stone Age carvings. Scandinavian ships date to at least the fourth century."

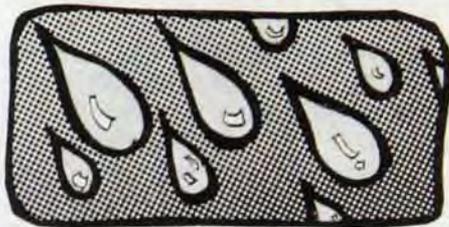
Inflation of currency is the key to one theory of the Viking expansion, Metcalf said. In the eighth century two major silver mines were discovered in the Middle East, the Klondike of the day. The Franks, who had been trading silver to Baghdad in return for silk and spices, suddenly found their silver did not buy as much. They adopted a new marketing strategy and traded silver to the Norsemen for furs and walrus tusks, then traded these goods to Baghdad. The Viking voyages, according to some scholars, were a way to eliminate the middleman. Rather than deal through the Franks, the Vikings went to Russia, took Slavic slaves and sailed the Russian river system with their human barter to Baghdad.

Overpopulation is another theory for the rise of the Vikings, Metcalf said. Vikings doffed their shields and settled in Russia, France and especially in Britain. "The English jury system is a contribution of the Vikings," Metcalf said.

Although at one time the Scandinavians controlled most of Britain, Metcalf said, there was never much danger that we'd all speak Danish today rather than English. "The Vikings were a naval power," he said. "They never mastered the castle system of fighting on land."

The end of the Viking period is generally regarded to be the Battle of Stamford Bridge in 1066, Metcalf said. That was when Harold of England defeated Harald the Ruthless of Norway. No doubt people in the 11th century were lamenting that the Vikings could never win the big one.

Paul Dienhart



Here's the Way We Wash Our Water

ADAPTING THE CHEMISTRY OF sunlight, fresh air and rotting, a biological engineer at the University of Minnesota is designing two new methods for cleaning water. One is a device that can be attached to home faucets. The other is designed for use at sewage treatment plants and industrial hazardous waste sites.

The water from our faucets sometimes smells of chlorine, a chemical used in even greater quantities to keep water in swimming pools clean. Without it, we would be drinking virus particles and bacteria that carry everything from colds to hepatitis to salmonella.

Chlorine has definitely been beneficial as a disinfectant, said Walter Maier, professor of civil and mineral engineering. "But, chlorination of water is not very healthy for the long term, nor is it ecologically sound," Maier said.

When chlorine is poured in at water treatment plants it combines with organic chemicals from the rivers whose water we use, and the result is a dangerous "soup." It is a recipe for trihalomethane — a chemical equivalent of chloroform — and for many chlorine compounds not yet identified.

This, our daily drink, creates a risk of rectal, colon and bladder cancer, according to a study by the President's Council on Environmental Quality just reported in *Science* magazine.

The chlorine-organic chemical broth froths with PCBs, PBBs, a compound known as 2,4-D, creosote, and an array of multi-syllabic petroleum and plastic derivatives, herbicides, pesticides, industrial solvents and surfactants, and household

and garden chemicals used for everything from cleaning furniture to killing dandelions. These widely used chemicals end up in our sewage, rivers, lakes and groundwater, and current water and sewage treatment cannot remove them, Maier said.

Dead leaves, grasses, and natural leaching from swamps and peat bogs add a further, major load of organic chemicals to waterways. In relatively clean stretches of river, such as the upper Mississippi, this is by far the greatest source of organic chemicals. And it would not be dangerous in itself if the water were never chlorinated, Maier said.

All this chemical activity won't be necessary once Maier and colleague Mark McCahill's first invention is finished. (Patent application has just begun.)

Attached to a faucet, the device uses ultraviolet light, the cleaning ingredient in sunlight, and air to clean home drinking water, Maier said. It removes chlorine, organic chemicals, and organically combined sulfur and nitrogen. Even trace metals — a much smaller but still significant source of pollution — will be reduced.

Unlike filtering devices now on the market, the invention will remove chemicals and particles of all sizes. It will also disinfect, killing any bacteria or virus particles with its ultraviolet light. And its residue is only carbon dioxide and water.

Maier expects his invention to be on the market within a couple of years for under \$50, a figure that should appeal to people who now use bottled water (which still contains some organic contaminants and is sometimes chlorinated as well).

Creating water this clean wouldn't be economical in bulk at water treatment plants, Maier said. We drink less than 1 percent of our household water supplies and don't need the rest to be so exquisitely clean.

An entirely different cleaning process — akin to regular rotting

— would be practical at sewage plants and hazardous waste sites, Maier said. Here the goal is to make the sewage or wastewater environmentally acceptable, not drinkable.

Maier and his colleagues are testing various ways to improve on biodegradation, to help organic wastes decompose themselves. Similar to methods already in use at sewage plants, the technology could be extended to be effective with man-made and resistant organic chemicals, Maier said.

His work is still in the laboratory stage, but early versions designed by other engineers are being tried now at several industrial waste sites around the world. The method works for organic chemicals but not for inorganic chemicals, nuclear wastes or trace metals, he said.

The natural decay method is cheap: microorganisms already in the chemical "soup" at a sewage plant "eat" the chemicals and each other. Hazardous waste sites would have to borrow enough sewage to get their systems running, but then the organisms would continue to breed and work. They produce no dangerous residues, either — only carbon dioxide, water, and chloride ions.

The engineering problems are still complicated, though, Maier said. He and colleagues must figure out exactly how to breed microorganisms that will work consistently. Also, they must measure the original levels of the chlorinated organic compounds and decide whether the sludge should move through one or two stages, what type of tanks to use, how much sewage to add to which industrial wastes, and similar questions.

Sponsors of the research so far are the Metropolitan Waste Control Commission and the National Science Foundation. Maier plans to approach other government and industry sources soon.

Jeanne Hanson

'Minnesota's Energy Hope

GROUGED OUT BY ancient glaciers and filled for 10,000 years with sodden, dead vegetation, Minnesota's peat bogs don't look valuable. But quite a few groups are starting to vie for a share of this turf.

Minnesota's six million acres of peat lands have been described as "almost infant coal," "jobs for 3,000 workers," "a tractless waste," "Minnesota's only real energy hope," "spongy spruce bogs and wet fens" and "the last great wilderness."

The usable acreage and efforts here are ahead of those in other states with peat reserves, including Maine, New York, Connecticut, Louisiana, Florida, North and South Carolina, Wisconsin, and Alaska.

Slogging around in preliminary research and discussions in Minnesota are such diverse groups as the U.S. Department of Energy, Minnesota's Department of Natural Resources, the Minnesota Energy Agency, Minnegasco, Northern Natural Gas Company, United Power Association, northern Minnesota citizen and business groups and various state legislative committees.

What almost all of them seem to agree on is that somewhere, somehow something should be done to transform peat into energy and economic development.

What they don't agree on is which form of energy to create with peat, how to do it, and where to do it.

This is one of the conclusions of a report recently published by the University of Minnesota Center for Urban and Regional Affairs. *Energy From Peat Lands: Options and Impacts* is available free from the center.

Four kinds of energy can be derived from peat, said CURA staff member Tom Peek. They are:

Direct burning: Burning peat to create heat or to generate electricity is a well-developed

technology in Finland and the Soviet Union, Peek said, yet this option is being virtually ignored in this country. One local company, United Power Association, submitted a grant proposal to the federal energy department and was turned down.

Briquetting: Pressing peat into pellets for later burning is also common in Europe. In Ireland, for example, homeowners have, for centuries, mined it by hand, chopped it, dried it, and burned it. In Minnesota, several small local entrepreneurs are interested in this approach, Peek said.

Gasifying: Turning peat into natural gas is the option under the closest scrutiny now. The Department of Energy has spent "probably \$8 or \$10 million" to study peat gasification, Peek said, most of it to support Minnegasco's efforts. At the Institute of Gas Technology in Chicago, researchers under contract to the department are planning a pilot operation. But Minnegasco is "still studying the feasibility of peat and doesn't know what will come out at the end of the year-and-a-half study," said John Somrock, director of supplemental energy supply at Minnegasco. Since this — and liquefying peat — are considered synthetic fuel processes, support from the Reagan administration is expected to wane, Peek said.

Liquefying: Converting peat into methanol or alcohol is not a well-developed technology either, Peek said. Although companies in some other states are investigating this liquid fuel approach, Somrock said, Minnesota companies are not now doing so.

For any of these energy modes, peat can be collected in two ways, Peek said. One is to strip mine it, especially the second "hemic moss" layer. The other is to harvest renewable biomass from the bogs. Cattails, reeds, and willow trees could be processed in the same way as peat. The Minnesota Energy Agency is interested in exploring this approach.

Consideration of sites for development is just beginning. Minnegasco is looking mainly at a tract near the Canadian border, the so-called Red Lake area. Most of it is state-owned land. But the Red Lake Indians, who own part of this area, are on record as opposing peat development, Peek said. The Northern Natural Gas Company, a pipeliner, is also interested. And some Iron Range developers are pushing informally for development of their own area bogs to provide jobs for unemployed workers. Former governor Rudy Perpich is now among those promoting Iron Range peat, Peek said.

No real inventory has been made of the state's peat lands. State energy agency estimates are that 2½ million of the six million acres may be available for energy.

Beginning with small sites is by far the wisest approach, according to Eville Gorham, ecologist and peat expert at the University. The peat lands are still an "ecological puzzle," he said, and water pollution from development could cause serious problems.

CURA would like to see public policy on the economic, social



and environmental impacts of peat development begin to emerge from this muddied turf. Legislative committees are beginning work on peat taxation and leasing, Peek said. The CURA report also recommends that the state look at water regulations, mineral rights and reclamation processes. At this point, the CURA panel favors small- or appropriate-scale development, biomass harvest research and partial preservation of the peat bogs.

"It doesn't do any good to put our heads in the sand," Peek said. As one Department of Natural Resources source remarked in a Minneapolis Star story, "We are with peat now where Kentucky was with strip mining 50 years ago."

Jeanne Hanson

Kids Prefer Confidential Clinics

JOHNSON IS 16 YEARS old. He is waiting to see his pediatrician, the only doctor he knows. He feels awkward sitting in a child-sized chair in the waiting room and embarrassed about asking a doctor he has gone to since he was a child questions about sex. He decides to leave as the nurse calls his name.

Many teenagers feel uncomfortable with their long-time family doctors, and their discomfort may be justified. Pediatricians and family practitioners often question their own competence to treat adolescents, said Michael Resnick, research coordinator for the University of Minnesota adolescent health program. In fact, two thirds of pediatricians surveyed prefer to stop treating teenagers at a certain age.

Doctors' reluctance to treat teenagers appears to be the result

of the doctor's discomfort with the adolescent's emerging sexuality and need for interpersonal counseling, Resnick said. "Adolescents need a wide range of services and some of these doctors may not feel prepared to deal with them."

A lone physician cannot deal with the wide range of adolescents' problems, Resnick said. "When kids list their concerns, they include a combination of medical, social and psychological problems. They want medical help, someone to talk to for advice and a sympathetic person to help them make day-to-day decisions."

A girl who is being pressured by her boyfriend to have intercourse needs to know more than just the mechanics of sexual function, Resnick said. She needs someone to help her make a decision.

The University program trains students in "holistic" medical care so they can treat all of a patient's problems, Resnick said. Doctors, nurses, nutritionists, social workers and psychologists learn how to deal with teenagers and to work as a team in adolescent clinics.

The students get practical experience at South and West High Schools in Minneapolis, where school clinics offer medical treatment, general health information, and some counseling. Outreach programs and group discussion and counseling are important parts of the clinics, said Willis Bright, assistant professor of adolescent health and coordinator of the West High Clinic.

"We try to increase young people's awareness of their problems so they can deal with them," Bright said.

The effect of teenagers' social activities and bad habits has to be related to them in terms of their everyday life, Resnick added. "If kids think smoking cigarettes will give them cancer at middle age, they figure they will smoke until then."

Scare tactics in drug, sex or smoking education have little

effect, Resnick said. "Kids are very hip to propaganda."

The clinic staff does not teach health education classes, but they hold informal discussions on topics like smoking, weight loss, venereal disease, and family planning.

Teenagers are still ignorant and misinformed about sex and birth control, Resnick said.

"Family planning advice is included in the clinics' programs, but it is not a service we emphasize," Bright added. "It is particularly destructive to focus only on sexual concerns in school clinics. It is a multibased center where students can come without being identified as seeking a particular type of service."

The clinics' confidentiality may be their most important feature, Bright and Resnick agreed. "Students come to the clinic mostly for acute care, but there is a greater chance of their also using it for other services and counseling if they know it is confidential," Resnick said. Most kids prefer the clinics to a pediatrician or a doctor who also treats their parents. Many don't even have a family doctor.

Nurses screen patients at the school clinics and urge them to go to a family physician if they have one and feel comfortable with him or her, Bright said. Students are required to get parental permission only for certain kinds of medical treatment.

"Not all young people have a good enough relationship with their parents to make consent a positive thing. We encourage them to involve their parents if it is a serious situation. Most young people use good, responsible judgment when seeking medical care," Bright said.

Confidential health care is essential for the health of adolescents, Bright said. "I would unequivocally say that young adults do not seek medical help as often as they need it without a clinic of this type available to them."

Alice Tibbetts

Coffman Memorial Union celebrates onset of middle age

Life After 40

by Chuck Benda

IT WAS A \$2,000,000 baby, billed, shortly after birth, as the CLUBHOUSE ON THE CAMPUS in the headline of a 1941 story in the "Saturday Evening Post." With 190 rooms holding 16 bowling alleys, 15 billiard tables, 16 grand pianos, an 18,000-box post office, 10,480 square feet of ballroom dance floors, a 175-seat soda grill, a barber shop, a beauty shop, a book store that sold — heaven forbid — *no* textbooks whatsoever, and more . . . it's no wonder there were critics who questioned the need for such a luxurious student center amongst the stark citadels of higher learning at the University of Minnesota.

If the rich appointments and gaudy interior decorations — described in the *Post* article as being ". . . a symphony of green and yellow tones, with wood of white oak . . . (and) . . . tones of faded violet rose, and mahogany finished like rosewood" — weren't enough to raise a few stodgy eyebrows, student activities at the new union were certain to do so. Less than a month after it opened in 1940, students picketed the union for the right to dance sans footwear — a practice Dr. Ruth Boynton, director of the health service, said could cause colds if the students' stockings were wet.

The stocking-foot shuffle was outlawed, presumably on the recommendation of Dr. Boynton and a Dr. E. J. Evans, a University orthopedist who maintained that "Coeds aren't supposed to go around without elevated heels," (because their heel cords are naturally shorter). Students filled the ballrooms weekly anyway, and danced — with their shoes on — to the sounds of Patti Page, Benny Goodman, and Cab Calloway.

This rebel child, Coffman Memorial Union, was conceived by its namesake in 1936. President Lotus Delta Coffman had long believed in the importance of extra-curricular activities to the overall well being of campus life, and he precipitated the movement for a new student union. In a letter to alumni dated April 6, 1936, President Coffman wrote:

" . . . students are not in the classrooms and laboratories all the time. It is for this reason that the University is interested in maintaining a proper social environment . . . Someday the University of Minnesota will have a Student Union as the center of its social life."

President Coffman appointed a committee to study the situation. As a result, more than 100 student organizations presented him with a petition "for new and adequate quarters . . . a focal point for all extra-curricular, cultural, and social activities, except athletics."



Forty years and a \$7 million face lift have done little to change this familiar facade. The hedges and ivy are gone, replaced with the trappings of a more modern architecture, but Coffman Memorial Union remains behind it all.

The Board of Regents approved a plan for a new student union in 1937. In 1938, a Public Works Administration grant of \$891,000 was secured to help with the cost of building the new union. The athletic department contributed \$100,000. Another \$350,000 came from the accumulated earnings of the old union and various student services. The remaining \$650,000 was raised through subscription by the Greater University Corporation. Whether Minnesotans agreed with the building of this posh "Clubhouse on the Campus" or not, they could hardly complain. Not a cent of state tax monies went toward the building of the union.

President Coffman died Sept. 22, 1938, before he had a chance to see his dream come to fruition. But the University community did not forget the part he played in getting the union idea under way. In March 1939, President Stanton Ford announced that the new union would be a memorial to President Coffman. It was completed in 1940 and dedicated Homecoming Day, Oct. 25, 1940.

The first union at the University of Minnesota was a women's union formed in 1902. In 1906, the men formed their union. The two unions were joined, and in 1913, the old chemistry building was assigned to the union. With \$17,500 worth of repairs, the old chemistry building was ready for business, but by 1922, a \$50,000, three-story addition was needed. Another three-story wing was added in 1925 at a cost of \$52,000, but this patchwork attempt to keep up with the needs of the growing student population proved ineffective.



The main ballroom (now known as the great hall) was filled time and again with students dancing to the big band sound. From the banner on the balcony, we're suggesting this dance took place after a football game with Iowa.

The construction of Coffman Memorial Union solved the problem in a grand style, unparalleled in the state university system. As the University campuses grew, unions were added on the St. Paul campus and on the West Bank, but Coffman Memorial Union maintained its prominent position in the Minnesota Union.

To keep up with changing building code regulations and increased student use, \$7 million worth of remodeling was completed in 1976. In addition to decorating changes aimed at modernizing and brightening the interior, major structural changes were incorporated in the remodeling. Unused balcony space of the main ballroom was converted for use by two new galleries. A music listening room was built for students using the Coffman music library. A new theater and lecture hall, seating 300, was added. The first floor was

expanded to the south, creating a sunny, sky-lighted lounge area. Other lounge areas were divided using colorful partitions designed to provide meeting areas for small groups of students.

With the cosmetic surgery out of the way — a small concession to vanity in its 40 years of existence — Coffman Memorial Union has accepted middle age gracefully, and continued to grow. A week of special events during the 1980 Homecoming celebrated the 40th anniversary of the union, but for the most part, there is too much activity going on to take time out to worry about the passing of time.

More than two and a half million people pass through its doors annually. More than 100,000 students and others attend the concerts, lectures, films, art exhibits, poetry readings, and other programs presented each year at the Union.



From the beginning the Union has been a place for informal learning. The passion for bridge has faded. Students now take mini-courses in aerobic dance, photography, yoga and much more.



The Saturday Evening Post described these decorative paintings in the ballroom's annex as "lusty murals depicting the madcap progression of Joe College from freshman year to graduation."

Spacious lounges and posh furnishings such as these earned Coffman Memorial Union the nickname of "The Clubhouse on the Campus."

A full-time staff of 43 and a part-time staff of more than 100 students, who work the equivalent of another 28 full-time employees, keep the union running smoothly. Additional tenants such as the Campus Club, Coffman Union Food Service, a U.S. Post Office, and a YWCA branch, employ other full-time personnel.

The Union offers a series of mini-courses in which students and others may acquire useful skills in a non-academic setting at low cost. Last year more than 3,000 students took classes in a wide variety of subjects including calligraphy, weaving, ballet, modern dance, massage, weight control, piano, bike repair, self-defense, and sailing. Courses cost from \$4 to \$37.

Coffman galleries have had shows ranging from a collection of Hubert Humphrey memorabilia to an exhibit of Chinese children's art. The Whole

Coffeehouse, located in the basement, brings in national and local talent, featuring anything from bluegrass to new wave; rockabilly to jazz.

There are woodworking shops, pottery wheels, book stores, snack bars, rental lockers, and an arcade.

In keeping with its beginnings, the "Clubhouse the Campus" still places no great burden on the taxpayer. Less than one percent of the union's \$1.5 million annual operating expense comes from legislative support. Almost 60 percent comes from student fees. Approximately 40 percent comes from earned income. Last year, Coffman finished more than \$100,000 in the black.

The financial statement is in the pink . . . the pulse of student activity steady and growing stronger. Coffman Memorial Union is alive and well at age 40.

Today's Coffman

It's a —
coffeehouse
a restaurant
a cheap bijou . . .
a pinball
pool hall
bowling alley too.

You can —
mail a letter
buy a sweater
sleep in a chair . . .
shine your shoes
read the news
put a perm in your hair.





- Buy —
 pantyhose
 baby clothes
 herbal shampoo
 a backpack
 paperback
 hardcover, too.
- Get —
 coffee cups
 "Snoopy" pups
 three books of verse
 an apron
 crayons
 a T-shirt, a purse.
- Eat —
 beef jerky
 cold turkey
 ham on rye
 Coca-Cola
 nut granola
 blueberry pie. C.B. **M**

Mitch Charnley calls it 'an accident of history'

Remember Minnesota's Writing Boom?

by Jay Walljasper

EVERYONE LOVES a group success story. Even the people who save their harshest scorn for the "celebrity syndrome" and have never flipped through a copy of *Us* magazine are still touched by those rare tales of freshmen roommates reuniting in the Senate chambers, or a crew of old drinking buddies all snatching Academy Awards.

Such stories hit us right where we dream, sparking fond fantasies of what our friends might have become. The thought of a young Scott Fitzgerald and an unpublished Ernest Hemingway seated in a Paris cafe, raising glasses and exchanging progress reports on the day's work is more inspiring than a freightload of Horatio Alger stories.

So in 1948 when *Life* magazine focused on a crop of University of Minnesota-trained scribblers and proclaimed MINNESOTA HAS A WRITING BOOM, the tone was exultant:

"Not since the early decades of the century, when Anderson, Dreiser, Lewis, and Fitzgerald came out of the Middle West, has there been between the Alleghenies and the Rockies so much excitement about writing books. The Midwest literary ferment has as its focal points the University campuses at Iowa, Indiana, Illinois and, particularly Minnesota. When, in the early '40s, eastern publishers began to beat the western bushes for new authors, they quickly spotted the bright young University of Minnesota boys."

A grinning Norman Katkov, the latest star, was pictured and the text below took notice of fellow Murphy Hall denizens Thomas Heggen, Bud Nye, Thomas (Ozzie) St. George, and Max Shulman, who had the distinction of seeing his name misspelled. If the *Life* reporters had dug a little deeper they would have uncovered the names of Harry Reasoner, Ralph Rundell, Dan Brennan, and Martin Quigley, all published authors who had served time in the University's journalism and English departments.

This bunch, all frisky undergraduates in the years before Pearl Harbor, was the North Country's answer to the Algonquin roundtable. They cut each other's stories to pieces in Dr. Anna Augusta Von Helmholtz Phalen's short story class. They tried to outdo each other in their efforts for the *Minnesota Daily*, *Ski-U-Mah*, the campus humor magazine; and *The Literary Review*, the highbrow

forum for serious fiction. They drank together, worried about the future of the world together, argued about literature together, and on occasion, Shulman and Heggen would duke it out together. Almost all of them were warned at least once by journalism department chairman Ralph Casey that they should consider a different line of employment and they were all encouraged in their work by journalism professor Mitchell Charnley.

"They all had extremely high hopes," Charnley remembers. "They all wanted to be the next F. Scott Fitzgerald."

In other ways, they were all very different. Heggen and Reasoner were small town boys from Iowa. Rundell had come east from Montana, and Brennan from North Dakota. St. George grew up in Simpson, Minn. Shulman and Katkov were products of St. Paul's Jewish neighborhood. And Nye and Quigley also were Twin City kids.

Russell Roth, another in the crowd who went on to leave his mark as a Faulkner scholar, jazz critic and military historian, remembers: "We couldn't think of being anything other than writers. We all smoked Luckies because Shulman found out somewhere that they were the writer's cigarette. We hung around the *Ski-U-Mah* office and talked of writing endlessly. Shulman and Heggen were the leading lights, they set the tone for the whole thing."

The two of them also became the most famous writers of the group. Shulman was the first to appear between hardcovers. In 1942 a scout for Doubleday and Co. was on a talent search in the Twin Cities and spotted Shulman's "Sauce for the Gander" column in the *Minnesota Daily*.

As Charnley recalls, "The scout brought up the idea of making the columns into a book about life at the university. Shulman came to me with the idea and I told him to forget it. I said those columns are funny in a student newspaper, but would never make a book. Well, he did it anyway and the result was *Barefoot Boy with Cheek*, which went on to sell three million copies. That's when I gave up advising young literary talent."

Ozzie St. George, who was primarily a cartoonist in his *Ski-U-Mah* days, hit the big time next with *C/O Postmaster*, a collection of humorous dispatches about army life. World War II of course, had scattered the Minnesota boys in many



HOME IN ST. PAUL FOR A VISIT, NORMAN KATKOV (CENTER), WHO WROTE A BEST-SELLER ABOUT AN UNHAPPY JEWISH FAMILY, POSES HAPPILY WITH HIS OWN

MINNESOTA HAS A WRITING BOOM

Not since the early decades of the century, when Anderson, Dreiser, Lewis and Fitzgerald came out of the Middle West, has there been between the Alleghenies and the Rockies so much excitement about writing books. The Midwest literary ferment has as its focal points the university campuses at Iowa, Indiana, Illinois and, particularly, Minnesota. When, in the early '40s, eastern publishers began to beat the western bushes for new authors, they quickly spotted the bright young University of Minnesota boys who wrote for *Ski-U-Mah*, the

campus humor magazine. Their searches soon resulted in publication of Thomas R. St. George's *C/O Postmaster*, Max Schulman's *Barefoot Boy with Cheek*, Thomas Heggen's *Mister Roberts* and Bud Nye's *Home Is If You Find It*. When, more recently, the university imported the distinguished novelists Robert Penn Warren (*All the King's Men*) and Saul Bellow (*The Victim*) to teach writing, it seemed as though nearly everyone in the Twin Cities was producing everything from best-sellers to pulp stories. The healthy literary climate of Minnesota is

now attracting writers from all over the Midwest.

Latest Minnesota boy to make good is 28-year-old Norman Katkov (above), a *Ski-U-Mah* magazine alumnus whose best-selling first book, *Eagle at My Eyes* (Doubleday, \$2.75), tells the story of a Jewish boy who alienates his orthodox family by marrying a gentile. Katkov, who comes from St. Paul, makes a point on his frequent trips home of walking down Summit Avenue to pay his respects to the house where his favorite author, F. Scott Fitzgerald, the golden boy of the '20s, once lived.

directions. And the war would provide most of them with material just as World War I had for their heroes: Hemingway, Dos Passos, and Faulkner.

After a brief stay at *Reader's Digest*, Heggen was assigned to the U.S.S. *Virgo*, a cargo ship, which adroitly avoided all combat in the Pacific Theater. The *Virgo's* crew became the models for bored sailors of the U.S.S. *Reluctant* who sail between the ports of Apathy, Tedium, Ennui, and Monotony in Heggen's 1946 classic *Mister Roberts*.

Harry Reasoner's first and last novel, *Tell Me About Women*, also appeared in 1946. It tells the story of Joe Wilson, a newspaperman turned warrior with a shaky marriage on his hands. According to reports whispered around Murphy Hall at the time, one of the characters was supposed to be Geri Makiesky, a former *Daily* staffer who later as Geri Joseph was appointed ambassador to the Netherlands by former President Jimmy Carter. Through the years Reasoner has steadfastly denied the rumor.

In his fiction Reasoner was influenced by Hemingway's curtness, Shulman's sense of satire, and Humphrey Bogart's hard-boiled narrative of a Humphrey Bogart character. The novel is frequently immature and awkward as might be expected from a 22-year-old author, but shows genuine streaks of talent as in the following passage:

"Dreams and to believe anything are both easier at night. No matter what your defense, it is less impenetrable at night. Things are softer: the harsh outlines of our sordid world are blurred and eased and made almost beautiful. You light a cigarette and the glow of the match lights faces with a quick and tantalizing mystery, a glimpse only with no expression beside the one you want and hope to see; there are less words and therefore less confusion. Promises are easier, and the air is cleaner: the sky is illimitable and yet friendly, the stars are beacons, the moon is a white and passionate face."

Charnley calls Reasoner the best writer of the bunch: "He was a casual, lazy student before the war, more interested in being the buddy of Shulman and Heggen than classwork. His Grade Point Average for that period was about 1.4; nevertheless, I recognized him as one of the most talented youngsters I'd ever observed. . . . I really wish he'd continued with prose."

Dan Brennan, the only one of the group who didn't often haunt the corridors of the journalism building, got a head start on the war by joining the Royal Canadian Air Force early in 1941. William Faulkner was his idol and Faulkner's stories about flying with the Royal Air Force in World War I influenced his decision to volunteer. On Brennan's several pilgrimages to Oxford, Miss., however, Faulkner never mentioned that those stories were the product of sheer imagination since he had never seen active service. Brennan tasted the war



Tom Heggen wrote the novel, *Mr. Roberts*.



Max Shulman said he discovered Tom Heggen the writer — "under a large flat stone behind Pattee Hall."

first hand and wrote about it in *Never So Young Again*, which became a best seller in England.

Bud Nye and Max Shulman were classmates at St. Paul Central High School where they cultivated a mutual talent for one-liners that was later incorporated into *Ski-U-Mah*. Nye was also the magazine's premier cartoonist, but opted for a life in print with *Home Is If You Find It*, a comic novel about the post-war housing shortage.

"Harry (Bud was a pen name) wanted very badly to be a serious writer," Roth recalls, "but he was such a funny guy that it always got in the way. He finally just gave into it."



Norman Katkov sent this photo to his friend, the late Ralph Casey, who was head of the School of Journalism at the "U."

Martin Quigley is several years older than the others and held down the coveted positions of *Daily* humor columnist and *Ski-U-Mah* editor when Shulman & Co. were still respectful underclassmen. After graduation he worked on the *Kansas City Star* and then the war took him to the Mediterranean, which inspired his 1949 novel *Tent On Corsica*. A later novel, the powerful *Winners and Losers* (1961), explores from the vantage point of middle age the spiritual toll of the Depression and war years. The protagonist, a bright Minneapolis lad, is slowly transformed into a hardened humorless man by the harsh events of the era.

Cynicism and a scorn for sentimentality are a common thread in many of these novels, with love being cautiously offered as the only possible salvation. Reasoner captured the mood of the World War II generation when he wrote:

"All the old shibboleths had been kicked over for the kids of Maris' and my ages. There had been a lost generation and their progeny were still lost. Anything any sizable group believed in was ridiculed effectively by some other sizable group. No sin nor any glory had much meaning any more . . . Something undoubtedly comes to replace the idealism you lose. A pride in home or family or work, maybe. More likely, an acceptance forced by an increasing weariness."

Katkov and Rundell were the only ones who didn't set down their war experiences. Rundell's first book, *The Color of Blood*, was an adventure saga set in Argentina in the 1830s. Katkov's maiden novel, *Eagle At My Eye*, tackled the issue of anti-Semitism.

Charnley remembers Katkov as having, "a perpetual furrowed brow. He always looked concerned about something, about the state of society. More than any of the other Jewish students I knew he was concerned about the segregation and discrimination against Jewish people. He was an angry young man, but also a very warm-hearted one."

Eagle At My Eye chronicles the trials and traumas of a Jewish St. Paul newspaperman and his WASP wife. The subject was controversial for the era as Katkov noted in a 1948 letter to Charnley: "Doubleday sent out 200 copies to the clergy . . . about 75 responded, and of those, one-half say the book is no good, stinks, should be burned (actually), will incite to riot. The other half are wildly enthusiastic." The novel had a better batting average with the critics, which explains why Katkov was chosen to lead off the *Life* photo spread.

Looking back on the University's great literary flowering, Katkov says, "I think it all a happy accident."

Charnley concurs, calling it, "an accident of history."

Roth, who has become the group's informal historian, attributes the University's flurry of novelists to "a great accident."

Only Martin Quigley ventures a guess beyond simple coincidence: "It was a period of intellectual ferment at the University, a political time, and a lot of the activity centered around student publications. We had all sorts of factions on campus from Trotskyites to Stalinists to New Dealers to silver shirts. There was an enormous amount of debate, discussion, and argument. Being a part of that sharpened your skills of exposition, helped you to develop your craft.

"Also we were all poor boys," he adds, "and that made us very ambitious."

But whatever the reasons, the memories of

Minnesota's literary boom days are vivid. Novelist Sinclair Lewis was a frequent campus visitor and often took time to critique student work. Joseph Warren Beach, head of the English department, published a major treatise on modern American fiction, which boosted the critical reputation of such student favorites as Faulkner, Dos Passos, Wolfe, and Hemingway. Competition for positions on the *Daily* and *Ski-U-Mah* was fierce, and the victors were held in high esteem by many of the students.

The impending war also contributed a certain electricity to the times. As Roth says, "Everything was our last fling." Writing, drinking and life itself were pursued with a reckless intensity.

Harold Chucker, an editorial writer and editorial page editor for the *Minneapolis Star* who was in on the action, remembers: "Heggen was hitting the bottle something fierce. One night we were drinking and decided to go out and get some hamburgers. I was driving and Heggen brought his glass of whiskey along. After finishing it he decided to throw the glass out the window. The only thing was that it was closed. He cut his hand really badly and we had to take him to the hospital." Another time Heggen lost part of a finger while trying to prevent the tails of his rummage-sale tuxedo from being sheared off at a wild roadhouse party.

Life settled down after the war, but not the local literary scene. One by one the *Daily* and *Ski-U-Mah* alumni leaped into print.

"We thought the books would keep coming," Roth says, "and we would be the next big literary generation. But it just didn't happen, at least not in a big way."

The first setback came in 1949 when Thomas Heggen was found dead in the bathroom of his New York apartment in what some believe to be a suicide. To many, *Mister Roberts* was the novel of the Pacific war and his Broadway adaptation of it starring Henry Fonda was a smash. Heggen was making \$11,000 a week at the time of his death, but his moods grew darker as he found himself unable to get a second book under way. He was to have met Max Shulman and Bud Nye for dinner the evening after his death.

At that time Shulman's comic novels enjoyed an enormous popularity but his interests were drifting toward the more lucrative avenues of stage and screen. After the success of a television program based on his *Dobie Gillis* stories, he relocated in Hollywood where he now writes the "Housecalls" television program.

After his first novel, Bud Nye became a successful ad man in New York City. Shulman got him back to the typewriter with a writing berth on the "Dobie Gillis Show" and since then he has juggled the two careers. His only other novel, *Stay Loose*, a baseball spoof about a major league team moving to St. Paul, preceded the *Twins* by two years.

Ralph Rundell runs a Chicago ad firm and moonlights as a newspaper wine columnist. Dan

Brennan lives in California and is the author of numerous paperback thrillers. Ozzie St. George is a feature writer for the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* and everyone knows what Harry Reasoner is doing.

Only Katkov and Quigley have continued on the literary path. Quigley has spent most of his career in St. Louis, supplementing fiction with free-lance writing and public relations work. He has published three more novels including *The Secret Project of Sigurd O'Leary*, which was translated into seven languages. Baseball books have become another speciality; he worked with Joe Garagiola on the bestseller *Baseball is a Funny Game* and with Kirby Higbe on the *High Hard One*. A new novel about a black ball team barnstorming through Northern Minnesota, *The Original Colored House of David 1928*, is due out in the fall.

Katkov followed up *Eagle At My Eye* with *A Little Sleep, A Little Slumber*, which the critics complained was just a retelling of the first book. He spent several years as a feature writer for *The New York World Telegram* and his short stories were seen regularly in *The Saturday Evening Post*, *Collier's*, *Esquire*, *McCall's*, and the *American Weekly*.

"At one time almost every magazine bought four or five stories a month," he says. "You could make a good living writing fiction. But in the '50s, when the bottom fell out of the magazine market, I started writing for TV."

Since then he has written for "The Kraft Theater," "Ben Casey," "Medical Center," "Bonanza," "Ironside," and "Hawaii 5-0." He won an Emmy in 1962. But Katkov is still occasionally visited by the muses: *Eric Mattson* and *With These Hands*, both novels about medicine, appeared in 1964 and 1974 respectively. This spring he plans to deliver a 250,000 word manuscript to his publisher.

It could be said that Minnesota's writing boom fizzled. The bright young boys of Minnesota have left only a few ripples on the surface of American letters. As they strayed farther from Murphy Hall it seems something was lost: perhaps innocence, perhaps desire.

"They all came to the University with big dreams of being book writers," Charnley says. "And many of them got there. I think a lot of them realized it wasn't as much fun or as profitable as they thought, so they decided to do other things in life."

Roth sees them as a displaced generation: haunted by lingering fears from the Depression, hardened by the war, overshadowed by the older and still productive lost generation, and daunted by a diminishing fiction market.

"Everything became specialized after the war, and so did we," Roth says. "Shulman and Katkov went into TV, Nye into advertising. I gave up fiction for academic writing. Brennan did paperbacks and Reasoner got into broadcasting. I don't think it was any terrible thing. No one broke the faith. People just went their own way." ■

'U' is largest transplanter in the world

Keeping Up With Jane

by Chuck Benda

TEA CUPS AND covered serving dishes clatter in the background, punctuating noisy lunchtime conversations in the crowded restaurant. The entryway is filled with people waiting to be seated, a testimony to the good Chinese food served within.

A tall, attractive, red-haired woman makes her way through the crowd, moving with authority. I catch her eye. She approaches my table.

"Hi! You must be Chuck. I'm Jane Van Hook."

Jane, 31 years old, is the coordinator of the organ donor program at the University of Minnesota, which has one of the largest and most successful organ transplant programs in the world. They transplant more kidneys than any other institution — about 150–160 a year. The donor program she coordinates helps supply the kidneys, livers, hearts, and other organs for transplantation.

As lunch is ordered and served, she explains her



Dick Haines

When she's not on the run, Jane Van Hook and a colleague share a tiny office on the 11th floor of the Phillips-Wangensteen Building.

work in a voice that is soft, confident, pleasant.

"I'm the one out in the community, sort of drumming up business as it were," Jane says. Before she can continue, her beeper beeps, catching her in mid-bite on an egg roll. "Mmm," she said, quickly wiping a morsel from her lips with her napkin, "This beeper *knows* when I'm eating. Excuse me, I've got to call my office."

By the time she returns, I have finished my lunch. Hers is cold.

"I got a call from Philadelphia," she said. "They've got a kidney they can't use. Sounds like a good one. Only a few hours old. I've got to go over to the hospital. Come along, if you like."

She didn't flinch over her cold roast pork almond ding, or the half of an egg roll she couldn't eat.

I've left people in some of the finest restaurants in town," she says.

It goes with the territory.

* * * * *

At the transplant ward of the hospital, a group of surgeons gathers around Jane as she describes the available kidney.

"The kidney is 19 hours old. It's got three arteries on the cuff. (A cuff is a piece of a larger artery that is taken along with the kidney and the arteries that feed it, to ease the suturing in the transplant procedure.) It was taken from a 13-year-old, white female who shot herself in the head."

Her description stops. Even in a job where death is commonplace, some things give pause.

"What's so terrible when you're 13 years old that you have to put a gun to your head?" Jane asks.

One of the surgeons tries to brush it aside with a joke. "Actually," he says, "She was aiming for a transplant surgeon, but . . ."

He stops, realizing the joke was inappropriate. One of the other surgeons intervenes. "Thirteen is a bad age." Then it is back to business. "How's the blood pressure? Was there good urine output?"

In their work, they must insulate themselves from some of the shock of tragic deaths. The best that they can do is give "the gift of life" by using the victim's organs to help others live.

Later, Jane explains, "When you see death all the time, it becomes less scary. Most donors are accident victims, often quite young. But we're real people. A 13-year-old girl who just shot herself in the head . . . that's pretty heavy."

After the surgeons are convinced that the available kidney is a good one, Jane listens in as they go over their files, looking for a possible

recipient. They decide they can use the kidney. Jane calls the transplant center in Philadelphia.

"Remember the kidney you offered us? We'll take it. Sounds like a nice kidney. When can we get it?"

The kidney is to be flown to Minneapolis on a commercial airline. Jane makes certain that a technician will be at the airport to pick it up. Her part in this transplant is done.

"I'm only a small part of the organ transplant program," Jane says. A team of surgeons and technicians will complete the operation. An extensive follow-up program will then be carried out by the organ recipient team.

* * * * *

Nine years ago, Jane completed her training at Methodist Hospital in Rochester, Minn. She is a Registered Nurse certified as a critical care nurse. She worked on the surgical intensive care unit at Methodist before coming to the organ transplant program at the University.

After a short time as a nurse on the transplant ward, she directed the Minnesota portion of a national collaborative research project funded by the National Institute of Health. The project consisted of collecting and processing data on transplant patients during a period of six years. As that project was ending, she began working on a similar project funded by the University. Her experience as a nurse and with the research projects made her a candidate for the newly created position of coordinator of the donor program, a position she has held for three and one-half years.

Making the public aware of the need for transplantable organs is a major part of her job. "There's a serious shortage of organs," she said. Last year, there were more than 17,000 kidney dialysis patients in the United States who were good candidates for transplants, but there were only 4,000 kidneys available for transplantation. "I have had people ask 'What for?' when I have asked for donations. But more than half the families I talk to will give everything. (Kidneys, hearts, livers, eyes, bones, and skin for burn victims.) It gives the donor's family the chance to pull something positive out of a stupid, needless death."

In addition to individual counseling, she speaks to medical groups, hospital staffs, and the media. The success of the transplant program depends in part on the network of hospitals and other transplant programs across the country that work

together to see that available organs reach recipients.

As with any such job, there is a certain amount of red tape involved. This is one of the harder parts of the job for Jane.

"If I have to work on a project for any length of time, I break it up and spread it out over several sessions. I have such a hard time sitting still."

Her natural aversion to sitting would seem to be an asset in a job that can never be left at the office and often calls her away from leisure activities, sometimes with a dramatic flair. It can have a disruptive effect on her social life.

In the middle of tension-filled murder scene in the movie "Dressed to Kill," her beeper blared jarring theater patrons for 10 seats in every direction.

Another time, her beeper sounded when she and a companion were somewhere between the nineteenth hole and the twilight zone at a charity golf tournament . . . with the only phone back at the clubhouse. They hurried to the phone and Jane called her office. She was wanted at St. Paul Ramsey Hospital, immediately, to work with a potential donor.

Abandoning her escort at the clubhouse, she hopped in an ambulance and was raced to the hospital, sirens blaring, still dressed in her golfing clothes. She was passed from the ambulance to a highway patrol car, and finally, to a second highway patrol car, as she crossed in and out of their areas of jurisdiction, before she arrived at the emergency room.

"I was so embarrassed . . . I was mortified. I had a pair of short-shorts on that came up to here," she said, indicating a point well up her thighs.

"I stepped out of the highway patrol car, said, 'Thank you, thank you very much,' and I walked into the hospital."

The charge nurse had been forewarned of her wardrobe predicament and greeted Jane at the door with a pair of scrub pants, which she changed into before going to work.

Embarrassment is one of the lesser evils of her job. The toll exacted at times can be much more severe.

"I usually handle the stress pretty well, but I get crazy sometimes. Every case is different, but they're all sad.

"I had three donors back to back one day — at three different hospitals. The last family I talked to was that of a 30-year-old man killed in a traffic accident. He and his wife were planning to divorce, and the man's mother didn't care for her daughter-in-law.

"The wife — the legal next of kin — wanted to donate her husband's organs. The mother was

against anything the wife wanted, and they sat there and argued with each other . . . with me in the middle.

"Finally, the mother decided she wasn't getting any response out of the wife any more, so she decided to jump on me. She started screaming at me . . . about how 'You didn't know him,' and 'You didn't love him.'

"I remember sitting there, kind of looking at her yelling at me . . . and I'm thinking, 'Why am I doing this to myself, I don't know this lady. I'm never going to see her again. I don't even care.'

"Pretty soon the rest of the family started taking sides with the mother. I just sat there. The nursing supervisor came over . . . took me by the arm . . . and we stood up . . . and we walked out the door.

"I sat outside the room and I cried and I cried and I cried, saying to myself . . . 'Why am I doing this? I can't believe I'm putting myself in these situations.'"

But for Jane, the satisfaction outweighs the hardship.

"It's a very challenging kind of work. The autonomy appeals to me. I don't have a lot of restrictions. I don't have to work from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. This is the first moment I've shown up in my office today, (1 p.m.) but I've been working since 5:30 this morning.

"It's a constant education. It fits my personality quite well. I was put in charge of the observation rooms for the very first heart transplant we did at the 'U' about two years ago. The donor — a young man about 19 — was opened up from his sternum to his pubic bone. The heart was still beating. It was all pink. Everything was moving. The recipient's heart was like stone. I've never seen anything like it. It looked like cold chicken fat. The only thing beating was something down underneath . . . it was kind of jiggling the heart, trying to push some blood out.

"I watched them while they cut it out, and put it in a basin . . . Then there's this huge cavern in this guy's chest . . . there's nothing there. Then everyone, en masse, went over to the donor . . . I watched them take the heart out. They brought it over and they sutured it in. Then they stood back, and they all held their hands up. The main surgeon reached over, and he squeezed the new heart. It started beating . . . snapped right off. And everyone applauded. I've never seen anything like it, before, or since.

"Sometimes the donor's families call me and tell me how happy they are that the organs could be used . . . But nothing has ever affected me like that first heart transplant."

It's called the gift of life.

It goes with the territory. **M**

50th anniversary season of Minnesota theater spotlighted

New York City Chapter Honors Frank Whiting

THEY'RE STILL TALKING about that New York City chapter meeting a few weeks ago where the emphasis was on the 50th anniversary season of theater at the University of Minnesota.

The honored guest was Frank M. Whiting who retired 10 years ago after 36 years of theater involvement, including theater director and captain of the Minnesota Centennial Showboat.

In addition theater personalities from throughout the country along with alumni attended a reception, dinner, program, and slide presentation at the Grand Hyatt Hotel.

Other speakers included Larry Gates, Broadway actor; Lon Clark, director of the Episcopal Actors' Guild; Phillip Gelb, writer; Walter Abel, Broadway and motion picture actor; Elizabeth Earl Phillips, actress; and Marilyn McCrudden Thorson, actress, and program chairwoman for the event.

Robert J. Tiffany, president of the chapter and vice president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, was master of ceremonies.

A crystal "Big Apple" from New York was presented to Whiting by Tiffany.

The program included introductions of guests, an audio-visual presentation of slides of the Minnesota campus and slides featuring Minnesota alumni. Telegrams were read from theater personalities including Peter Graves, Kevin McCarthy, John Astin, and from University faculty, Wendell Josal and Robert Moulton.

Ernest Villas, former head of the marching band, led the audience as they sang the "Rouser" and "Minnesota Hail to Thee."

Alumni and friends attending the Washington D.C. Chapter event met at the Finnish Embassy in early April.

"The major reason the Finnish ambassador to the United States



Robert J. Tiffany presents a "Tiffany" to Dr. Frank Whiting.

John De Angelis

A Minnesota quartet includes, from left, Marilyn McCrudden Thorson, banquet program chairman; Robert L. Thorson, past president of the New York Area's MAA Chapter; Nancy L. Devine, director of MAA chapters; and Robert J. Tiffany, New York Area Chapter president.



Dr. Frank Whiting greets a theater alumnae, Susan Kelley, at the New York dinner.



agreed to have the chapter meeting at the embassy," said Nancy Devine, director of the chapter program, "is because Finland will be honored during the July 1981 Minneapolis Aquatennial. It is our understanding that the Aquatennial has never recognized a specific country for its theme until this year."

Eighty guests attended the reception at 3216 New Mexico Avenue Northwest.

In addition to actually meeting the ambassador, guests also tasted products from Finland, including cheese, wine, and vodka.

May 9 the Washington D.C. Chapter's traditional champagne brunch will be at the Vitro Laboratory Cafeteria at 10 a.m., according to Mark Cowan, chapter president. Paul Giel, director of the Department of Men's Intercollegiate Athletics, will be the speaker.

Warren Krause, president of the Wright County Chapter, was featured on a television program called "Family Farmer: Seasons of Risk."

The show (Channel 11) dealt with how Krause and his family respond to the daily challenge of farm living.

Other chapter events this month will feature:

Ron Simon, president of the Minnesota Alumni Association, at the Boston Alumni Chapter May 4;

Men's athletics at the Clay County-Fargo Alumni Chapter meeting May 4;

Gopher baseball team and coaches at a joint meeting with Sertoma Club of New Ulm with the Brown County-Nicollet County Alumni Chapter;

Paul Giel, director of men's athletics, at the Dayton Alumni Chapter meeting May 8;

June 28 the Boston Alumni Chapter will hold its traditional "Big Ten Night at the Pops."

Workman Elected President

MARK WORKMAN of Richfield, Minn., has been elected president of the Alumni Association Student Board.

Other officers include Bill Byrne of Sioux Falls, S.D., vice president of programming; Tim Hawley of Grand Forks, N.D., vice president of fundraising; Martha Willson of Edina, vice president of promotion; Shelly Breyen of Elk River, Minn., membership coordinator; John Barber of Mendota Heights, Minn., treasurer; and Mary Hayden of Whitefish Bay, Wis., secretary.

Goals were set at a work shop last month in Duluth. In addition the new board has attended constituent society events and chapter meetings.

Returning alumni from the classes of 1941 and 1931 will receive guided tours around the campus by student board members who will keep alumni posted on what's new at the "U."

This year's "Tent Extravaganza" will be open to all students and will feature the Minnesota Alumni Association, what it is, what it does, and who does it.

All day Wednesday, May 27, the emphasis will be on the MAA in an event sponsored by the Alumni Association Student Board.

Barbara Frey and Scott Scovel are in charge of the "Tent Extravaganza," which will feature special music and refreshments.

Last year a large tent was placed on the mall near the Alumni Center and it attracted students interested in careers and in the association and its activities.



Accepting the 1980 Honor Chapter banner are, from left, Dr. E. Kingman Eberhart, Paul Cartwright, and Dr. Vivian Hewer. Steve Roszell, right, is executive director of the MAA. Eberhart was the featured speaker at the fall meeting and he discussed "Europeans in America 2,000 to 4,000 Years Ago."

Simon, Alexis To Receive Awards

TWO AWARDS WILL be presented June 11 at the Minnesota Alumni Association's annual meeting at the Minnesota Alumni Club, IDS Tower, Minneapolis.

Ron Simon, '54, '57, president of the association, will receive the Alumni Service Award. The Outstanding Achievement Award will be given to Marcus Alexis of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In addition the evening will feature a spotlight on the arts, including music, photography, and paintings.

Simon has served the University and the Minnesota Alumni Association for more than 16 years. An avid Minnesota athletics booster, he lettered in tennis at the University. He was a director of the graduate "M" Club from 1964-72 and president 1970-71.

He was elected to the board of directors of the MAA in June 1975, elected to the executive committee in August 1975, and will continue to serve on the executive committee until 1982. He was a member of the assembly committee on intercollegiate athletics 1976-77. He served on the Alumni Club house committee 1978-79, the audit advisory committee 1979-80, and was chairman of the travel advisory committee 1979-80.

Simon was elected MAA Treasurer 1976-78, second vice president 1978-79, first vice president 1979-80, and is serving as national president 1980-81. As president he also chairs the nominating committee.

Simon has practiced law in Minneapolis since 1958 and is a partner of the firm of Stacker, Ravich and Simon. A member of the Hennepin County and State of Minnesota Bar Associations and the American Trial Lawyers Association, he has been active in Phi Epsilon Pi academic fraternity and was a national



Ron Simon is president of the MAA and is an attorney in Minneapolis.



Marcus Alexis is acting chairman of the ICC.

officer and director 1963-68. He has been a member of the board of editors of the *Minnesota Law Review* 1955-56, a member of the state standing committee for Administration of Arbitrators under the Minnesota No Fault Act 1975-79 and is a member of the Panel of Arbitrators of the American Arbitration Association. He is a lecturer at the University of Minnesota Law School on "Practical Application of Minnesota Evidence."

Alexis became a commissioner of the ICC in 1979 and was named acting chairman this year. He had been vice chairman.

He also has degrees from Brooklyn College and Michigan State University and has done post-doctoral work at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He taught at the University of Minnesota from 1954 to 1957 and during the summer of 1962 was a visiting associate professor.

In addition he has done teaching and research at Macalester College, DePaul

University, University of Rochester, Swarthmore College, University of California, and Northwestern University.

Two years ago he received the Samuel Z. Westerfield "Distinguished Achievement Award" from the National Economic Association.

He has helped write three books: *Organizational Decision Making*, *Empirical Foundations of Marketing: Research Findings in the Behavioral and Applied Sciences*, and *Black Consumer Profiles: Food Purchasing in the Inner City*.

He is a member of the American Economic Association, the Econometric Society, and the National Economic Association. More recently he has served on the editorial boards of the *Journal of Marketing* and the *Journal of Economic Literature*.

He has served on many professional committees and boards including the AEA, the National Academy of Sciences, and the Urban Institute.

He was born in New York City February 26, 1932, is married, and has three children.



Barbara Shlne, '60, midwest advertising coordinator for Dow Jones & Co., Chicago, picked up a "Gold Circle Award" presented to the Minnesota Alumni Association by the American Society of Association Executives at a recent awards luncheon in Chicago. The MAA winning entry was a membership brochure entitled "Come Back to the 'U'" and was designed by Jane Kriss of Boston, former design director; written by Jim Barnum, membership director; with photography by Tom Foley of University Relations. The winner, mailed to more than 200,000 non-members, will be published in an ASAE book and distributed nationally.

Reunions Planned

*Born in a war
Raised in a great Depression
Graduated into a war
We hung on and made it
through*

THOSE LINES ARE from the committee planning this year's Class of 1941 reunion — its 40th — May 11 at the Minnesota Alumni Club.

Featured speakers will include Jeanne Lupton, dean of the General College; C. Walton Lillehei, Victor Cohen, Jane Shields Freeman, and Gerald Heaney. Gordon Starr will be master of ceremonies.

The group will take a nostalgia bus tour (with a coffee break)

beginning at 1:15 p.m. At 6 p.m. there will be a social hour at the Minnesota Alumni Club, followed by a dinner, entertainment, and souvenirs.

"This party you must not miss," says a committee member, "it's once in a lifetime!"

THE CLASS OF 1931 will celebrate its golden anniversary Monday, June 1, 1981. Harry E. Atwood, chairman, with Ruth Dickson Drake and Anne Winslow Oren, co-chairwomen, and their committee are planning an eventful day beginning in the morning with a seminar, then a luncheon followed by a bus tour of the campuses with a reception at the home of 'U' President C. Peter and his wife Diane S. Magrath. In the evening there will be a social hour in the University of Minnesota Alumni Club, 50th floor IDS Center and dinner in the Marquette Inn Hotel. Dr. Vernon Smith will be master of ceremonies and

Elmer L. Andersen, former Minnesota governor and former chairman of the University's board of regents, will speak. Musical entertainment is also planned. All alumni and former students who identify with the class of 1931 are urged to attend. Call Nancy Curtwright in the alumni office (612) 373-2466, for additional information.

THE EMERITI ALUMNI Reunion will be Saturday, May 2, 1981. A luncheon is planned at the University of Minnesota Alumni Club, 50th floor, IDS Center, Minneapolis. Chairperson of the committee is Irene D. Kreidberg, '30. This reunion is for all alumni and former students in the years prior to 1931. The program will include a social hour at 11:30 a.m. and luncheon at 12:30 p.m. followed by community singing and a talk by Professor Robert Moulton, artistic director of the University Theater, which is celebrating its 50th year.

Official Notice

All members of the Minnesota Alumni Association are encouraged to attend the annual dinner meeting Thursday, June 11, 1981, at the Minnesota Alumni Club 50th floor, IDS Tower, Minneapolis.

The evening, which will highlight the arts, music and theater at the "U," will begin at 6 p.m. and will include dinner, awards, entertainment, and official association business. The cost is \$21.50 a person. For reservations, please write to the Alumni Center, 100 Morrill Hall, 100 Church Street SE, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455 or call (612)-373-2466. Please write or call by Monday, June 1.

Please reserve _____ tickets each at \$21.50 each for the 77th annual meeting of the Minnesota Alumni Association June 11, 1981

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Telephone Number _____

Make checks payable to:
Minnesota Alumni Association
And mail to 100 Morrill Hall,
100 Church Street SE, Minneapolis,
Minn. 55455

NCAA title dream becomes a nightmare

Winningest Squad Loses

Is a dream a lie if it don't come true, or is it something worse?

— Bruce Springsteen

DULUTH, MINN. — The Gopher hockey team, winningest squad in school history and ranked first in the nation, lost 6-3 to Wisconsin in the NCAA championship game in late March.

Second place would have been quite an accomplishment for any other team: for the Gophers, cultivated and designed to dominate the collegiate scene, it was a nightmarish disappointment.

"I don't think you can plan championships, I think they just happen," said Wisconsin coach Bob Johnson. At least for this year, he was right.

The Badgers had been eliminated in the WCHA playoffs by Colorado College, but were given the at-large berth in the NCAA tournament by a selection committee of college coaches. With that reprieve, they defeated Clarkson College, the top-ranked Eastern entry, and advanced to Duluth.

Minnesota was the clear favorite in the final-four field. All-American center Neal Broten, winner of the Hobey Baker Award as College Player of the Year, was rejoining a team that won the WCHA title while he was sidelined with an elbow injury. With Broten back in control of

the Minnesota power play, the Gophers ripped Michigan Tech 7-2. With Neal's brother Aaron, the nation's leading scorer, All-American Steve Ulseth, and a talented supporting cast scoring in droves, Minnesota looked ready to annihilate Wisconsin, which beat Northern Michigan 5-1 to advance to the championship game.

The Gophers, then, were on the brink of completing a memorable season. Since the year started, Minnesota has been constantly improving, obviously gearing itself toward the national title. The team was carried, at first, by the Roseau line of Broten-Broten-Erickson; that trio, arguably the best line in college hockey, was soon broken up by Gopher coach Brad Buetow, a move which paid dividends. Ulseth developed into the WCHA's top scorer, playing left wing on Neal Broten's line, while Aaron Broten's 106 points in all games was third highest in NCAA history. Aaron, for mystifying reasons, was left off the All-American team, perhaps because coaches did not want all three Minnesota players on the forward line and decided that sophomore Aaron would make the squad next year. As it turns out, both he and Neal will turn pro.

In January, the potent Gopher offense was joined by a cohesive

defense for the first time. Goalies Jim Jetland and Paul Butters developed into reliable netminders, while Mike Knoke and Dave Jensen were leaders of a tough group of defensemen.

Buetow, in his second year as coach, was on the verge of the sweetest moment in a coach's life. Yes, the stage was set for the final chapter of a great season.

But someone forgot to tell Wisconsin.

The Badgers had pulled goalie Marc Behrend off their junior varsity in February, and the sophomore paced Wisconsin down the playoff stretch, leading them into second place in the WCHA behind Minnesota. By the time the championship game was ready to start, Behrend and teammates were loose.

"I just didn't want to embarrass myself," Behrend laughed after the game. "To tell the truth, I was thinking, 'Just don't let them run up the score'."

For Minnesota, there was a hidden problem. The Duluth Arena rink is 20 feet shorter than spacious Williams Arena, and the Gopher power play didn't have the room they need to operate effectively. The power play unit was successful against Michigan Tech at Duluth, but Wisconsin thwarted them.

"Against Tech, they stayed tight in the 'box' and gave us room to pass the puck," explained Knoke, who is the right point on the Minnesota power play. "Wisconsin took advantage of the small rink by getting real aggressive, not giving us any time. Sometimes, if you're aggressive killing penalties, it hurts you, but it didn't hurt them. Not tonight."

The ineffectiveness, early in the championship game, of the Gopher power play, plus Behrend's flawless goalkeeping, gave Wisconsin an opening period advantage; in fact, the game was won the first period.

Wisconsin scored three times in that period, and easily killed four penalties. Dan Gorowsky knocked in a backhand at 9:24, John Newberry scored from close



Glenn Osmundson

The Gopher hockey team won 33 games this season, the most in school history, but they lost the NCAA championship to Wisconsin. Co-captain Mike Knoke, at left, and Butsy Erickson, show the Gophers' feelings.

on the right side at 14:19 on the power play, and Ed Lebler connected on a breakaway at 19:49. Butters, in goal for the Gophers, made two key saves, or the score would have been worse than 3-0.

"I guess we were kinda flat," Knoke ventured. "Things just weren't going right, but we kept thinking, 'We'll score, we'll get it going'."

With the first goal of the second period promising to be the most important in the game, both teams bore down. Again, Wisconsin was able to bottle up the Gopher power play, and, at 9:23, Ted Pearson scored for Wisconsin to make the score 4-0. Minutes later, Erickson scored for Minnesota on a perfect set-up from Ulseth, but Newberry answered for the Badgers at 14:27 for a 5-1 margin.

The Gophers needed some quick magic entering the third period, and they almost got it. Knoke blasted a shot past Behrend just 10 seconds after the face-off, but Behrend was tough the rest of the period. Erickson scored on a tip-in with four minutes left, but Minnesota was a history lesson after that. Lebler hit the open net with over a minute left, sending the Badger fans into a tizzy which would later spill out into the Duluth streets and last until sunrise.

Wisconsin dominated the game, outshooting Minnesota 41-33. But Minnesota should not have been dominated — many wondered why there were.

"Well," defenseman Theran Welsh of the Badgers theorized, "You could say they might beat us 99 out of 100, but they didn't tonight."

"We were loose," Wisconsin forward Scott Lecy volunteered. "What did we have to lose? Nobody thought we'd stay close to them, so we just gave it our best."

Buetow was obviously crushed. The Wisconsin-Minnesota rivalry made the loss even more bitter, but the Gopher coach conceded that the Badgers were deserving winners.

"Our guys wore that big 'M' with a lot of class this year," he tersely told the press conference. "I felt that for six months we were the best team in the nation. But Wisconsin was better."

"I promise you one thing. Minnesota will be back. I can't say where we'll finish next year, but we'll come to every game ready to work. Gentlemen, we will be back."

And the Gophers likely will return. Before the 30-year-old Buetow is done coaching at Minnesota, there may be several national championship banners hanging at Williams Arena. Perhaps, in time, the pain of the 1981 loss will ease for him.

But for the players, the dream that proved a lie will haunt them for many years, especially seniors Knoke, Ulseth, hard-working forwards Brad Doshan and Dave Terwilliger, veteran defenseman Bob Bergloff, and Bart Larson. There's no second chance for those six, no next year. It was their dream to close their college careers with a national championship ring. And second place was no dream for them — it was a nightmare.

Chris Miller, Minnesota Daily

All American Candidate

"JILL HALSTED is the best all-around player we've ever had at Minnesota," said head volleyball coach Linda Wells.

The University of Minnesota sophomore impressed fans and opponents alike on the volleyball court this year and is currently in the running for one of 12 berths on the Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women Division I All-American Team.

The 5-foot-8 middle hitter-blocker has earned the respect of opposing coaches across the country with her superior play this year and has a good chance of being selected, Wells said.

Her honors this year include being named to the All-Big 10 Team, All-Region 6 Team, All-Tournament Team at the AIAW

Regional Championship and unanimously to the North Sectional Conference Team, where the Gophers claimed the title with an undefeated mark. Halsted led the Wells' coached squad to a 38-19 record this year, including a second place finish at the Big 10 Championship and a third at the AIAW Region 6 Championship. Minnesota also claimed first place at the Ohio State and Minnesota Invitationals and third at the Nebraska Cornhusker Invitational.

"Jill has progressed more rapidly in one year than any player we've ever had or any player I've ever seen," Wells said. And Wells knows what she's talking about, considering she's finished her fifth season as the Gopher head coach and holds a very envious record of 209-76-5. Wells has guided the Minnesota volleyball team to a third place finish at the Region 6 Tournament the last three seasons, one spot short of qualifying for nationals, and in her first season (back in 1974) led the team to a 31-6-1 record, a runner-up spot at regionals and AIAW National competition.

"Jill's progress is linked to her attitude about the game," Wells said. "She is clearly a competitor and takes her performance seriously. She is willing to spend the time necessary to make adjustments in her techniques and is always willing to do anything to better herself and the team," Wells said.

A 1979 graduate of New Hope, Minn., Cooper High School, Halsted lettered in basketball and volleyball while being named captain, MVP and All-Conference in both sports. The native of Brooklyn Park, Minn., who was recruited in both sports because of her outstanding jumping ability, didn't decide which sport to pursue until October 11, 1978. She was one of 12,942 volleyball fans that crowded into Williams Arena to watch an exhibition match between the USA and Japan Women's National Teams — the largest crowd ever to watch a volleyball match in the United States.

CLA & University College

"FIFTY YEARS of Partnership — College of Liberal Arts and University College" is the theme of the CLA and University College Alumni Society's annual meeting May 19 at the Campus Club, Coffman Memorial Union.

Burton Joseph of Minneapolis, international business leader and community activist who is a graduate of the University College, will be the featured speaker.

Following the meeting a reception will be in Galley I of Coffman featuring art work of alumni and students in the University College. Artists will include Sara Meyer, sculpture; Bernard Marks, collage; Tim Lamb, photography; Anita Beck, graphics; Joe Merrill, painting; and Theone Klausser, drawing. The show will open May 4 and continue through May 22.

Noted educator J. Victor Baldridge of Los Angeles, senior research sociologist for the Higher Education Research Institute, will speak at 3:15 p.m. May 20 at Coffman.

His talk will serve as a keynote to a conference of University faculty, administrators, and students May 21. The conference will focus on strategies for sustaining educational vitality during the 1980s.

Fifty years ago the daughter of a University of Minnesota dean discovered some credits she had earned at another school would not be transferred.

So her father began to think about the lack of flexibility in University programs and how that affected students. At his urging, University President Lotus Coffman appointed some deans who found that while existing departments met the needs of the typical student, there were others whose needs were not met.

The result was the University College, which, since 1930, has enabled students to design and carry out their own programs, drawing on courses and faculty from throughout the University.

For 50 years, then, the college has continued to respond to student needs. When veterans returning from World War II needed a way to convert college-level military training into University credits, the college developed a way to do it. When the climate of the early 1970s created a need for new approaches to education, UC established several experimental programs in undergraduate education, including the University Without Walls, which serves adults who combine career goals with a liberal education.

Some programs, which were originated in the UC, later were offered as majors in other colleges: agriculture journalism, dental assisting and education, dental hygiene and public health, and a proposed College of Education major in dance.

Home Economics

A RECEPTION FOR PAST and present board members of the Home Economics Alumni Society will be May 14 from 4:30 to 5 p.m. at Eastcliff, home of University of Minnesota President C. Peter and Diane Magrath.

The wine and cheese reception will be followed by a tour of the home and a talk, "President's Partners," by Diane Magrath.

Biological Sciences

"A DAY ON my job and what it is like" along with "let me find you a summer job," was part of a "Career Network Program," sponsored by the Biological Sciences Alumni Society.

The event, for undergraduate students, featured a panel of biological science graduates who talked about career options and resumé preparation.

The planning committee wants to sponsor another workshop for alumni considering mid-career changes.

Mrs. Kathie Peterson, director of the CBS career information office, would appreciate suggestions or the names of volunteers

interested in future projects. Her telephone is (612) 373-3648.

Recombinant DNA technology will be emphasized at a CBS annual meeting May 2 in room 2-650 of Health Sciences Unit A.

The program will feature Dr. Joachim Messing, Dr. Irwin Rubenstein, Dr. Anthony Faras, and special guest speaker, Dr. Robert L. Sinsheimer, chancellor, University of California, Santa Cruz.

Pharmacy

A WEEKEND EVENT — May 2 and 3 — will be held for members and their guests of the College of Pharmacy Alumni Society at the Radisson Downtown Hotel, Minneapolis.

On May 2 during the afternoon, pharmacy students will lead tours of the new pharmacy and nursing offices and classrooms at Unit F on the Twin Cities campus. That evening the annual meeting will be held at the Radisson.

May 3 at the Radisson will be the center for a continuing education symposium co-sponsored by the College of Pharmacy and the Pharmacy Alumni Society. The symposium is made possible by a grant from Lederle Laboratories.

The Sunday program, featuring special needs of the female patient, will involve these topics and speakers:

Dr. Preston P. Williams, "Gynecologic Infections";

Dr. Beverley T. Mead, "Emotional Problems — Menstruation Through Menopause";

Dr. Leon Ellenbogen, "Nutritional Needs — Menstruation Through Menopause";

Dr. Mead, "Changing Adolescent Morality";

Kathleen D. Lake, pharmacy resident, "Use of Prescription and Nonprescription Drugs During Pregnancy."

Institute of Technology

KENT ECKLUND, Minnesota Commissioner of Economic development, and Tait Elder, former general manager of 3M new business ventures, will be the featured speakers May 7 at The Hopkins House.

The event will begin at 11:45 a.m. with lunch at 12:15 p.m. The program will end at 1:30 p.m.

Elder also is an adjunct professor of mechanical engineering and marketing, and business administration at the University of Minnesota.

Two previous seminars featuring a similar program were held April 21 and 29.

Journalism

HEDLEY DONOVAN, '34, will be the featured speaker at a combined Journalism Alumni Society and SDX "Page One Awards" dinner Thursday, May 21 at the Radisson Plaza, St. Paul.

"An outstanding alumnus will be honored along with students and professionals," said Curt Beckmann, president of the society.

Donovan, (Time's Donovan Now a Carter Adviser," *Minnesota* October 1979) who served as a senior adviser for former President Jimmy Carter, began his career as a writer for *Fortune* in 1945. He served as editor in chief of *Time* from 1964 to 1979.

Donovan was born in Brainerd and was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1934. He later attended Oxford and was a Rhodes Scholar for three years.

Herbert J. Coleman, '48, has been appointed managing editor of bureaus for *Aviation Week & Space Technology* a McGraw-Hill Publications Company magazine.

Based in Washington, D.C., Coleman will be responsible for bureau administration, generating story ideas based on global

aerospace operations, and coordinating *Aviation Week's* international and domestic bureaus.

Coleman joined McGraw-Hill in 1958 as a desk editor for *Aviation Week & Space Technology*. In 1961 he was appointed bureau chief for the new *Aviation Week* bureau established in London. In 1977, Coleman became Washington, D.C. bureau chief.

Before joining McGraw-Hill, Mr. Coleman was a reporter for the *Superior Telegram* in Wisconsin and city editor for the *Duluth Herald* and *News Tribune* in Minnesota.

Coleman lives with his wife and three children in Great Falls, Va.

Business

THE PILLSBURY Company has announced a \$1 million grant to the University of Minnesota College and Graduate School of Business Administration.

The grant will endow a Paul S. Gerot Chair of Marketing, named in honor of Pillsbury's retired chairman of the board; and also will fund basic research in marketing; support graduate student involvement in the research; assure curriculum development; and fund a seminar program addressing major issues in marketing.

William H. Spoor, Pillsbury's chairman, said, "We are delighted to join the University in establishing an important new position that recognizes the significance of marketing in business.

"Paul S. Gerot's executive leadership was critical to Pillsbury's successful development of consumer food products after World War II. He recognized the need for marketing skills as vital to the company's progress, and initiated and supported programs to build the marketing area."

Dean David M. Lilly of the University's College and Graduate School of Business Administration said, "Pillsbury's grant accelerates our progress toward becoming one of the nation's leading schools of management.

"We are committed to the grow-

ing importance of marketing to business," Lilly said, "and the Paul S. Gerot chair as well as the research funds will enable us to bring the best marketing minds in the nation to the University."

Gerot retired in 1974 after 48 years of service with Pillsbury. He started as a grocery products salesman and later served as president of the grocery products division, and as president of Pillsbury from 1952 to 1964 before being elected chairman and chief executive officer. He lives in Florida.

Education

THE ANNUAL MEETING for the Education Alumni Society will be at the Minnesota Alumni Club, 50th floor, IDS Tower, Minneapolis, May 7. Details will be announced.

General College

THE GENERAL COLLEGE Alumni Society annual meeting will be May 8 at the Midland Hills Country Club. Details will be announced.

Nurse Anesthetists

THE NURSE Anesthetists will hold its annual meeting Friday, May 8, at the Minnesota Alumni Club, 50th floor, IDS Tower, Minneapolis. Call Marvin Lang at (612) 725-6767 or (612) 890-5268.

The Gold Club

CHARTER MEMBERS of the Women's Athletic Alumni Society — The Gold Club — will be honored by an inaugural reception at the Minnesota Alumni Club, Minneapolis, May 20. The Gold Club was formed to serve the interests of women's intercollegiate athletics at the University of Minnesota. Minnesota Alumni Association members may affiliate with The Gold Club by contacting the Constituent Alumni Society office.

CALENDAR

compiled by Maria Ellard

Alumni Chapters

BOSTON ALUMNI CHAPTER

May 4

Ronald Simon, president of the Minnesota Alumni Association, will be the speaker. A highlights film of the University men's basketball season will be shown along with a visit by Kevin McHale. For more information, contact Jeffrey Schiebe, 3 Rock Point Road, Southboro, Mass.

CLAY COUNTY-FARGO ALUMNI CHAPTER

May 4

A program on the men's athletic department is planned for the spring dinner. Student recruitment will be the service project. Watch for additional details or call Howard Vegoe at (701) 237-6414.

BROWN COUNTY-NICOLLET COUNTY ALUMNI CHAPTER

May 6

Meet the Gopher baseball team and coaches at a joint meeting with the Sertoma Club of New Ulm. A 12:15 p.m. luncheon will be in Turner Hall, New Ulm, Minn., and will include speakers from the University and Mankato State baseball teams. The Gophers will play the Mavericks in baseball at 5:20 p.m. For further information and reservations, call Tim Olcott during the day at (612) 354-2161.

DAYTON ALUMNI CHAPTER

May 8

Paul Giel, men's athletic director, will be the speaker for the spring dinner meeting. Make plans to attend. Additional information will be announced.

WASHINGTON D.C. ALUMNI CHAPTER

May 9

Our traditional champagne brunch will feature Paul Giel, men's athletic director, as speaker. The brunch, held at Vitro Laboratory Cafeteria, will begin at 10 a.m. Cost is \$6.50. For more information call Leland Casey at (301) 951-0233.

BOSTON ALUMNI CHAPTER

June 28

Details for the traditional "Big Ten Night at the Pops" will be announced.

Art Exhibitions

UNIVERSITY GALLERY NORTHROP AUDITORIUM

CONTACT:

AMERICAN ART AND CULTURE 1919-39

April 6-July 2

FACE TO FACE:

AN EXHIBITION OF SELF-PORTRAITS

May 11-June 15

INTERPLAY '81:

AMERICA BETWEEN THE WARS

June 15-July 6

THE HUMAN COMEDY:

PARISIAN CARICATURES 1820-70

July 13-August 16

Hours:

Monday, Wednesday, Friday 11 a.m.-4 p.m.

Tuesday, Thursday 11 a.m.-8 p.m.

Sunday 2-5 p.m.

For more information, call (612) 373-3424 or (612) 376-3638.

GOLDSTEIN GALLERY

ROOM 241, McNEAL HALL OF HOME ECONOMICS

LARKIN/LARKIN/LARKIN

PRINTS AND DRAWINGS

May 1-29

COSTUME DESIGN EXHIBITION

June 5-26

OTTO THIEME.

100 YEARS OF FLOOR COVERINGS

July 6-September 11

Hours:

Monday through Friday 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

For more information, call (612) 373-1032.

Concerts

SCHOOL OF MUSIC

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

CAREERS IN MUSIC SEMINAR

presented by SIGMA ALPHA IOTA

9 a.m.-3 p.m.

May 2

University Church of Christ

FACULTY RECITAL

Shirley Thomson, violin

Michael Santoro, piano

Works by Beethoven, Poulenc, Joaquin, Nim,

Christian Sinding.

8 p.m.

May 2

Scott Hall Auditorium

FACULTY RECITAL

Music by Debussy and Ravel.

Laurence Weller, baritone

Tanya Remenikova, cello

Alexander Braginsky, piano

3 p.m.

May 3

Scott Hall Auditorium

SAXOPHONIST OLIVER LAKE AND VIOLINIST

LEROY JENKINS

Lecture

12:15 p.m.

Scott Hall Room 19

UNIVERSITY SYMPHONIC CHORUS

Dwayne Jorgenson, director

Guest artist, Robert Vickery, organ

"Festival Te Deum" and "Rejoice in the Lamb"

8 p.m.

May 6

St. Paul Cathedral, St. Paul

FACULTY RECITAL

Diane Coloton, soprano

8 p.m.

May 8

Scott Hall Auditorium

FACULTY RECITAL

Duncan McNab, piano

Works by Schubert and Schumann

4 p.m.

May 10

Northrop Memorial Auditorium

PIANO ENSEMBLE

8 p.m.

May 15

Scott Hall Auditorium

UNIVERSITY CONCERT BAND III AND JAZZ EN-

SEMBLE III

Terry Grill and Bob Smith, directors

3 p.m.

May 17

Northstar Ballroom

St. Paul Student Center

UNIVERSITY JAZZ ENSEMBLE

Guest artist Bobby Brookmeyer, trombone

8 p.m.

May 20

Prom Ballroom, St. Paul

UNIVERSITY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Richard Massmann, director

Student Concerto Winners

PETROUCHKA by Stravinsky

8 p.m.

May 27

St. Paul Student Center

UNIVERSITY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Richard Massmann, director

Student Concerto Winners

PETROUCHKA by Stravinsky

8 p.m.

May 28

Northrop Memorial Auditorium

UNIVERSITY WIND ENSEMBLE

Frank Benciscutto, director

Senior Soloists

8 p.m.

May 29

Northrop Memorial Auditorium

UNIVERSITY SYMPHONIC BAND II

UNIVERSITY JAZZ ENSEMBLE II

O'Neill Sanford, director

3 p.m.

May 31

Northrop Memorial Auditorium

UNIVERSITY CHAMBER SINGERS

with Orchestra

Thomas Lancaster, director

Margaret Smith, soprano

Lawrence Weller, baritone

"Jesu, Meine Freude" by J. S. Bach

"Cantata della fiaba estrema" by Hans Werner

Henze

Songs for baritone and orchestra

by Virgil Thomson

8 p.m.

May 31

Scott Hall Auditorium

For more information on these and other music

events, call (612) 376-8639.

METROPOLITAN OPERA

IN THE MIDWEST

MET OPERA ANNOUNCES SPRING TOUR RE-

PERTORY AND CASTS FOR ITS SEVEN PER-

FORMANCES AT NORTHROP MAY 18-23.

VERDI, "LA TRAVIATA"

Thomas Fulton conducting, with Catherine

Malfitano, Giuliano Ciannella, Sherrill Milnes

May 18

8 p.m.

PUCCHINI, "MANON LESCAUT"

James Levine conducting, with Renata Scotti,

Ermanno Mauro, Pablo Elvira, Ara Berberian,

Phillip Creech

May 19

8 p.m.

WEILL, "RISE AND FALL OF THE CITY OF

MAHAGONNY"

James Levine conducting, with Teresa Stra-

tas, Gwynn Cornell, Richard Cassilly, Cornell

MacNeill, Paul Plishka, Ragnar Ulfung

May 20

8 p.m.

MASCAGNI, "CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA"

David Stivender conducting, with Catherine

Malfitano, Ermanno Mauro, Lenus Carlson,

Phillip Creech

May 21

8 p.m.

VERDI, "REQUIEM

James Levine conducting, with Renata Scotti,

Florence Quivar, Giuliano Ciannella, Paul

Plishka

May 22

8 p.m.

SAINT-SAENS, "SAMSON ET DALIA"

Neeme Jarvi conducting, with Bruna Baglioni,

Richard Cassilly, Louis Quillico, Morley Mer-

edith, John Macurdy

May 23-Matinee

1:30 p.m.

MOZART, "DON GIOVANNI"

James Levine conducting, with Johanna

Meler, Carol Neblett, Kathleen Battle, David

Rendall, Donald Gramm, James Morris, John

Macurdy

May 23-Evening

8 p.m.

For more information about tickets and show-

ing, call (612) 373-2345.

Courses and Lectures

DEPARTMENT OF CONFERENCES

MAKING IT IN MUSIC; THE FIRST TWIN CITIES MUSIC EXPO

May 2-3

HUMANITIES AND HEALTH PROFESSIONS EDUCATION: BRIDGES OR FENCES

May 3-5

PERMANENCE FOR CHILDREN IN CRISIS

May 11-12, 13-14

COMPUTER SECURITY: PROTECTING INFORMATION RESOURCES

May 4-5

ASSERTIVENESS TRAINING FOR MANAGERS

May 5

WOMEN IN ORGANIZATIONS: EXERTING POSITIVE INFLUENCE

May 12

DELEGATION FOR SUPERVISORS, MIDDLE MANAGERS AND PROFESSIONALS

May 13

EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATIONAL PRESENTATIONS

May 13, 20

This is only a partial list of the programs sponsored by the Department of Conferences. For more information, call (612) 373-3486.

EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT CENTER

SEMINARS FOR THE SYSTEMS ANALYST

Phase A, May 18-20

Phase B, May 21-22

(Course #26)

DATABASE MANAGEMENT

May 11-13

(Course #423)

PRIVATE TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT

May 20-22

(Course #703)

These seminars and others similar to them are sponsored by the Graduate School of Business Administration. For more information, call (612) 373-3837.

EXTENSION COURSES

CREDIT

SUMMER SESSIONS JUNE 15-JULY 17

JUNE 15-AUGUST 21

JULY 20-AUGUST 21

AMERICAN LIFE (AM ST. 1101) 4 degree credits. Public and Private Life. Novels, painting, films, architecture, popular music and historical documents will be used to explore people's changing roles and social expectations.

6:30-9:00 p.m.

Tuesdays, (ten week session)

MINNESOTA PLANT LIFE (BOT 1009) 4 degree credits.

Nontechnical survey of all groups of plants native to Minnesota: identification and distribution.

6:10-8:55 p.m.

Mondays, Wednesdays (ten week session)

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL MARKETS (B FIN 3300) 4 degree credits.

Introduces decision procedures in a variety of financial markets. The Banking system and other financial intermediaries, risk-return relationships of various marketable securities, analytical techniques of portfolio management in the context of the nation's changing financial markets.

5:30-8:00 p.m.

Tuesdays (ten week session)

THE LIFE OF THE MIND (HUM 1101) 5 degree credits

Exploration of some of the available ways of "reading" poetry, sculpture, history, philosophy, painting, rhetoric, music and film by studying works by a variety of creative persons such as Stevens, Einstein, Henry Moore, Bach, Lincoln, Plato, Genet, Euclid, and Fellini.

6:00-9:20 p.m.

Tuesdays, Thursdays (first 5 week session)

COLOR AND DESIGN I (DSGN 1521) 4 degree credits

Study of color concepts and their applications to design.

6:10-8:55 p.m.

Tuesdays, Thursdays (ten week session)

This is only a partial list of the credit courses offered by the Extension School. For more information on other courses and registration, call (612) 376-3000.

NON-CREDIT, INFORMAL COURSES

A VIEW FROM THE MISSISSIPPI: A CLOSE LOOK AT A VITAL TWIN CITIES RESOURCE (IC 0225)

The Mississippi River and a waterfall are what created the Twin Cities. This program focuses on this fact through two evening lecture presentations and a fascinating trip down the river from Camden in north Minneapolis to Fort Snelling, traveling in giant fur trade voyager canoes guided by experts.

This class begins before the start of regular summer terms, so registrations will be accepted beginning April 13, in room 180 Westbrook Hall. For more information, call (612) 376-7500.

AGING PARENTS: COMMUNICATING AND UNDERSTANDING (IC 0300)

A lecture/discussion on the theories of aging, concerns, and problems. How children relate to their parents and why we have trouble communicating with aging parents: normal sensory losses, attitudes, economic status, sexuality, family care, and nursing homes.

7:00-9:00 p.m.

Thursdays (July 9-16)

OTHER COURSES:

AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES: AN INTRODUCTION TO HERPETOLOGY

7:00-9:00 p.m.

Thursdays (June 18-July 16)

NATURAL HISTORY OF INSECTS

7:00-9:00 p.m.

Thursdays (July 23-August 20)

NATURE PHOTOGRAPHY, ART AND TECHNIQUE

7:00-9:00 p.m.

Wednesdays (June 17-July 15)

7:00-9:00 p.m.

Thursdays (July 23-August 20)

This is only a partial list of the non-credit courses offered by the Extension School. For more information on other courses and registration, call (612) 376-3000.

WORLD AFFAIRS LUNCHEON SERIES

There are no world affairs luncheons scheduled for the month of May.

SAMPLER LECTURES

TO BEND AND NOT TO BREAK: INTRODUCTION TO PRAIRIE NATURAL HISTORY

May 5

CANOEING INTO THE PAST

May 13

JAPANESE PRINTS

May 19

THROUGH THEIR EYES: INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS VIEW THEIR COUNTRY AND THE WORLD

May 26

HISTORIC ST. PAUL: A SLIDE TOUR OF ARCHITECTURAL TREASURES

May 28

All sampler lectures are held at the Earle Brown Education Center at 7:30 p.m. No preregistration is required; admission is \$1 payable at the door.

Theater

CAMINO REAL

by Tennessee Williams

April 24-May 10

8 p.m.

Stroll Thrust Theatre

SERENADING LOUIE

by Lanford Wilson

May 1-17

8 p.m.

Arena Theatre

The above plays are presented by the University of Minnesota theater. For more information, call (612) 373-5193.

Dance

NORTHROP DANCE SEASON

DANCE THEATRE OF HARLEM

May 2-3

8 p.m.

This newcomer to the Northrop season is acclaimed for its contemporary and classical repertoire, and for its marvelous dancers who convey the true feeling that dance is their language. The company's variety and vitality are a credit to Arthur Mitchell, founder and artistic director (with Karel Shook). Mitchell's choreography of Swan Lake Act II is one of the company's showpieces.

TWYLA THARP DANCE COMPANY

May 15-16

8 p.m.

"Surprise is the lifeblood of Tharp's choreography. Sometimes she makes a whole dance about a way-out idea, and sometimes she threads clashing ideas throughout an entire dance" (Marcia Siegel). Best of all, the dances she creates are amply endowed with elasticity to take advantage of her talented dancers' individuality.

These events take place at Northrop Auditorium. For more information, call (612) 373-2345.

Film

UNIVERSITY FILM SOCIETY

WOMEN IN FILM

AUTUMN SONATA

May 6

ALL-AROUND REDUCED PERSONALITY

May 13

SHE-VA

YOUR CHILDREN COME BACK TO YOU

May 20

SUSANNA

PIT OF LONLINESS

May 27

THE SECOND AWAKENING OF KRISTA VON KLAGES

June 3

POLISH FILM WEEKEND

FILMS BY ZANUSSI AND OTHERS

May 27-30

Screenings are held at the Coffman Memorial Union Theater. For more information, call (612) 373-2403.

WEST BANK UNION — BIJOU

NAKED CITY

May 1

SALT OF THE EARTH

May 8

ALL THE KINGS MEN

May 15

WOMAN OF THE YEAR

May 22

LONELY ARE THE BRAVE

May 29

Screenings are held in Willey Hall on the West Bank. For more information, call (612) 373-5058.

Women's Sports

GOLF

BIG 10 CHAMPIONSHIP AT PURDUE

May 1 & 2

MINNESOTA INVITATIONAL AT MINNESOTA

May 9 & 10

10 a.m.

TENNIS

MINNESOTA INVITATIONAL AT MINNESOTA

May 1 & 2

9 a.m.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS COLLEGE AT MINNESOTA

May 6

3:30 p.m.

IAIW REGION 6 CHAMPIONSHIP AT IOWA

May 14, 15, 16 & 17

TRACK AND FIELD

BIG 10 CHAMPIONSHIP AT MICHIGAN STATE

May 1 & 2

MID-AMERICAN CLASSIC AT DRAKE UNIVERSITY

May 9

IAIW NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP AT TEXAS UNIVERSITY

May 28, 29 & 30

SOFTBALL

IOWA STATE INVITATIONAL AT AMES

May 1 & 2

IAIW REGION 6 CHAMPIONSHIP AT KANSAS

May 8, 9 & 10

IAIW COLLEGE WORLD SERIES AT OKLAHOMA

May 21, 22, 23 & 24

For more information on women's athletic events, call (612) 373-2255.

Men's Sports

BASEBALL

IOWA AT IOWA CITY

May 2 & 3

1 p.m.

WISCONSIN AT MINNEAPOLIS

May 9 & 10

1 p.m.

BIG 10 PLAYOFF (SITE OF EASTERN DIVISION WINNER)

May 16

REGIONAL PLAYOFF

May 22 & 23

TENNIS

WISCONSIN AT MADISON

May 2

1 p.m.

BIG 10 CHAMPIONSHIP AT ANN ARBOR

May 8-10

NCAA CHAMPIONSHIP AT ATHENS, GA.

May 18-25

TRACK AND FIELD

MINNESOTA INVITATIONAL AT MINNEAPOLIS

May 2

9:30 a.m.

LAST CHANCE AT MINNEAPOLIS

May 9

12:30 p.m.

BIG 10 OUTDOOR AT EAST LANSING, MICH.

May 22 & 23

4:30 & 1 p.m.

TRACK AND FIELD ASSOCIATION — TFA-USA AT WICHITA

May 29 & 30

NCAA AT BATON ROUGE

June 4 & 5

CLASS NOTES

by Maria Ellard

26 Grace M. (Buckman) Fangmann, Prior Lake, is a retired associate scientist from the University of Minnesota Veterinary Hospital, St. Paul.

Leslie Earle Arnow, Convent Station, N.J., is retired senior scientific consultant for Warner-Lambert Co., Morris Plains, N.J. He is a member of the New York Academy of Science, Morris County Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Dorothy M. (Erickson) Barker, St. Cloud, professor emeritus, is retired from the mathematics and science center at St. Cloud State University. She is a member of the American Institute of Biological Sciences, the American Association of University Women and the American Society of Medical Technology. She has been listed in the World Who's Who of Women and Women in Education, Personalities of the West and Midwest, and in Men and Women of Distinction.

Morris E. Fine, Wilmette, Ill., is associate dean for research and graduate study in the Technological Institute at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

Alton M. Finstad, Stone Mountain, Ga., is retired from the Georgia Department of Agriculture, Atlanta.

Ralph William Bergstrom, Hutchinson, Minn., is retired as secondary school principal for the Independent School District 423, Hutchinson.

William P. Berzak, Cardiff by the Sea, Calif., is retired from the Washington law offices of Hill and Berzak.

Anna Rose (Gallagher) Biever is retired and lives in Rochester. She is a member of the Minnesota and American Home Economic Associations, and is co-author of numerous books, and 4-H and extension publications.

Alfred Arthur Fischer, Edina, is a music teacher and consultant for the Minneapolis public schools.

Fred Woodruff Fisher, Mendota Heights, is an attorney with the St. Paul law firm of Fisher and Evans.

Genevieve (Griffith) Bolger, Minneapolis, is vice president of Bolger Publications Inc., Minneapolis, and is president of the National Composition Association.

Du Pont Chief Returns to Law

ON APRIL 30, Irving S. Shapiro, '39, '41, retired from his position as chairman of the board of Du Pont Co., ending a 30-year career with the nation's largest chemical company that started when he joined the legal department as an attorney in 1951. He was the first person to rise to the chief executive office at Du Pont through the ranks of the legal department.

Shapiro was born in Minneapolis on July 15, 1916. He attended the University of Minnesota, receiving his bachelor of science degree in 1939 and his bachelor of laws degree in 1941. He was admitted to the Minnesota Bar in 1941. In 1944 he was admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court. He was admitted to the Delaware Bar in 1958.

After graduating from the University of Minnesota, Shapiro

John Ramsey Borchert, North Oaks, is president of Borchert-Ingersoll Inc., St. Paul.

Donald John Brady, Minneapolis, is retired from the U.S. Post Office, Minneapolis.

William O. Fitzke, Canton, Ohio, is major projects manager for Republic Steel Corp., Canton.

Mary Susan Fleming, Minneapolis, is resource coordinator for the Volunteers of America Residential Center, Minneapolis.

Ruth Mae Fleming, San Antonio, Texas, has been director of the visiting nurse association of San Antonio since 1952.

James Henry Colwell, Wayzata, is a self-employed attorney in Minneapolis.

Robert O. Coll, Minneapolis, is a research analyst for the Minnesota Department of Welfare, St. Paul.

Gordon Ralph Condit, De Ridder, La., is vice president of forest resources for Boise Southern Co.

Donald N. Gregg, Richfield, is retired from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Minneapolis.



Irving S. Shapiro has retired after 30 years' service.

went to work for the Office of Price Administration in Washington, D.C., where he worked to establish a rationing program during World War II. In 1943, he accepted a position with the Justice Department, specializing in practice before the Supreme Court and the circuit courts of appeal.

When he joined Du Pont in 1951, Shapiro became involved in important antitrust litigation concerning Du Pont's holdings in General Motors stock. His

reputation grew and he worked his way up through the corporate ranks at Du Pont, attaining the chairman of the board position in 1974.

For most people, retirement is a long awaited respite from a lifetime of work. It marks the end of a career and the beginning of a time to kick back and taste autumn wine. For Shapiro, the word "retirement" is somewhat of a misnomer.

"I decided that I didn't want to play golf every day when I retired," Shapiro said. He has remained on the board of directors at Du Pont and he has accepted a position with the Wilmington, Delaware office of the law firm of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom. "I spent my life as a lawyer before I was a businessman, and I'm going back to the field of my early success and competence."

Skadden, Arps is noted for its work in corporate takeover situations. Shapiro's long and successful career in business is expected to prove invaluable in such litigation.

He has been on the board of trustees of the University of

Minnesota Foundation since 1976. Shapiro was national chairman of a special fund raising committee for the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs in 1977 and has maintained an active interest in the institute.

He is a director of a number of corporations including International Business Machines, Citibank and Citicorp, the Bank of Delaware, and Continental American Life Insurance Co.

He is on the board of directors of the Associates of the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University, and Visiting Committee of the John F. Kennedy School of Government of Harvard University, the board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, and the board of Overseers of the University of Pennsylvania Law School.

With these and numerous other professional and personal associations, there seems to be little reason for concern that Shapiro's "retirement" will force him into whiling away the hours at his favorite country club.

Harriet S. (Gregory) Bragg, Attleboro, Mass., is a cytopathologist for Sturdy Memorial Hospital, Attleboro.

Forest V. Gustafson is retired and lives in Rockville, Md.

Helen E. (Fitzpatrick) Curry, St. Paul, is a retired teacher from the St. Paul public school system. She is a member of the St. Paul Retired Teachers' Association and the Senior Citizen Assembly.

Rita Curtin, Edina, is retired from the Minneapolis public school system.

Carl Roger Freberg, Los Angeles, is a mechanical engineering professor at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

Joseph Charles Franklin, Chicago, is senior vice president of Trayner-Murray Inc., Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Karl Ellingson, Clayton, Calif., is a retired production coordinator for Monsanto Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Grace (Koening) Erickson, Glen Rock, N.J., is a school nurse.

James William Evans, Windsor, Mo., is retired from the American Maize-Products Co., Stamford, Conn.

31 *Naida R. Egleston* is the secretary-treasurer of the Egleston Electric Co.

Oren R. Shelley spent several weeks in consultation work in Washington, D.C., for the new National Consumers Coop Bank.

Esther Wiese is a retired nurse anesthetist and lives in San Juan Capistrano, Calif.

32 *John A. Burke* is retired and living in Laguna Beach, Calif.

Alan F. Laidlaw is spending the winters away from Grand Rapids, Mich. by going to the warmer climates of New Mexico.

33 *Dan J. Swartz* is retired and lives in North Miami Beach, Fla.

Arne W. Heins is retired after 42 years with Conwed Corporation.

Helen Diano is retired and lives in Southampton, Pa. She is the treasurer of the upper Southampton Democratic Club.

Irving J. Feinberg is retired from the National Bureau of Standards and lives in Silver Spring, Md.

34 *Philip J. Sperry* is retired and is currently engaged in technical consulting regarding earth-moving machinery. He lives in Dubuque, Iowa.

Benedict Cohn is the president of Aero Concept Evaluations, Inc. in Beverly Hills, Calif.

35 *E. W. Nordland* is retired and lives in Cape Coral, Fla., after 20 years in the Navy.

Herman Pusin is retired from Martin Marietta Corporation as vice president of research and technology. He's residing in Pikesville, Md.

Russel B. Waller is publisher emeritus of the Algona Publishing Co., Algona, Iowa.

Our 'Elephant Man'

HE STANDS RIGHT center on the stage, head held high. His legs are spread, his arms extended — the points of a star — as if he were lifted from the classical medical sketch of the male anatomy. An East Indian loin cloth is the only clothing that covers his body from the harsh cone of light descending from a single spotlight overhead.

His body is young and muscular, beautiful in its symmetry. In a few moments, without makeup or changes in lighting, he transforms into a twisted human form, drooping and shifting, limb by limb as Dr. Treves describes the hideous deformities of John Merrick, the Elephant Man.

The illusion is so strong, the transformation so complete, that people in the audience hold their breath, fearing that he will fall to the stage floor, until Dr. Treves hands him a cane. From that point on his motions and gestures, even his voice, bear the mark of a severely crippled man.

Jeff Hayenga, a former student at the University of Minnesota, played the part of John Merrick



Jeff Hayenga, center, played the part of John Merrick in "The Elephant Man."

in the American National Theatre and Academy production of "The Elephant Man," which concluded its national tour March 8, at the Orpheum Theatre in Minneapolis.

The play is based on the true story of John Merrick, a resident of London in the late 19th century who suffered from neurofibromatosis, a disease that left him so horribly deformed, people could hardly bear to look

at him. In order to project this image without the use of grotesque makeup, Hayenga relies on body language, holding himself in a bent and twisted position throughout the play.

The technique was incredibly effective, and was well supplemented by his skills as an actor, but the physical contortions he had to sustain for the two hours of each performance exacted a stiff toll.

Dr. Robert E. Mattison is retired and lives in Billings, Mont.

B. Ward Thompson is the senior staff engineer of the power and energy division at Hennigson, Durham and Richardson, Minneapolis.

36 *Alan K. Ruvelson, is president of First Midwest Corporation and First Midwest Capital Corporation, Minneapolis.*

Fred G. Bohnbach is retired and lives in Gladstone, Mo.

Bruce Lindeke is the owner of Boling, Inc., which manufactures personalized address labels.

Norman J. Goodwin lives in Dewitt, Iowa, and is an Iowa state senator.

37 *John C. Voosen is an architect and has his office in the Tribune Tower, Chicago.*

Robert W. Weise Jr. is retired from U.S. Employment Service after 37½ years of service. He lives in Bethesda, Md.

Dr. Robert C. Lofgren has a private practice in dermatology with his son, Kurt, in Salinas, Calif.

38 *George T. Percy, Princeton, N.J., retired as senior vice president and director of petroleum concern with Exxon Corp.*

Nils W. Stowring is practicing dentistry in Danville, Ill.

Dr. Max Eil is retired and lives in Forest Hills, N.Y. He served as a volunteer gastroenterologist in a Missionary Hospital in Thailand and Indonesia.

39 *Richard P. O'Connell, is a self-employed labor arbitrator in St. Paul.*

Harold S. Kemp has been

elected to serve as director of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

Willis A. Warkentien is serving as mayor of Falcon Heights. He is a retired credit manager.

Frank A. Larson is retired after 40 years' service with Goodyear. He and his wife are now living in Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

Marion Hope (Sorenson) Schradle, Ventura, Calif., is an employment counselor for the employment development department of the state of California, Oxnard, Calif.

Mildred Ione (Abbott) Ward, Wauwatosa, Wis., retired due to health reasons from the Milwaukee Children's Hospital, Milwaukee.

Lawrence Daniel Whelan, Edina, is a consulting engineer for Orr, Schelen, Mayeron and Associates Inc., Minneapolis.

Arthur Raymond White, Green Isle, Minn., is president of Blenda Life Inc., Green Isle.

To relieve the stress, and make sure no permanent damage resulted. Hayenga was forced to visit the chiropractor two or three times per week and spend time each day stretching and exercising.

Hayenga began his acting career at Minnesota, and followed the well-worn path of many other aspiring actors, working with touring companies and a few Midwestern dinner theaters before taking the plunge in New York. Among his credits are a two year stint with John Houseman's "The Acting Company," and the Upper New York Critic's Award for Best Actor of 1978.

He first became involved with "The Elephant Man" as an understudy to Phillip Anglim in the touring company. He was then asked to take the part of Merrick for a summer run on Broadway, before joining the national company on tour.

After the play closed, Jeff spent sometime at his parents' home in St. Anthony Park, visiting and relaxing. When I called to talk with him, he was off to the chiropractor's office, countering the effects of the final week's performances.

Talking about his days at Minnesota, Hayenga explained

how a mix-up prevented his receiving a degree from the College of Liberal Arts.

"I thought I had completed all the course work, and left in 1973 thinking I had graduated. I started in graduate school at Purdue, but soon left to tour with an acting company. Sometime after that I received a letter from Purdue, stating that I had never graduated from the University of Minnesota, and that my work as a graduate student at Purdue wasn't valid. It turns out that I was short four credits."

From St. Anthony Park, Hayenga will head to Los Angeles for two weeks to meet with his agents and some film producers. Then it's back to New York to begin auditioning for a new job.

"That's the way it is with acting. You get used to it," Hayenga said. "You have to save enough money from one job to tide you over to the next."

"I've talked with the people at the Guthrie, and have always hoped that I might do some work for them. If I do return to Minnesota, I'm going to finish off those four credits and get my degree."

If he does, he will add a degree of class to theater in the Twin Cities, as well. *Chuck Benda*

LaVerne V. Rudolph, New Hope, is finance director of the Ben Franklin division of City Products Corp., New Hope.

Donald Franklin Reed, Minneapolis, is vice president of Jefferson Co., Minneapolis.

Russel Ward Robinson, Austin, is manager of the Credit Bureau, Austin, and is president of the Associated Credit Bureaus International.

Fred J. Ronicker, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, is manager of the recovered sulphur operations for Texas-gulf Inc., Calgary.

Margret G. (Larson) Thorstad, Starbuck, Minn., is retired from the Minnewaska District Hospital, Starbuck.

Dr. Robert G. Tinkham, Rochester, is a consultant in the Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation at Mayo Clinic, Rochester.

Harold VanEvery, Minneapolis, is a chartered life underwri-

ter for The Bankers Life Company of Des Moines, Iowa in Minneapolis.

Dr. Howard M. Wikoff, Crookston, Minn., is an internist at Northwestern Clinic, Crookston.

Lawrence M. Mueller is enjoying retirement in Sun City, Ariz., after the "rigorous climate of Minnesota."

Vernon R. Peterson, Sun City, Ariz., is a retired consulting engineer.

Kenneth B. McGovern, Glendive, Mont., is president and general manager of Warehouse Grocery Inc.

George P. Pierce, Cambridge, Ind., is retired.

Dr. Samuel J. Oltmans, Minneapolis, is in dental practice with his son, *Dr. David M. Oltmans*.

40 *Robert L. Kuhn* is retired after 16 years with Target Stores. He and his wife live in Maple Grove.

41 *Robert B. Swanson*, works for the Department of Revenue in Indiana as a senior field auditor.

Walter A. Hurlley is retired and lives in St. Paul.

Dr. Edgan C. Dunn is retired from the Central Intelligence Agency and is writing about Soviet Union historical subjects.

42 *Dr. Harold L. Neuen-schwander* has been a Republican presidential elector for 12 years. He's living in Knoxville, Tenn.

Audrey W. Endress is retired from teaching and lives in San Francisco, Calif.

Mary E. J. Hartman is a piano teacher and lives in Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Malcolm F. Bren is growing turkeys in the Melrose area of Minnesota.

Dr. James H. Pulford is retired after 30 years of practicing urology in Salinas, Calif.

44 *Margot Siegel* and *Gloria Hogan* own and operate Siegel-Hogan Enterprises, a public relations and advertising boutique.

45 *Dr. Joseph C. Belshe* is the founder and medical director of Minnesota's first standing ambulatory surgical center. He is president of Stearns-Benton County Medical Society in St. Cloud.

Ernest A. Manzavrakos is retired after 30 years of employment with the City of Minneapolis.

46 *Paul R. Daty*, Kettering, Ohio, has been awarded the Department of the Air Force decoration for exceptional civilian service. The award is for contributions to the Air Force's research, development and production programs.

Wilber B. Clark, Jr. is a partner with the Architectural firm of Peterson, Clark and Associates in Minneapolis.

Alice R. Pearce is retired from 30 years in Veteran's Association nursing and is working as quality assurance coordinator at St. Therese Hospital in Waukegan, Ill.

Mary B. Seeler has been teaching in Linden, N.J. for 14 years.

47 *John M. Lundblad* is retired as superintendent of schools in Barnum, Minn.

Jack H. Wernick was elected a fellow of the American Institute of Metal Engineers. He is a department head at Bell Laboratories in Murray Hill, N.J.

'How We Got This Way'

TEN UNIVERSITY OF Minnesota professors will combine to teach one course next summer. Four hundred students are expected to take it. And it's fair to assume that no two will have exactly the same experience.

The course is the 1981 version of *Interplay*, the innovative study of "how we got the way we are," as it goes into its third season. This year's segment, "The World Between the Wars," will analyze and spotlight significant 1919-1939 events and trends that have led historians to call the period one of the most crucial in modern times.

Students in the course are mostly adults, and most have some formal education beyond high school. The course is organized in "mini-courses" that relate to the post World War I period. Students choose three courses from three broad areas — fine arts, humanities, social and natural sciences. The courses this year range from Freud to Mussolini-Hitler Fascism, the birth of the bomb to the flapper age, jazz to movies, F. Scott Fitzgerald to Prohibition and the Great Depression. Integrating "core panels" led by Historian Clarke A. Chambers will emphasize interrelationships among the topics.

All of this is concentrated in weekday 8:30-to-10 classes running from June 15 to July 2. Information about costs and reservations may be obtained at the Summer Session office (612)-373-2925.

48 *Raymond Cordes* is retired. He and his wife, Amy, are living in Minneapolis.

Sheldon Stryker is a professor of sociology at Indiana University and will become editor of the *American Sociological Review*.

Helen Berwald is a professor of education at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.

Arnold O. Opgrand is manager of corporate income taxes for Pacific Power in Portland, Ore.

C. Al Hagen is international accounting manager for Honeywell Inc., Minneapolis.

Gordon C. Seeler has been employed by Exxon Chemical Americas for 32 years and is living in Linden, N.J.

49 *Dorothy L. Kincaid* is the *Milwaukee Sentinel* book editor, society editor, and feature writer.

Alice Ellingson is president of Ellingson's Inc., Odessa, Minn.

Paul W. Van Pulten is a pharmacist at Town Drug in Bloomington.

Reynold M. Wik is a visiting professor of history at Sioux Falls College, Sioux Falls, S.D.

Helen B. Wik recently retired as music and reference librarian at Mills College, Oakland, Calif.

Roy H. Maki is retiring after 23 years as senior auditor with the Department of Welfare and is living in New Brighton.

50 *Alvin M. Dietz* is a dairy and hog farmer in New Prague, Minn.

Marjory J. Lee is a retired activities volunteer at an art museum and Chinese culture center in Walnut Creek, Calif.

Dr. H. Paul Wendt is retired and living in Thief River Falls, Minn.

Jane D. Harsh is a librarian at Community College of Allegheny County, Wexford, Pa.

51 *William D. Carlson* is retired as professor of education emeritus from the University of Nevada.

52 *Dr. Jean Arrasmith* has been named director of aquatics for Ball State University, Muncie, Ind.

Neil Kuehnl has been promoted to vice president and editor in chief of Meredith Corporation's Publishing Group, Des Moines, Iowa.

Larry J. Michel is manager of large accounts at Sentry Insurance, Stevens Point, Wisc.

Eugene H. Ekwall is employed at Delco Electronics, which is a division of General Motors, Milwaukee, Wisc.

53 *Carl G. Pohlman* has been elected to the board of directors of the international public accounting and management consulting firm of Touche Ross & Co.

Richard A. Fisher has been appointed vice president of finance and treasurer of Network Systems Corporation of Minneapolis.

Dr. Alexander M. Minno, of Pittsburg, Pa., has been appointed an honorary trustee of the Lahey Clinic Foundation, Burlington, Mass.

Professor Gordon M. A. Mork directed a "Heritage Seminar" in Norway this past summer.

Milton H. Andrus has retired from Northwestern Bell and is living in Albuquerque, N.M.

Jerome A. Gockowski has retired as director of cartography and remote sensing Soil Conservation Service in Lanham, MD.

54 *John L. Brandt* is a mining engineer with the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources at Hibbing, Minn.

James W. Krause was elected president of the Minnesota Higher Education Board. He is living in Minneapolis.

55 *James H. Pfau* worked in the Panama Canal Zone in public education for 24 years. He is retired and lives in Lake Park, Minn.

George A. Holthus is vice president of the systems and services department at First Bank Minneapolis.

Dr. Betty M. Johnson is a visiting professor at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

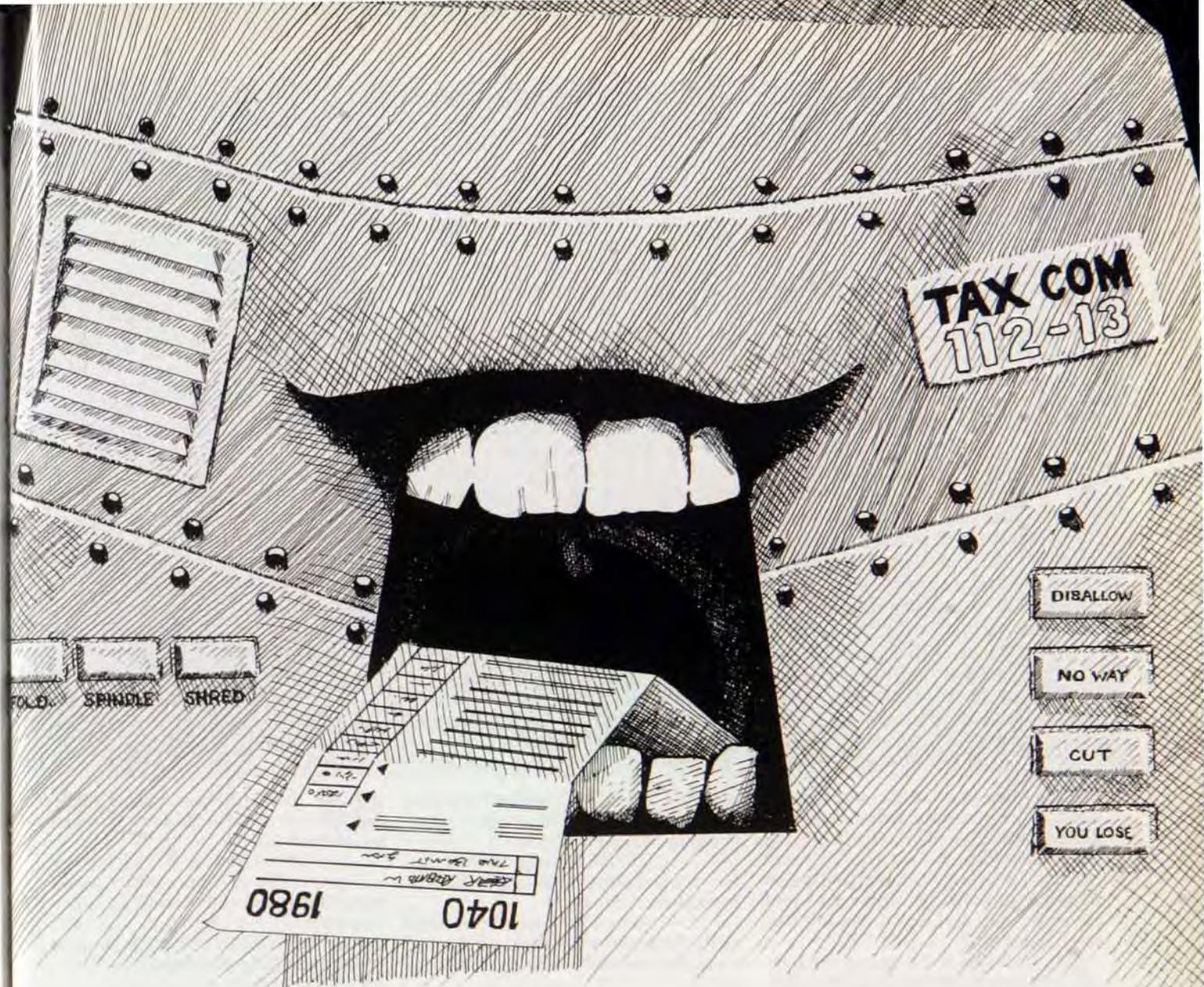
56 *James E. Klina* is a captain for the U.S. Navy Dental Corps and serves as director of clinical services at Naval Regional Dental Center, Orlando, Fla.

57 *Earl A. Schilt* has been named a fellow of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. He is living in Kenmore, N.Y.

Marianne Anderson has formed the Financial Services Association, a financial planning company located in Edina.

Jo Ann C. Olson is vice president and treasurer of the Center for Regulatory Services, Reston, Va.

Dr. Michael J. Kozak is a clinical assistant professor in Family Practice and Community Health, Brooklyn Center.



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S/81

Out of This Wold

TEN YEARS AGO, IF SOMEONE approached you with a plan to build a corporation that earned its revenue leasing satellite time and renting "flying saucers," you might have expected him to throw in a moonbeam bottler and a ray-gun franchise as tax shelters. Then, if his name wasn't Buck Rogers, you would have quietly dismissed him as a lunatic, and let it go at that.

Perhaps there were skeptics who called Robert Wold, '49, crazy when he left his job as manager of the Los Angeles office of the advertising firm of N. W. Ayer in 1970 to form his own firm leasing transponder time on commercial satellites. Today, however, they would be forced to relinquish their skepticism. Robert Wold is currently the prime mover and principal equity

holder of five separate satellite communications corporations.

Wold's career in communications started early. By age 11, he was co-owner and co-publisher of the *Xerxes Avenue News*, circulation 20. He and a neighbor put the paper together in the basement of Wold's Minneapolis home. "We sold the paper for five cents, door-to-door," Wold said.

But his career didn't really get off the ground until 1970 when he formed the Robert Wold Co., a Los Angeles firm that leases satellite transponder time to radio and television stations across the country. That company proved to be the cornerstone that allowed Wold to build his small empire in the satellite communications business. Total revenues soared, doubling from 1978 to 1979

when the total revenue for all of the Wold companies exceeded \$8 million. According to Wold, the companies have not been highly profitable thus far. "We've been in a growth situation for awhile, reinvesting to get a broader base," he said.

Part of that growth has included the advent of what Wold calls his "flying saucers," which are really portable radio transmission dishes he uses to transmit television signals from remote areas via satellite. They are "flying" saucers, because, as Wold says, "We can dismantle each dish as if it were made of Tinker Toys, put the pieces into nine separate packing crates, and fly or truck the dish to remote locations."

Wold's unique portable transmission system is less expensive than traditional

58 Jack O. O'Neil is director of engineering in ordnance operations at Honeywell. He resides in Hopkins, Minn.

Jerry B. Gilbert is director of national accounts and trade relations for Johnson and Johnson, New Brunswick, N.J.

David N. Krogseng is a partner at North State Advisors Inc., public affairs consultants, Minneapolis.

Dr. Thomas P. Rohrer is a doctor at the Occupational Medical Clinic, Phoenix, Ariz.

59 Thomas D. Chrosniak Jr. has been promoted to treasurer for Heublein Inc., Farmington, Conn.

Nancy J. Hendrickson is area manager for the Anoka County job service offices and was recently elected to a second term as director of the Fridley Chamber of Commerce.

Harold J. Palm is the director of counseling services at Rock Valley College, Rockford, Ill.

60 James M. Broz is vice president and general manager of Smith Equipment, a division of Tescom (Manufacturing Gas Welding and Cutting Apparatus). He resides in Burnsville.

Corp. James C. Karosich is a commander in the Navy and is stationed in Bremerton, Wash.

61 Mildred E. Mortenson is a retired elementary teacher living in Sioux City, Iowa.

Ruth B. Spiegel is the director of marketing with Imperial Helicopters Inc., St. Paul.

James F. Rogers has been elected executive vice president of Swingline Inc. He resides in Palatine, Ill.

62 John S. Adams is a professor of geography and public affairs at the University of Minnesota. He is on sabbatical in Berkeley, Calif.

Richard W. Johnson is executive vice president for the Johnson Brothers Corp., Litchfield, Minn.

63 Paul D. Hillmeyer is self-employed as a cash crop farmer in Cokato, Minnesota.

Beverly A. Kees is president of the Minnesota Arts Forum and also treasurer of the Friends of the Goldstein Gallery. She lives in Minneapolis.

Joan L. Wikstrom of Brooklyn Center is a band instructor at Schmitt Music.

Bibb Latane of Ohio State University has won the 1980 sociopsychological prize of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

64 Don R. Casey has been Editor of the *St. Cloud Times* since April 1975.

Dr. Gerald J. Dittberner was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in the Air Force and is living in O'Fallon, Ill.

Patricia A. Fatchett is a teacher in Bloomington.

65 William A. Erickson is a labor relations consultant with Industrial Relations Associates Inc., Minneapolis.

Charles L. Squires is vice president of Robert Half of Minnesota, Inc.

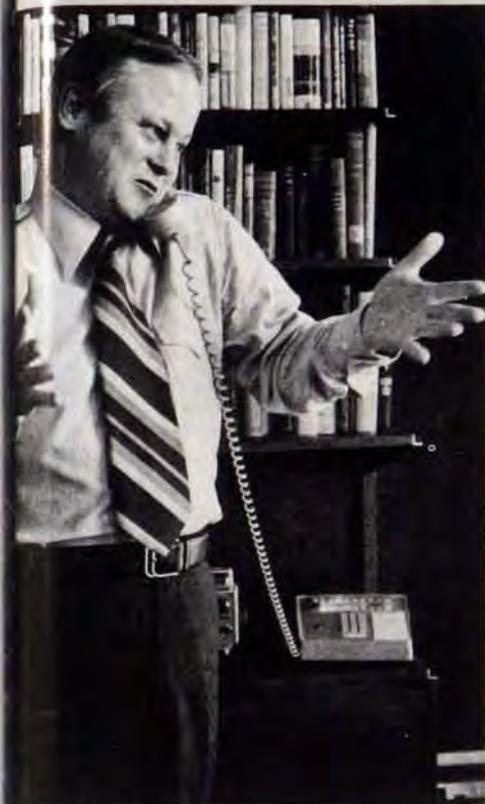
Dwight J. Zulauf and his wife will be teaching on the visiting faculty at Massey University in New Zealand.

Dale Taipale has been appointed director of engineering at Brandt Inc. He lives in Libertyville, Ill.

66 Dianne E. Arnold has been elected senior vice president at First Bank of Saint Paul.

67 John B. Dennison is an attorney for the Minneapolis Star and Tribune, Minneapolis.

Jim Hulbert has been named Twisp District ranger of the *Forest Service News*. He and his family are living in Ft. Collins, Colo.



Robert Wold owns five satellite firms.

telephone microwave transmission lines. Thus the flying saucers are cost efficient for his clients who might have to cover events in remote areas, such as the Masters Golf Tournament in Augusta, Georgia.

In the event of fast-breaking news, Wold can deliver a flying saucer in four to eight hours. This eliminates the problems reporters face when local communications systems are inadequate to handle everyone who wants to get their stories out at the same time.

Natural disasters, such as floods or storms, often destroy the usual communications lines. Systems like Wold's flying saucers then become indispensable.

In addition to the portable transmitters, Wold has permanent earth stations capable

of transmitting and receiving satellite communications. He has contracts with the major networks as well as with some of the new cable TV networks. Through his corporations, Wold produces and distributes television variety and sports specials. He has also arranged long distance "teleconferences," pulling together executives from around the country for electronic get-togethers that allow input from four different locations.

With a touch of understatement, Wold said, "I think we've latched on to some really exciting ideas." In the rapidly changing world of today, the fantastic soon becomes the commonplace. If Robert Wold continues apace, we may, someday, view a broadcast live from a star, transmitted on a moonbeam that is being bounced off a flying saucer. *Chuck Benda.*

68 *Doris A. Calhoun* will become the first woman president in 97 years of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association in June, 1981.

Barbara J. Swanson is the president of Soroptimist International of Eagle Rock-Highland Park for 1980-81. She is living in Los Angeles.

Vaike L. Radamus is the executive design consultant with General Office Products Co. She is living in Golden Valley.

Jim Haemer has been appointed vice president of marketing with Dynamic Industries, Burnsville.

Robert E. Miller has recently been named chairman-elect of the American Osteopathic Hospital Association. He has served as the president of Lansing General Hospital since 1970.

69 *James R. Martin* has been named general manager of the Viking Computer Services Center located in the Twin Cities.

Greg Moon, Richfield, has been named vice president and sales manager at Better Homes Realty Inc., Edina.

Richard L. Sivula was named vice president for the management of all engineering projects at Conkey and Associates Inc. He is living in Maple Grove.

Dale Hanson, Stillwater,

has been appointed to the development staff of both the United and Children's hospitals. He was director of the David M. Winfield Fund at the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Harland B. Moulton, McLean, Va., is professor of national security studies at the National War College, Ft. McNair, Washington, D.C.

Ronald F. Jost, Corcoran, Minn., is the area sales manager for ITT Industrial Credit Co.

Stanley D. Miller moved to Dallas and joined Republic National Bank of Dallas as a vice president.

James Robbins, Plymouth, has received the title of Chartered Property & Casualty Underwriters. He works for the Royal Insurance Co., St. Louis Park.

70 *James R. Crassweller* has been elected a member and a director of the firm Doherty, Rumble and Butler, St. Paul.

Janet S. Hall is director of social service at the Maplewood Care Center. She lives in St. Paul.

Janet F. Wilcox is a registered nurse in the Bone Marrow Transplant Unit at the University Hospitals.

J. Michael Low, Scottsdale, was appointed director of insurance for the State of Arizona. Prior to that he was the assistant chief counsel of

the financial fraud division of the Arizona attorney general's office.

Nicholas V. Trkla, Lake Forest, Ill., is president of Trkla, Pettigrew, Allen and Payne. His company are consultants to cities and private developers.

Bonita J. Hackner, Plymouth, is assistant corporation controller with National Computer Systems, Edina.

71 *Thomas E. Kaiser* has completed graduate training in orthopedic surgery at the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine.

David O. Johnson has been promoted to sales marketing manager for the Southern Division of the Valley National Bank, Tucson, Ariz.

Mark L. Rosen recently resigned as vice president of the Cannon Group Inc., a holding company in the motion picture business. He has opened his own independent motion picture distribution company in Denver. The new company is Mile-Hi Film Distributors.

John R. Jirik received the meritorious service medal for outstanding Korea service. He is living in Fayetteville, N.C.

Bimleshwar P. Gupta from Lakewood, Colo., is manager of the Solar Thermal program at the Solar Energy Research Institute.

Thanks!

The Minnesota Alumni Association reminds you that these service-minded television stations carry the 13-part Matrix television series, a comprehensive look at the University of Minnesota:

KSTP-TV, Channel 5, Minneapolis and St. Paul
KDLH-TV, Channel 3, Duluth
WDSE-TV, Channel 8, Duluth
KEYC-TV, Channel 12, Mankato
KTTC-TV, Channel 10, Rochester
KCMT-TV, Channel 7-12, Alexandria
Cable TV, Crookston

Many of these stations also have helped the Minnesota Alumni Association in its efforts to keep alumni of the University informed and involved with their great University by running public service announcements. Our thanks for this support.

John B. Wilson, Eden Prairie, is a registered representative with the brokerage firm of Moore, Jaron and Co., Inc., Minneapolis.

Michael E. Madson, Grand Junction, Colo., is a geologist and principal investigator with Bendix Field Engineering Corp.

Capt. Robert C. Uebelacker Jr. is a project engineer with Air Force weapons Laboratory. They conduct nuclear weapon effects tests on major weapon systems. He lives at Kirkland Air Force Base, New Mexico.

72 *Timothy R. Quinn* has been elected a member and a director of the Doherty, Rumble and Butler law firm located in St. Paul.

Henry G. Kolb is a cum laude candidate for the juris doctor degree at the University of Toledo.

Claudia Kanter has been appointed regional coordinator of the National Health Professions Placement Network located at the University of Minnesota.

Randall C. Hoelscher has been promoted to service education manager for the Toro's Company's outdoor products division located in Minneapolis.

Richard C. Gehrz, M.D. has been elected Chief of Staff of the St. Paul Children's Hospital medical staff for 1981.

Peter M. Miller has been elected a vice president of Shaw Lumber Co., St. Paul.

Alan I. Silver has been elected a member and a director of the

firm of Doherty, Rumble and Butler, attorneys at law, St. Paul.

Robert A. Borowski is the owner of Rolling Pin Pastry Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Claude D. Buettner, of Eden Prairie, is a sales engineer for Dana Fluid Power Sales Force.

Robert W. Bruley, Jr., Plymouth, is working at Withrow Clinic, Kodiak, Alaska.

John S. Harris, St. Paul, is an energy analyst at the Control Data Application Resource Center.

Richard F. Toftness, Loveland, Colo., is employed by the Hewlett Packard Company of Ft. Collins, Colo.

Mary Jo Price, Richfield, has recently joined Bermel Smaby Realtors as a sales associate in their Bloomington office.

73 *Stuart N. Bernard* is a research and development supervisor at General Mills Inc. He lives in Cedar, Minn.

Teri L. Berglund, of Morton, Minn., is employed at Morton High School as a Counselor. She is also head volleyball and basketball coach.

Marie Olsen, Hopkins, received an award of excellence from the International Association of Business Communicators.

Dr. David C. Merz, of Baltimore, Md., received his doctorate in urology at Rockefeller University.

Sue Roscoe, Maple Grove, has been promoted to manager of training and energy products, at Honeywell Inc.

Robert Schoper, of Brookings, S.D., is employed by Farmland Industries Inc. as an agronomist.

Cecilia R. Quatfe, Shoreview, teaches third and fourth grades at Sunnyside Elementary School, Mounds View. She is active in school and church activities, is a volunteer tutor for the emotionally disabled, and is active in the Mounds View, Minnesota and National Association for Individually Guided Education, and the Mounds View Social Studies Curriculum Committee. In 1980 she was named Minnesota's teacher of the year.

Charles J. Chmielewski, Vermillion, S.D., received his doctorate in July 1980 from the University of South Dakota, Vermillion.

Janice (Anerdon) Meyer, St. Paul, is manager of human resources for United Airlines, Chicago. She commutes between the executive headquarters in Chicago and her home in St. Paul.

Dr. Brendan McKiernan is an assistant professor at the University of Illinois college of veterinary medicine, Urbana, Ill. He is the founder and current president of the Comparative Respiratory Society and is a member of many veterinary and human medical societies as well as a diplomate of the American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine with a specialty in internal medicine.

Fredrick A. Micke, Palatine, Ill., is a staff engineer with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Pamela K. Larson, Naches Wash., is supervisory forester in re

forestation in the Naches Ranger District of the Wenatchee National Forest.

Jeffrey L. Bruch, Robbinsdale, is a self-employed cinematographer and author.

Stephan T. Mann, Shawnee, Kan., is assistant regional director of the Department of Commerce Census Bureau's Kansas City regional office.

John R. Davis, Seattle, is doing graduate work in silviculture and forest ecology at the University of Washington, Seattle.

Rod Nordberg, Los Angeles, is an assistant professor in the division of cinema and television in the school of performing arts at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles. Documentaries edited by Nordberg have received Peabody, Ohio State, and American Medical Association awards, as well as numerous Emmies from the Chicago chapter of the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences.

Dr. John W. Hiemenz, Herndon, Va., is a clinical associate in oncology at the National Cancer Institute of the National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Md.

74 *Constance R. Barnhart*, St. Louis Park, is a litigation attorney with Leonard, Street & Deinard, Minneapolis.

Junelle E. Bernard, Cedar, Minn., is owner of the Health Country Food Store.

Brian R. Jones is a pilot assigned to Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 265, Marine Corps Air Station, Hawaii.

Cynthia Lindgren, Richfield, has been named manager of the information systems department at Campbell-Mithun, Inc. in Minneapolis.

Janell Shaw has begun graduate medical training in internal medicine at the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine, Rochester.

Francis P. McQuillan, St. Paul, was promoted to staff accountant at Group Health Plan, Inc.

Terese A. Forster, Madison, Wisc., is working for the U.S. Department of Interior, fish and wildlife health lab as a diagnostic virologist.

Leslie K. Olufson, New Hope, Minn., is employed by the Animal Humane Society of Hennepin County as an exam staff engineer.

Scott B. Friedland is in his second year of law at Western State University of Law, Fullerton, Calif.

Charles C. Mosher, Plano, Texas, is senior research geophysicist for Arco Oil and Gas, Dallas.

Kevin P. Krantz, Red Wing, Minn., is a history teacher, gymnastics, and track coach for Stewartville High School.

Kathie L. Matheson Wells joined the Army Nurse Corps and is a first lieutenant at Tripler Army Medical Center, Honolulu.

Joseph L. Mayer, Alexandria, Va., was appointed as attorney for the board on professional responsibility of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

75 *Leslie B. Thompson*, Covington, Va., has joined Westvaco's Covington Mill as an assistant safety director in the industrial relations department.

76 *Ross E. Arneson*, St. Paul, is a senior at William Mitchell College of Law.

77 *Lt. Paul A. Marihart*, Hibbing, Minn., is assistant test director for an Air Force radar program called TBIRD, "tactical bistatic radar demonstration."

Marlene J. Schroeder, St. Joseph, Minn., is the personnel manager at Dayton's, St. Cloud.

Scott J. Takekawa, LeSueur, Minn. is a financial analyst at the Pillsbury Co.

78 *Douglas H. Fuchs*, Worcester, Mass., joined the Clark University faculty this fall, as an assistant professor.

DEATHS

Ruth O'Brien McCarn, '18, on March 10, 1981, in Chicago. She was the former Assistant Dean of Student Affairs at the University of Chicago. After retiring in 1961, she served for several years as advisor to the Institute of International Education in Chicago.

Claire W. Madden, '19, on March 5, 1981, in Mankato, Minn. She had been a teacher most of her life and at one time the city librarian in Crookston, Minn.

Kenneth W. Chapman, '26, on December 16, 1980, in Park Rapids, Minn.

Fern Williams, '26, on September 15, 1980, in Mankato, Minn.

Dr. Kenneth Roy Nelson, '26, on March 1, 1981, in Tucson, Ariz. He was the Medical Director and Administrator of the Medical Institution, County of Alameda, Highland General Hospital, Oakland, Calif. Dr. Nelson had been retired and living in Tucson at the time of his death.

Miss R. L. Shively, '31, in November, 1980, in Elmwood, Illinois.

Marvin P. Spitter, '32, on January 17, 1981, in Minneapolis.

Miss Sophie E. Fevold, '36, on March 2, 1981, in Bloomington, Minn. She was a former director of the Visiting Nurses Association in Dayton, Ohio.

John Owen Engen, '76, recently in Chicago.

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Stan Wenberg: A Tribute

Editor's note: Stanley J. Wenberg, former vice president and the University's principal spokesman in the legislature for nine biennial sessions, died January 31 at the age of 62. The following eulogy, written by his son-in-law David Bolin, was delivered at the funeral by Dean N. L. Gault, Jr., of the Medical School.

ONE YEAR AFTER Stanley Wenberg retired from his 30 years of service at the University, he candidly told a reporter, "I don't know if I've been successful. Other people will have to judge that. I've done what I wanted to do."

It will be of great value to us now, as we gather to respect and honor this man, if we remind ourselves of what it was he wanted to do — not so that we might judge whether or not he was successful, but to understand how he chose to live and why.

The public record and his own recollections show that what Stan Wenberg wanted to do with his life was to advance a vitally important but tenuous idea: public education for any and all who want it, in a place convenient to them, at a cost that excludes no one.

Not many of us have the opportunity to dedicate our life to something as fragile and intangible as an idea. The need for the basic necessities of life still occupies the lives of the great majority of the world's people. And, in fact, such a life confronted Stan Wenberg on the day he was born. The second son of a recently widowed immigrant mother who spoke little English, Stan was born in Wells, Minnesota, in 1918 and shortly thereafter moved with his mother and brother to Northeast Minneapolis. He was soon helping his mother with laundry work — their only source of income — and contributing to the family livelihood in any way he could.

For a person growing up in those circumstances the temptation must have been great to take the first regularly paying job and start accumulating some of what we think of as the good things in life. But Stan wanted more than that, and he was obviously attracted much more to ideas than to things. By the time he was 17 he was a fledgling union organizer and, after graduating from Edison High School, he worked his way through the University of Minnesota, graduating from the College of Education with distinction in 1941.

Then, as it did for so many people, World War II intervened in his life and in 1944 he was forced to leave his wife, Marion, and their week-old daughter for a European tour of duty with the U.S. Army. Wounded in action, he returned in 1945 with a Bronze Star, a Combat Infantry Badge, and the same determination that had so characterized his life as a young man.

It was in that year that he joined the University's administrative staff, and it was no doubt in that year that the idea for which he lived began to emerge: the need to expand and make available to all who might seek them the benefits of knowledge and learning from the state's largest educational institution.

At the end of 1947, with his M.A. completed, he became the first head of the Greater University Fund, which later became the University of Minnesota Foundation. In 1953 he was named assistant to President Morrill and in 1960 became a vice president of the University. With responsibility for legislative, interinstitutional, and alumni relations, for fund raising and athletics, and eventually for student affairs, the new vice president began to coordinate the University's public relations efforts.



Stan Wenberg with U.S. Army GIs at Fort Carson, Colo., ca 1960.

In the million miles he traveled during the '60s, Stan championed various causes related to his idea of education — federal and state aid to education, interinstitutional cooperation, academic freedom, the need for responsible student dissent, the need for technical education programs, physical fitness and physical education, and, always, the value of education and of educational opportunity.

In 1968, Stan was given responsibility for coordinating and developing the campuses at Duluth, Morris, and Crookston.

In 1971, the year the University's technical college at Waseca opened for classes, Stan suffered a heart attack. When he retired in 1974, the regents presented him with a citation that read, in part: "The total impact of his efforts on behalf of this University — and education at all levels — can never be assessed fully."

Stan Wenberg's assessment was simply: "I've done what I wanted to do."

Stan wanted to be an educator, and he was. He wanted to be a builder, and he was. He wanted to see the University grow and thrive, and it has. He wanted educational opportunities to expand, and they have. He wanted to do these things because of an idea larger and more enduring than personal measures of success in a career: he believed unfailingly in the *idea* of education.

Stan Wenberg wanted, too, to be a friend. And to his hundreds of colleagues and co-adventurers, to his many mentors and followers, to his wife and his children, he most certainly was.

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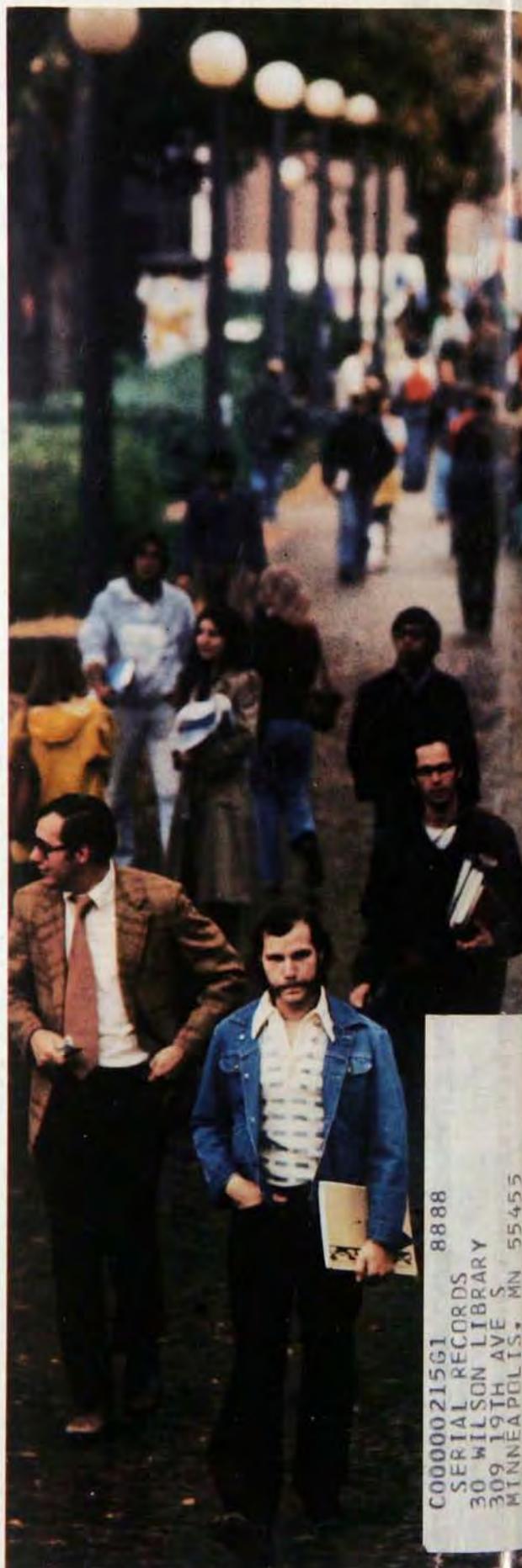
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University of Minnesota Alumni Association

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The associate editor of *Minnesota* bought a Sekai 2000 not long ago, rides it two miles to work, chains it to a sidewalk railing. He dug into the craze that has been growing since 1839 when the first rideable bike was invented.

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Cover: You, like this observer, can look through one of several telescopes on top of the physics building during one of the open houses sponsored by the Department of Astronomy. Photo by Chuck Benda. **Inside Front Cover:** Jimmy Stewart, 73, took part in April dedication ceremonies for the "Jimmy Stewart Research Laboratories," currently undergoing a \$6.5-million renovation on the 13th and 14th floors of the University's Phillips-Wangensteen building. The laboratories are part of the Variety Club Heart Hospital. Stewart is active in the worldwide Variety Club. Photo by Jeff Wheeler, *Minnesota Daily*.



MINNESOTA

ISSN: 0164-9450

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Minnesota, June, 1981, Number 8, is published monthly from September through June, except January and February, by the Minnesota Alumni Association, 100 Morrill Hall, 100 Church Street SE, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455 (612-373-2466). Second-class postage paid at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and additional mailing offices. *Minnesota* is sent to dues paying members of the Minnesota Alumni Association. Member of the Council for Advancement and Support of Education. Postmaster: Send form 3579 to *Minnesota*, 100 Church Street SE, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455. © by Minnesota Alumni Association. *Minnesota* is a continuation of *The Minnesota Alumni Weekly* founded in 1901.

LETTERS

Mail response is heavy on stadium-dome issue

'Go! Gophers!' . . . But Where?

Editor's Note: Minnesota is pleased to report that nearly 100 letters have been received, to date, from readers expressing their views on whether the Gophers should play football at Memorial Stadium or move to the new dome stadium under construction in Minneapolis (see "Will the Gophers Ever Call the Dome Home?" April Minnesota). The latest count based upon the letter response shows the dome slightly ahead of Memorial. The majority of the mail came from males living in Minneapolis; less than five letters were post-marked St. Paul. It should be noted, moreover, that the response is not a scientific measurement; it only shows the opinions of those who wrote letters. The following are excerpts from those letters and they have been edited.

TALK ABOUT a paradox! If the students and faculty of the University of Minnesota have any input into the decision determining where the Golden Gophers will play their football games, it would rank at the very top as one of the greatest injustices of all time.

Year-in, year-out, the support provided the Gopher football team by students and faculty alike is a disgrace and an embarrassment to the school and Big Ten Conference. It is unlikely that many other Division I schools have been afflicted with such an outward sign of apathy. Both groups (students, in particular) are offered opportunities to purchase season tickets at sizable discounts with accompanying benefits offered by area merchants; yet, the student and faculty sections at Saturday afternoon games is pale in

number in relationship to the 50,000 plus enrollment.

Furthermore, the Board of Regents have acted unprofessionally in making this decision-making process a practical and smooth one. First, when this issue was nearing a decision two years ago, they refused to take a stand behind a renovated Memorial Stadium, a downtown stadium, or any stadium at all. Obviously, the influential and powerful Minneapolis business community, plus key legislators, were more than they wanted to tackle. Now, with the dome soon to become a reality, our Regents stand aloof and often times convey an air of indifference . . . not realizing that their indecisiveness and inability to act responsibly is hurting the Men's Athletic Department at the University.

Essentially, the question "Memorial or Metrodome?" is an undebatable one. In order for the Men's Athletic Department to succeed, perhaps even survive, in today's highly competitive environment, it is imperative that new facilities, such as the Metrodome, be utilized once they become available. The advantages of this new, ultra-modern stadium, when compared to the archaic Memorial Stadium are obvious to even the most objective bystander.

Would any sensible businessman, for example, continue to operate in an outmoded, inefficient, multi-storied building when an entirely new, efficient facility is available only two miles away? I suggest not. Would this same businessman allow two groups, suddenly vocal but consistently lacking in support, (to) affect the

decisions on where to locate? I trust not.

The Metrodome does have its disadvantages. However, they are both circumstantial and miniscule when compared to conditions at Memorial Stadium. If a poll is to be taken . . . and relied upon . . . conduct it with the sources that believe in and support the Golden Gophers — season ticket holders and single game ticket buyers!

*Allan Krejci, '64
Austin, Minn.*

PLEASE let us keep the Gophers playing on campus at Memorial.

After all, this activity was and is intended to be by and for the students. The Gophers and the faculty who work with them should feel a responsibility to make their reputations at Memorial where traditions are closely connected. Money should not be the main goal.

*Saralou M. Seamans, '45
Pullman, Wash.*

AS A GRADUATE of the School of Business, a member of the Alumni Association, the Alumni Club, and a 30-year ticket holder for the Minnesota football games, I am enthusiastically in favor of the Gophers playing their games in the new dome.

I have enjoyed many Saturday afternoons at Memorial Stadium, as have thousands of others, and I see no reason why I will not continue enjoying the same school spirit in the new dome. The band can march west on University Avenue and over the bridge as well as it can march east.

*Robert W. Hamel, '47
Minneapolis*

PLEASE UPDATE, modernize, go with the future. The Gophers must play in the metrodome.

*Allen L. Lechtman
Thousands Oaks, Calif.*

GO TO THE METRODOME by all means. Memorial Stadium long ago outlived its usefulness. We senior citizens value "tradition" as much or more than the younger friends of the University, but we and many of our retired alumni in Arizona can see no reason to perpetuate a facility which would be expensive to restore, maintain and use.

We are in close touch with more than 300 active members of the Sun City Chapter, MAA, and feel that this is a strong consensus.

*Helen K. Arnott, '34
Hermon J. Arnott, '24
Sun City, Ariz.*

MEMORIAL STADIUM provides us with many memories. However, it utilizes nearly 10 acres of valuable land that can best be utilized for much needed classroom and research facilities.

Traditionally, Minnesotans have been adaptable and among the foremost programmatic thinkers and I believe that it should not stop now.

I suggest that the Metrodome be used for future University of Minnesota programs and that the soil under Memorial Stadium be utilized for other academic endeavors.

*Juan R. Robayo, '74
Oklahoma City, Okla.*

THE BRICK HOUSE or the dome? How thoughtful individuals can regard this as an issue is very much beyond me. The Hubert H. Humphrey Metrodome is virtually on campus. Physically, the University has been migrating west, toward downtown Minneapolis, for many years. The dome, which is but a walk from the campus, should be viewed as an extension of that movement.

The football fans of the Twin Cities and of our great state want a Minnesota team that wins with flash and drama in keeping with a dynamic, energetic

environment. Joe Salem is prepared to coach that kind of football and it will attract capacity houses. But the skilled performers he needs to do it will not attend the University unless its football is played in the dome. Everything else is in place: superior media coverage, a stimulating urban environment, and only one major college football team for the fans of the state to unite behind. The situation is incendiary, awaiting only the fire of the new dome.

Memorial Stadium, with its impossible sight lines and tragic lack of intimacy, should be demolished.

The Brick House or the dome? There is no debate. On to the dome.

*Dan Bergen, '68
Wakefield, R.I.*

STAY AT Memorial!

Who in the world wants to see football in a dome at the most beautiful time of our year? This is college level football and this is a university, not a pro sport.

In short, the day the "U" moves to the dome is the day it loses us as ticket buyers, individual or season.

*Frederick J. Adelman
Bloomington, Minn.*

AS AN ALUMNUS of the University of Minnesota and one who has attended 90 percent of the Gopher football games for the last 20 years, I am all for the new metrodome. Memorial Stadium has been a great home for the last 50 plus years, but I think the metrodome will help in recruiting, increase the fan attendance, and will give the flexibility to go to Saturday night games if they so desire. My vote goes to the metrodome.

*Jerry C. Lothrop, '66
Minneapolis*

I THINK THE Gophers should stay out-doors at Memorial Stadium.

The recent Twins experience is

instructive. Basically they're having terrible attendance because the team is poor and for a host of other reasons. But on opening day, April 9 of this year, a record of 43,000 was set. Why? I think it is because the dome is coming, and people wanted a crack at a big game in a "real" setting, an outdoor setting, a setting which I feel these people prefer.

This same bunch will respond in a similar way, I think, if the Gophers stay outdoors while the rest of the teams all move out of the sun and under the dome.

*Gregory M. Granum
Minneapolis*

FIRST, LET ME SAY that I am in favor of moving the games to the dome. Some sports writers, sports announcers, and I believe some of the Regents, have expressed a fondness for the so-called "Brick House." They are not members of the public, however, buying tickets for the games. Thus, they get to miss the splintery benches (whose seat width was designed for a small child), which bring togetherness amongst the fans as they try to squeeze into their seat on a cold football day while heavily clothed.

*Roger B. Wheeler Jr. '60
Minneapolis*

I JUST CAN'T SEE THE DOME attracting new Gopher followers, but I'm real sure that it will drive away old ones.

If the Gophers stay put while all the rest of the teams run to the dome, they would be the only event in town still outdoors. It shouldn't take a genius of marketing to bankroll that advantage into a nice sized attendance increase.

Let's stay put in Memorial Stadium.

*James R. Borek, '76
Minneapolis*

CHANGES ARE a part of life and I'm ready to lean with it. As a Minnesota alumnus I

would resume purchasing tickets to watch Gopher football at the metrodome.

I feel the new dome would be an exciting, convenient home for Gopher football in all types of weather.

*Don Gabbert
Minneapolis*

IN MY OPINION, the reasons advanced by Paul Giel and Joe Salem are sound and persuasive. Since most of the financial support from the fans is derived from non-students, the off-campus location should not be a significant detriment. The idea of being able to view football games free from the cold, rain, and snow of late autumn in Minnesota has strong appeal. Funds to remodel Memorial would be unavailable within a reasonable time frame.

*Arthur V. Dienhart, '42
Minneapolis*

THERE IS more to attending the game than winning; the entertainment, win or lose, the crisp autumn air, the color of leaves and clothing, the blue sky, the music and sound, the meeting with friends, the crowds making their way through the campus . . . all of these are part of the experience, even for the player. I have attended games in Memorial Stadium, off and on, since 1925. I have enjoyed them, and I see no need to change. We go to a game to renew our memories, and to feel life stirring and blooming again.

*A. B. Savage, '35
Midland, Mich.*

MY WIFE, a graduate of the University, and I have been attending University of Minnesota football games since 1946 and have been season ticket holders since 1954.

We wish to go on record as being *opposed* to moving the Minnesota football games off campus to the new downtown domed stadium.

College football is an outdoor game that should be played on Saturday afternoons on the college campus — not in any artificial environment on Saturday afternoons or even worse, Saturday evenings, as is being proposed by the athletic department.

We will have to give very serious consideration to renewing our season tickets if the games are moved off campus.

*Jack O. Winslow
Audrey C. Winslow
Richfield, Minn.*

THERE IS a whole litany of reasons for staying, starting with the most important one that we don't go to the games merely to watch football! We go primarily to see the campus, the kids, the band going past the frat houses, and, just to cap it off, hopefully, a fairly decent game on real grass and maybe with a spot of sunshine.

*George Christianson, '51
Plymouth, Minn.*

I HAVE HAD a season ticket continuously for all of the Gopher football games for more than the past 25 years. In my opinion, the Gophers should move to the dome as soon as possible to play their football games.

I believe this will help attendance, and I believe this will help recruiting. I further note that there is a very small proportion of the students who attend the football games and this should be a factor in considering the student objection to the move.

*Howard N. Ledin, '50
Pine City, Minn.*

THE POINT on poor seating in Memorial Stadium is incorrect. I've sat in virtually every row and section in that stadium and I've always found the view to be quite satisfactory. This wouldn't be true in the dome, though, where seats are

going to be huge distances from the football action.

I am one of many who strongly favor keeping our Gophers in Memorial Stadium.

*Kathleen Standing, '66
Minneapolis*

I AM STRONGLY in favor of having the Gophers remain in Memorial Stadium and on their home campus where they belong. While fans of many other sports teams care mostly about winning and losing, I believe fans of Gopher football care mostly about subtler things such as the texture, nostalgia, tradition, and beauty of the overall event. These things tend to be more important than win-loss records, and these things would be utterly eliminated if we leave. . . .

Even the weather argument is a poor one.

The only reason it's been an issue at all is the unusually bad winter weather, which plagued our city in 1963 and 1979. The fact is that we have very good weather here in the autumn and we ought to stay out there in it and enjoy it, because it's a gift!

*Lois Q. Peterson
Minneapolis*

WILL THE Gophers ever call the dome home? I certainly hope so and the sooner the better.

*Carol Ostrow
Minneapolis*

OUR SOCIETY as a whole spent most of the 1950s and '60s "putting a wrecking ball" to our past. This has largely stopped now. To take Gopher football out of Memorial Stadium would fly in the face of this more enlightened attitude. Society needs its modern structures and systems, but it also needs to retain significant elements from its past to add texture, beauty, and dimension to life.

*Charles N. Standing, '65
Minneapolis*

I THINK THAT the University is fortunate to have the Metrodome within walking distance of the Minneapolis campus; I know of no other University that is blessed with such a fine facility with such close proximity.

I think that the University should use the Metrodome facilities for football and also consider them for other functions such as basketball, graduation exercises, student assemblies, etc.

*Robert E. Canton
Minneapolis*

FOR MANY YEARS I had six seats at Memorial. As the years rolled by my wife and I lost interest.

We should have the games at the Metrodome — a mixed blessing! I agree with Giel that both the team and the attendance should improve. Parking could not be worse than it is now.

*George V. Thomson, '13
Minneapolis*

THE THOUGHT of going indoors, away from the campus to watch the Gophers is repugnant. In fact, if the move is made, my group of friends and I, all plan to switch to MIAC football.

*John J. Felcyn, '65
Plymouth, Minn.*

TRADITIONS are great if you can afford them.

*Dr. Cory H. Kruckenberg, '57
Excelsior, Minn.*

THANK YOU VERY much for sending a copy of the April 1981 issue of *Minnesota* magazine. Chuck Benda's article on the University stadium issue was very well done from my perspective.

Perhaps someday before the new dome opens I can persuade Chuck Benda and others that parking for the domed stadium

will be no less convenient than it is for the average fan attending a football game at Memorial Stadium.

*Donald G. Poss
Executive Director
Metropolitan Sports
Facilities Commission
Minneapolis*

KNUTE ROCKNE was right 50 years ago when he said Memorial Stadium was the worst in the country. If the Gophers can play in the new facility it would be a good move for the best interest of football at the University. The present stadium is taking up valuable real estate that could be put to better use by the University in its building program.

*T. M. Partridge, '41
Edina, Minn.*

THE METRODOME could be gold plated but that still does not justify making 'it' the University of Minnesota. The University is a state activity, not a city of Minneapolis possession. Keep the University as a school of learning and not as a pocket book. Whether it be sports, art, music, or academia — let it be complete by itself and for all not a few.

*Horace M. Chope, '27
Minneapolis*



NCAA action prompts fears

Women May Lose Autonomy

FOR YEARS, women college athletes paid their own way while men in the same sports received the scholarships, travel expenses, and other benefits. Now, through Title IX, a federal regulation barring sex discrimination in federally assisted programs, and the efforts of the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women, women are finally getting a bigger share of the pie. But supporters of women-run athletics fear that a recent decision by the National Collegiate Athletics Association may destroy many of those advances.

The NCAA will for the first time in 1981 offer championships for women and will develop governing policies for both men's and women's sports programs. The NCAA has only represented men's athletics in the past.

"Once the NCAA takes over women's sports, women will lose their voice in athletics," said Gary Engstrand, assistant to the vice president for administration and planning at the University of Minnesota. "With their programs in the hands of the NCAA, women in collegiate athletics will be bereft of both autonomy and authority."

NCAA's director of women's championships, Ruth Berkey, admits that its new policy on women's representation does not give women much power. "The percentage of positions open to women on committees reflects the ratio of men to women in college programs. Athletic programs (excluding football) have 70 percent male participation and 30 percent female. That ratio will be followed on committees. Some women

believe this structure takes power away from women but there are other women who see the advantage in involvement with male professionals."

But Vivian Barfield, director of women's intercollegiate athletics at the University of Minnesota, does not see any advantage. "Why should women with their own organization become a minority in a male-run organization? This set-up really minimizes women's power, their input, and their ability to develop a different model for athletics. It's preposterous."

The ratio of women to men on NCAA committees is subject to



change in four years when the NCAA reviews its policy, Berkey said. "If the ratios in participation change, they will change in the committees too."

Although the NCAA now allows women on its committees, it did not change its constitution to allow women as full members. "If we had changed the constitution, schools wanting to compete in NCAA tournaments would have to be NCAA members. The membership felt that women should have a choice between AIAW and NCAA," he said.

"The whole thing smacks of tokenism and paternalism," Barfield said. "Any organization that is unwilling to grant women equal representation as full members certainly doesn't have the best interests of women at heart."

Under the new NCAA policy, institutions must choose between the AIAW and NCAA by 1985, Barfield said. After 1985, schools may not participate in both NCAA and AIAW championships unless they are members of both organizations.

"The so-called freedom of choice amounts to anarchy in the rules for women's athletics," Engstrand said. "The revisions will bring chaos out of order."

The NCAA's sudden interest in women's sports is offensive to some since the group has been one of the most active and outspoken opponents of Title IX, Engstrand said. "The NCAA stubbornly opposed enforcement of Title IX, the prime cause of growth in athletic opportunity for women. Now the NCAA suddenly does an about-face. I think we can be legitimately suspicious of its motives."

But Berkey said NCAA opposition to Title IX has less to do with how the organization perceives women than with its feelings about government interference. "There is some misunderstanding about the NCAA's position on Title IX," Barfield said. "We are objecting to the government getting into the regulation of programs it does not fund. It has nothing to do with the NCAA not wanting to promote women's athletics."

Some of those who are most upset about the change, including Barfield, feel money may have been a motivating factor behind the NCAA's interest in women's programs. "The NCAA wasn't even interested in women until the AIAW started making money. The AIAW just negotiated a \$1 million television contract for its women's basketball championships and

we just started to pay our teams' ways to championships. Then, like a bolt out of the blue, the NCAA is suddenly interested in representing women. The NCAA has had a hands-off policy on women's championships since 1965 when they limited participation at their convention to male student athletes only," Barfield said.

Berkey argues that the NCAA has encouraged women and expressed interest in women's national competition since 1965. "The Commission on Intercollegiate Athletics for Women, the forerunner of the AIAW, formed because they feared the NCAA was about to offer women's championships. In my opinion, women athletic leaders have been against women's championships and the AIAW was formed partly in fear that the NCAA was going to become involved in women's programs."

Some fear that the AIAW, which has represented women athletes for 10 years, may not survive after the 1985 deadline. Schools may be reluctant to join both the AIAW and the NCAA and to pay two sets of dues, Barfield said.

The NCAA is trying to convince schools that it is the cheaper organization because it pays more of the athletes' costs. In reality, Barfield said, the NCAA recruiting rules increase the costs of competition. "AIAW prohibits off-campus recruiting so all the money can be used for the sports programs. If women are governed by NCAA, they will have to be allowed the same expense money in recruiting, making NCAA membership more expensive for the school. Recruiting rules also put the head coach in the untenable position of spending 80 percent of her time off campus, camped on the doorstep of a 19-year-old athlete."

The University of Minnesota, along with about half the big-time sports schools, voted

against the NCAA decision to offer women's championships. The University's internal Assembly Committee on Intercollegiate Athletics (ACIA) also voted unanimously to support AIAW administration of women's athletics. The ACIA is a 14-member committee of faculty, students, and alumni that sets policies to govern athletics on the Twin Cities campus.

The final decisions of all schools won't be known until 1985. "AIAW survival depends on each member institution's decision and the amount of pressure women and their supporters can generate," Barfield said. "If this action destroys AIAW, it will also eliminate the national women's championships offered by AIAW."

The result will be a big drop in the number of events in which women compete, Engstrand added. "The AIAW offers more state, regional, and national tournament opportunities for women than the NCAA does for men and it has managed to provide services, rules, and championships for women athletes on a budget that's a fraction of the size of the NCAA's."

"If we lose the AIAW, the result will be a huge loss in women's ability to govern themselves," Barfield said. *Alice Tibbetts*

Bulls, Bears Behind Bars

J. P. MORGAN is president of a corporation. He helps students earn their college degrees. But there's a difference between Morgan's job and his students, and most others. Morgan's office is tucked into a cubicle in a Minnesota state prison where he and his students are inmates.

Begun in 1975 by Morgan and another inmate, Insight Inc. serves as a unique endeavor in education thought to be the only



one of its kind in the country. Its sole purpose as a non-profit corporation is to serve prisoners who want to earn college degrees. To date, 12 men have earned bachelor's degrees while living in Cell Hall D in the Minnesota Correctional Facility at Stillwater. Currently, 31 are taking undergraduate work. The program's officials expect to offer graduate work in business by the end of the year.

Correspondence study through the University of Minnesota provides the foundation of lower division course work. Most of the participants take one or two correspondence courses, each worth three or five credits, each quarter.

Other study options are also available. Both Metropolitan State University and the College of St. Thomas have been involved in providing courses. Business courses are available on Control Data's PLATO computer terminal installed in the cell hall on an experimental basis. The computer classes offer self-paced learning with mastery of the subject matter built into the system.

Insight students are able to earn degrees through the University of Minnesota's General College established in the 1930s to serve by-passed populations of students. General College offers one upper division course at the

prison each quarter. Students work with a faculty adviser to design a coherent baccalaureate degree program.

Morgan, who was graduated with a degree in business management in 1979, has been a driving force for the program from its inception. In 1975, he approached then warden Frank Wood with the idea when he wanted to finish his own college work and found it impossible behind prison bars.

"I derive a lot of satisfaction out of knowing we're doing something unique in the annals of penology," Morgan said during a recent interview. "This is something the Department of Corrections had been unable to do. There are a lot of people in prison who are intelligent and I firmly believe education is a liberating experience. Significantly, this is done at no cost to the taxpayer because there is no staff-time involved."

Insight is funded through donations from a variety of private firms and foundations who give an average of \$2,500 a year toward tuition, books and supplies. Last year Control Data donated \$60,000 to provide a vocational component in computer programming and operations. Fifteen inmates have completed that program.

Morgan's adviser, Daniel Detzner, a professor in the General College and a member of Insight's board of directors, believes other prisons in the country should look at Insight as a model for rehabilitation because "it works."

"I see education as our untested rehabilitative tool," Detzner said. "Education changes people. Prison is a noisy, chaotic environment to live in. It breeds contempt. In prison it's hard to be liberated, so the idea of a liberal education has a chance to flourish there. No contraband has ever been found in Cell Hall D during a lock-up."

Prospective students go through an intense screening

process before they are accepted. They must pass a battery of tests designed to determine college potential and career interest. Then they undergo a personal interview with members of the Insight executive committee to determine their motivation. All students accepted to the program must have at least one year remaining on their sentences.

Inmates chosen for the program sign a contract requiring them to take at least 12 credits each quarter and to maintain a minimum C average. They also agree to a urinalysis at any time to check for the use of drugs. They are expected to behave in a manner that credits the program and the administration.

"Students in the program become bullish about it after three or four months because this is their future," Morgan said. "It will help them stay out of the (prison) system."

Morgan is particularly proud of one graduate who has been working in the community for four years since his graduation from Insight. His family is no longer on welfare and the former inmate has been promoted four times, well ahead of the usual time-frame for promotion.

Comments from graduates show how meaningful Insight has been for them. Said one who earned his degree this month, "Insight has given me the opportunity to increase my self-worth, pursue a socially acceptable goal, develop constructive study disciplines and attain much-needed recognition for a positive endeavor." *Judith Raunig-Graham*

Eating Up Dollars

A SUCCESSFUL YOUNG businesswoman developed a \$100-a-day food habit that drove her into bankruptcy. But she avoided gaining weight by vomiting four or five times a day.

A 19-year-old ballerina consumed two bags of junk food after her daily workouts, but she maintained her trim, athletic figure by chewing laxatives like candy and vomiting until her eyes were bloodshot.

These young women are victims of bulimia, a chronic eating disorder characterized by compulsive eating binges, habitual vomiting and use of laxatives. For nearly two years, researchers at the University of Minnesota have been investigating the causes of the malady in order to develop new clinical treatment programs.

According to results of a recent study, published in the February issue of the *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry*, depression and an exaggerated fear of becoming obese are common personality traits of patients with bulimia. The study also revealed that the onset of bulimic behavior tends to be associated with voluntary dieting and traumatic events, such as the loss of a loved one.

Dr. Richard Pyle, director of adult outpatient psychiatry at the University of Minnesota Hospitals and Clinics, said bulimia typically affects young, upwardly mobile women from upper and middle class backgrounds. He estimates that two to four percent of all first-year college women suffer to some degree from this eating disorder.

"Our clinical experience would indicate that bulimia is a fairly common problem," said Pyle, co-author of the Minnesota study with Dr. James Mitchell and Dr. Elke Eckert. In 1980, the University treated 70 patients with severe cases of bulimia.

To do the Minnesota study, researchers evaluated 34 patients with bulimia during a period of one year. All were white and female; the median age of the group was 24. Most came from stable family backgrounds, were employed and had at least started college.

The median age of onset of bulimia was 18 with only one

case beginning after age 30. Most patients had bulimia an average of four years before seeking treatment. A majority of patients engaged in daily binge eating, which was followed by vomiting. Some used laxatives at least several times a week. Binge eating was usually done in private and lasted an average of one hour. Prior to the onset of the binges, the patients reported a craving for certain foods, an uncontrollable appetite, and a feeling of unhappiness. Afterward, most individuals felt guilty, worried, or full.

In 30 of the 34 cases, the onset of bulimic behavior was associated with voluntary dieting, the report said. "All the patients in our series expressed an exaggerated fear of becoming obese and most seemed to see themselves as overweight," Pyle said. "Actually, most of these patients were slender." Twenty-four of the 34 weighed below the median weight given for their height in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Tables. Only two patients weighed more than five kilograms above the median weight. None of these individuals was markedly overweight at the time of the onset of bulimia, researchers said.

Traumatic events were reported in 30 of 34 cases with the most common type of trauma being loss of or separation from a significant person in their lives.

A high rate of chemical dependency and stealing behavior was common in patients with bulimia, the study found. Eighteen started a pattern of stealing after the onset of the eating disorder and, in a few cases, stealing food became part of the binge-eating ritual. "Many of those who had stolen food gave as a reason the fact that they could not afford to buy enough food to meet their binge-eating requirements," Pyle said. "In some cases, individuals had taken second jobs to help pay for the food they consumed."

Pyle and fellow University psychiatrists Eckert and Mitchell observed that patients with bulimia were quite depressed. "The most striking personality characteristic seen in many of these patients was the problem with impulse control," the study noted. "This seemed to go beyond the binge eating to involve other areas of their lives.

"This disorder was not just a nuisance for these individuals, but a significant pathological state which interfered with day-to-day activities," the researchers continued. "Many indicated that all they ever did was work, sleep and binge. Despite financial difficulties, constriction of interests and deteriorating interpersonal relationships, none of these individuals had been able to stop binge eating although all stated they had tried."

Bulimics avoid the weight gain of compulsive eaters and the wasted-away look of anorexics. Therefore, their appearance remains relatively normal. However, bulimic behavior can result in medical complications. Patients at University Hospitals complained of sore throats and many stated that they had been having dental hygiene problems. One of the patients was hospitalized for acute gastric dilation following a binge-eating episode; another had a full set of dentures because the frequent vomiting had brought stomach acid in constant contact with her teeth, destroying all of the enamel.

Patients with bulimia exhibit many of the same attitudes as individuals with anorexia nervosa, the so-called "starvation disease," such as a desire to remain thin. Sixteen of the 34 women in the Minnesota study may have had anorexia nervosa in the past, although only five had documented diagnoses, the researchers said.

Eckert said some of the patients told the researchers they got the idea for binge-eating and

vomiting through news stories. "I think all of this education is necessary, but it is a double-edged sword," Eckert said.

While bulimics are secretive about their problem, group therapy shows promise in the treatment because it relieves the sense of isolation and private guilt associated with the disorder. — *Ralph Heussner*



Ag Forecast: 'Cloudy'

AMERICANS HAVE NEVER had it so good at the dinner table.

In a time of double-digit inflation, soaring energy costs and higher prices at the grocery counter, it comes as a surprise to many American consumers that they pay an average of less than 17 percent of their disposable personal income on food, less than half the percentage Japanese consumers pay and a figure that has been declining over the past three decades.

According to a recent report, American agriculture engages about three percent of the nation's labor force and contributes only about three percent of its gross national product, yet it is one of the most important reasons for the high standard of living enjoyed by Americans and is helping to offset the effects of costly foreign oil imports.

U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, John Block, believes that the

overwhelming dominance of the United States in the world grain trade gives it a diplomatic "weapon" in dealing with foreign countries, some of which are increasingly dependent on food produced in the United States.

The notion of using grain, like oil, as a strategic weapon, however, "is not the last word on the subject," said Philip Raup, professor of agricultural and applied economics at the University of Minnesota. Raup is a contributor to *The Future of American Agriculture as a Strategic Resource*, published by the Conservation Foundation, a nonprofit research and communications organization based in Washington, D.C.

Growing competition for land to farm cash crops is undermining American agriculture, Raup said. Although the total amount of acreage being tilled has remained fairly stable since 1920 — about 368 million acres — competition for land has changed dramatically during the past three decades, according to Raup.

A considerable amount of cropland was lost to highway and reservoir construction, but more serious are expanding urban areas and the "urbanization of the countryside," which have evoked the greatest fears among professionals about the loss of agricultural land. Demand for residential land in rural areas can be expected to grow, Raup said.

Of greater public concern has been recreational land use, Raup wrote. Fears of private development of land for recreational purposes fired voter reaction that placed large tracts of land, some of it agricultural, in the public domain.

With the rising cost of travel, more and more people are seeking recreation nearer home — in the areas on the outskirts of cities. "The demand for forested and recreational lands close to metropolitan areas has intensified and is now competing

for cropland," Raup said. The growth of affluent residential sites in wooded areas near cities adds to the problem, he said.

The competition for U.S. cropland has entered an "international phase" that has yet to be reflected fully in the structure of American agriculture, Raup said. Concentration on a few crops for a few huge international markets is a potentially dangerous situation, he said.

"The assumption is that this is a permanent condition, but other countries won't permit themselves to remain dependent on U.S. grain for very long, even if it means reorganizing their economies," Raup said. The elaborate export marketing structure for cash crops is keeping American farmers hostage to uncertain foreign demand, he said.

The United States is "selling" its soil fertility in grain exports while effectively creating substitutes for land through fertilizers and more intensive management practices. High-technology farming of single crops is wearing out the soil, which must be constantly regenerated with chemicals, he said.

"There are signs that suggest we should raise the warning flag," Raup said. "Single-crop farming leads to loss of soil resiliency — a lack of bacterial life." Export successes of cash grain crops have had other consequences, including increases in farmland prices and continued dependence on foreign oil, he said.

"Our agricultural exports, in effect, are financing an increasing portion of an agri-urban lifestyle that depends heavily on the private motor car," Raup wrote. Ironically, agriculture "is thus contributing to the continuation of suburbanizing pressure on rural land."

The growth of agricultural production by cultivating new

land was largely complete in the United States by the beginning of the 20th century. Since then, increases in productivity have been due primarily to higher yields, which have grown by about 40 percent since 1950. Advances in mechanical and biological technology, mainly since 1930, have allowed sustained growth in agricultural productivity, according to Vernan Ruttan, professor of agricultural and applied economics and another contributor to the book.

The science-based system of agriculture has released farmers from the constraints of limited land resources through mechanical, chemical and biological advances, but the system is largely dependent on increasingly expensive energy.

Support for agricultural research has been lagging at a time when such research could alleviate some of the problems created by costly energy. "Agricultural research has been a highly profitable social investment for state and federal governments," Ruttan wrote in a report last summer. Studies indicate that the "social" rate of return — the return diffused throughout the economy — ranges from annual rates of 50 to 100 percent, even after the effects of inflation are discounted.

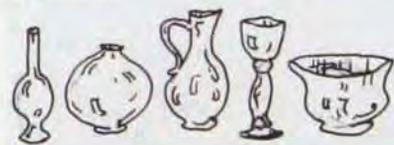
But while the rate of return has been high, investment has stagnated. Since research is a long-term investment, the effects of declining support are not felt immediately, but the lag in research funding "will undoubtedly be followed by further declines in the rate of productivity growth in the next two decades," he said.

When productivity growth stagnates, farmers can improve their income only by passing higher costs on to consumers in the form of higher prices, Ruttan said.

Perhaps the biggest problem facing research administrators is persuading Congress and state legislatures that investment in

agricultural research pays off, when the payoff may not occur for years. "The median lag for investment payoff is eight to 10 years in most areas of research and is longer in some areas such as livestock breeding," Ruttan said.

"It is important that both the funders and administrators of agricultural research open up as many avenues as possible in the search for a more energy-efficient agriculture," Ruttan said. "A permanent fix, either in biological or mechanical technology, could delay advances that will enable us to achieve the high level productivity needed to keep food prices low." —William Hoffman



Put That in Your Pipe And Blow It

THE HEAT IN THE studio can hit 150 degrees in the summer. First-degree burns are as common as lunch breaks. The skills require considerable physical stamina.

Yet despite the drawbacks, Stephen Hodder, a graduate student at the University of Minnesota, will continue to blow glass because he's been in love with it since the first time he tried it. Besides, he's had this fantasy about becoming an artist since grade school and now his fantasy is coming true.

Last winter Hodder was one of 16 midwestern artists included in the Minneapolis Institute of Arts first exhibition consisting exclusively of glass. His one-man show opened at the Phyllis Needleman Gallery in Chicago, and his work was part of an invitational group show, "Great Glass and Light," at Penn State University in University Park, Pa., in April.

Hodder's pieces sell for \$200 to

\$700 and he is represented in galleries in Minneapolis, Chicago, and New York City.

The list is impressive for a man whose childhood teachers discouraged him from taking art classes because he couldn't draw. But at 29, Hodder has reclaimed his childhood fantasy and found his medium.

For some, the idea of glass blowing conjures up images of beer mugs or crystal vases. To Hodder, glass blowing is the creation of art.

"Most things people believe about glass blowing are based on myths that go back to the 15th century," Hodder said as he pushed his blow pipe into a "glory hole" (oven) in the University's glass studio. "People think you swallow glass, or swallow poison and breathe lead — that it makes you die young."

It is true, Hodder says, that the blow pipe hasn't changed much since 580 A.D. and that blowing glass can be rough on the lungs and the wrists. The lungs can suffer from breathing the extremely hot air. The wrists take punishment because blowing glass is a highly physical activity. Lifting and twirling the blow pipe requires strength and dexterity. Playing hockey in his spare time helps Hodder maintain his physical stamina.

Another image of the glass blower that makes Hodder wince is that of "someone who makes little swans filled with water to decorate barometers." He once spent a summer blowing beer mugs for a commercial factory in the east, and it's an experience he would just as soon forget.

"Glass is here in the studio arts department to teach people to be artists," he said emphatically. "It is not here as a trade. It's really more important to learn about art in school. Eventually you will develop the skills required to make art."

Hodder considers glass blowing "a high art" in the same sense that painting is considered a high art.

Before Hodder rediscovered art as a student at Bucks County Community College in New Town, Pa., he majored in physics. He became disillusioned with his chosen field at about the same time his marriage was breaking up, and decided to take art classes for personal enrichment.

His student job in a glass studio exposed him to the art. He tried it and fell in love.

The skills came easily to him and his teacher prodded him to enroll in an art school. He applied and was accepted at the Tyler School of Art in Philadelphia, where he spent the next three years.

Adjustment to art school was difficult for Hodder. The emphasis was on aesthetics and concept, not technique," he said. "I had learned to blow glass quickly at Bucks County so I got a lot of reinforcement for blowing glass, not for creating art."

Most of the works Hodder creates now are large forms containing anywhere from five to 15 pounds of glass. He uses his own recipe for the glass, a recipe he won't divulge.

Initially he worked with transparent colors, but now Hodder prefers opaque black and a soft shade of rose. The distinctive matt finish of his pieces is achieved by sandblasting the surface. Three or four days each month he blows an average of 10 forms a day. The rest of the month is devoted to drawing on the forms' surfaces.

Perhaps influenced by his background in physics, Hodder's drawings are geometric and display "a mathematical attitude about line." By combining the use of masking tape and sandblasting techniques, he attempts to give the viewer a feeling rather than an idea, he says.

"My art is purely visual information, which you can't write down. The only way to get it is to look at the piece itself."

Judith Raunig-Graham

Enrollment is up and so is interest in astronomy

Stars in Their Eyes

by Chuck Benda

THEY STUDY cosmic rays, radio waves, white dwarfs and novae; double stars, quasars, black holes and spiral nebulae. They peer and poke into far corners of space — with 200-inch optical telescopes, and banks of radio telescopes that could hear a two-watt CB radio transmission from the farthest reaches of our solar system — seeking answers to the mysteries of the universe.

They are the astronomers.

"People have always been interested in astronomy," said Butler Burton, chairman of the astronomy department at the University of Minnesota. "They crawled out of their caves and looked at the stars. It's a natural thing to wonder about. And, they had a necessity to understand enough about the stars so they could predict the seasons and learn to navigate."

Few people need to navigate by the stars anymore. Any bookstore can sell you a dozen different calendars and almanacs that will predict the seasons, the phases of the moon, eclipses of the sun, the ebb and flow of the tides, and the precise moment of sunrise. Yet astronomers, amateur and professional alike, are spending more time than ever gazing into space.

This growing interest in astronomy is perhaps nowhere more evident than at the University of Minnesota. Each year nearly 5,000 students study astronomy, which has been taught at Minnesota since 1870. The astronomy department has 10 full-time faculty members and five post-doctoral research associates, each of whom is involved in astronomical research.

For nearly a century though, there were never more than two instructors at one time. Often there was only one.

"A University this size should have a larger astronomy department," said Butler Burton, who became chairman of the department in 1978. "It's not healthy to grow too rapidly, but I think it should be increased by about five people over the next 10 years."

Budget problems for the University on the whole may play an important role in deciding how much, or if, the size of the department will increase during the next few years; in the meantime, activity in the department is growing.

Increasing enrollment in astronomy courses is only one sign of this increase in activity. Another sign is that the University is once again moving toward the leading edge in astronomical research. Competition for federal grant money is fierce, and the fact that each faculty member has managed to



Although they teach astronomy to nearly 5,000 students each year, the astronomy department's mission is research, says Butler Burton, department chairman.

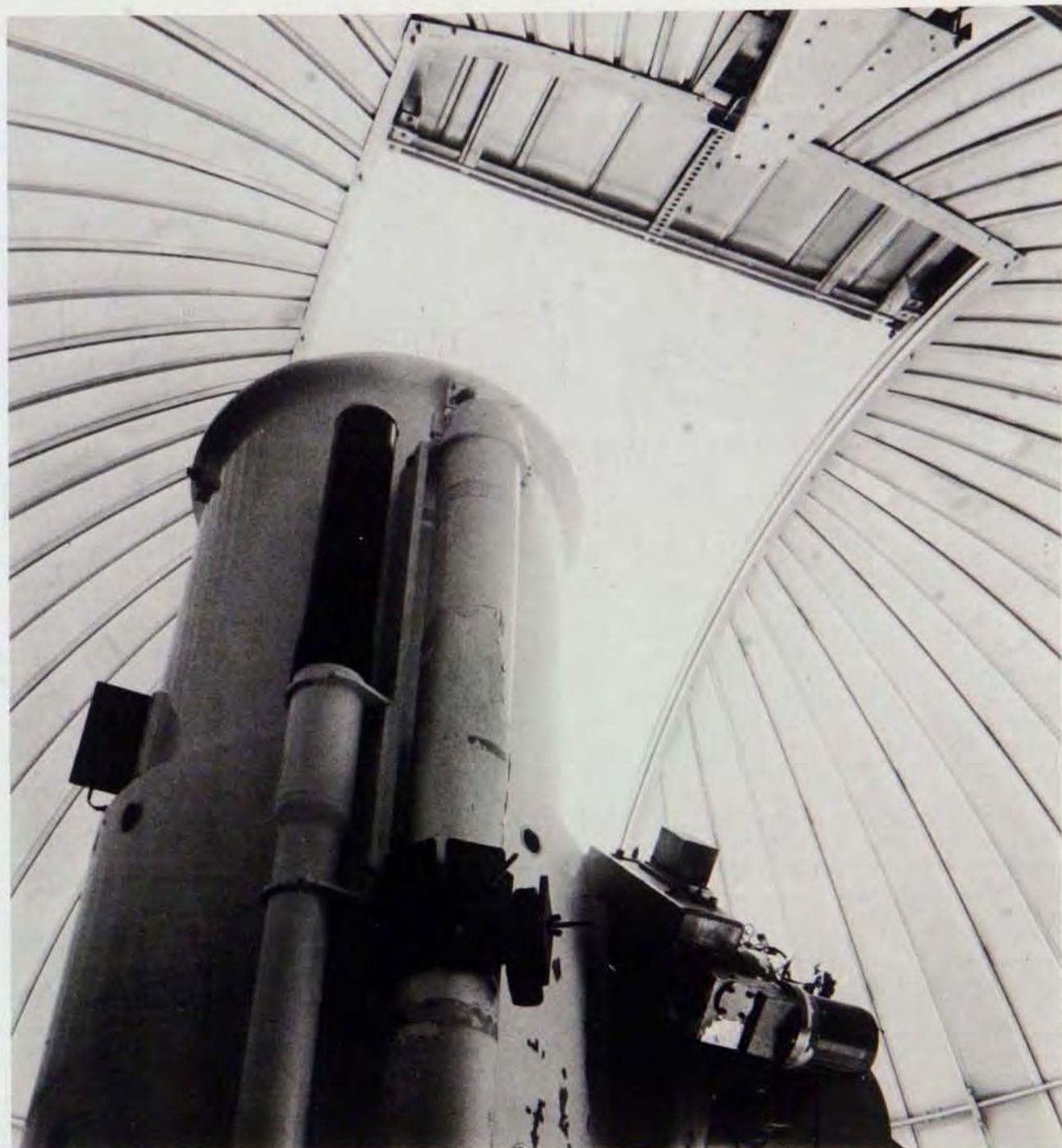
obtain federal grant money speaks well for the kind of research they are doing.

"Our main mission is research," Burton said. "All 10 members of the department have federal grants. That's unusual."

Burton said that the fact that the faculty is able to get time to do their research at a variety of national observatories is indicative of the quality of their research as well. There are approximately five times as many requests to use the observatories as there are time slots available, he said.

The University has its own observatories, but much of the research has to be done at national observatories. Individual universities cannot afford to build the kinds of equipment and observatories needed for much of today's research, Burton said. The National Science Foundation has developed a number of national observatories, which are available for individual use, he said.

In 1980, members of Minnesota's astronomy



PHOTOS BY CHUCK BENDA

This is the 30-inch reflector telescope at the University's O'Brien Observatory near Marine on St. Croix, Minn. — neapolis campus — was chosen to avoid the interference of city lights and air pollution. The location — approximately 50 miles from the Min-

department received nearly \$750,000 in grants — money that is used to support astronomical research, which is, according to Burton, internationally significant, though practical applications of the research are limited, he said.

"People ask 'Why should society support astronomy?' and that's a fair question. You don't do it for practical reasons.

"There's a story about a senator who once asked a research scientist if his research did anything for national defense. He said, 'No, but it makes the country worth defending.'

"I think the desire to understand the makeup of the universe is worth supporting," Burton said.

"And the amount of money (spent on research) is chicken feed. Americans spend more each year on snuff than they do on astronomy."

The emphasis on research at the University is a recent development, however, according to Don Marion, librarian for the physics and astronomy library.

"Professors were expected primarily to teach. Classroom teaching, laboratory teaching . . . fine. If they did research, it was desirable, but it was definitely secondary."

Marion said he began looking into the history of astronomy at the University of Minnesota at the request of department chairman Burton, who



Gary Schmidt, left, tries to work the bugs out of a light intensity and polarization measuring device he designed with the help of Al Knutson, center, and Jim Stoddart, right.

Don Marion, librarian for the physics and astronomy departments, shows off the three-foot brass telescope, which he thinks belonged to Professor Thompson who began teaching astronomy at the University in 1870.

wanted to know more about the 10½-inch refractor telescope in the small observatory atop the physics building, and a few other old instruments found in storage.

"I've sort of become the self-appointed, or informal department historian," Marion said. He has gradually pieced together a sketchy early history and is continuing to fill in the gaps.

Astronomy began at the University in 1870, as a part of the mathematics department. Edwin Thompson was appointed professor of mathematics that year and began teaching a course in astronomy, using what Marion believes was Thompson's personal telescope — a brass one about three feet long that sits in Burton's office.

"In 1891 they constructed a practice observatory," Marion said. "In 1894–95 the legislature appropriated \$10,000 for an observatory. (The practice observatory was equipped with a transit circle, a type of telescope that was useful for a limited type of observation.) That was quite a piece of change for that time. I hate to say it, but I sort of have a suspicion that Downey (John F. Downey, then professor of mathematics and astronomy) slickered somebody. The building cost \$2,300. They talked as if, 'Oh! We just happened to have enough left over . . . (to buy a new telescope).'"

They purchased a 10½-inch refractor telescope that Marion said was exemplary of the state of the art of lens grinding and enabled Minnesota to embark on its golden age of astronomy under Professor Francis Preserved Leavenworth, who assisted a professor from the University of Chicago in his search for double stars.

The following anecdote was told at Leavenworth's funeral in 1928:

"Last evening on my way home from the University I stopped at the corner news stand to buy a paper. The news boy handed me my paper

and as I started away with it he followed me, pointed to somethin on the printed page, and said:

"Say — gee — it's too bad about that there astronomer — over at the University. I recognized his picture, right away. He's bought lots of papers from me, and he was fine. He used to have two children with him. I was over there and looked through that thing — telescope — a couple o' times when I was smaller' — and then slowly and with a trace of huskiness in his voice — Gee — he — was a — good — man."

Marion's history of astronomy ends — for the time being — with Leavenworth's death.

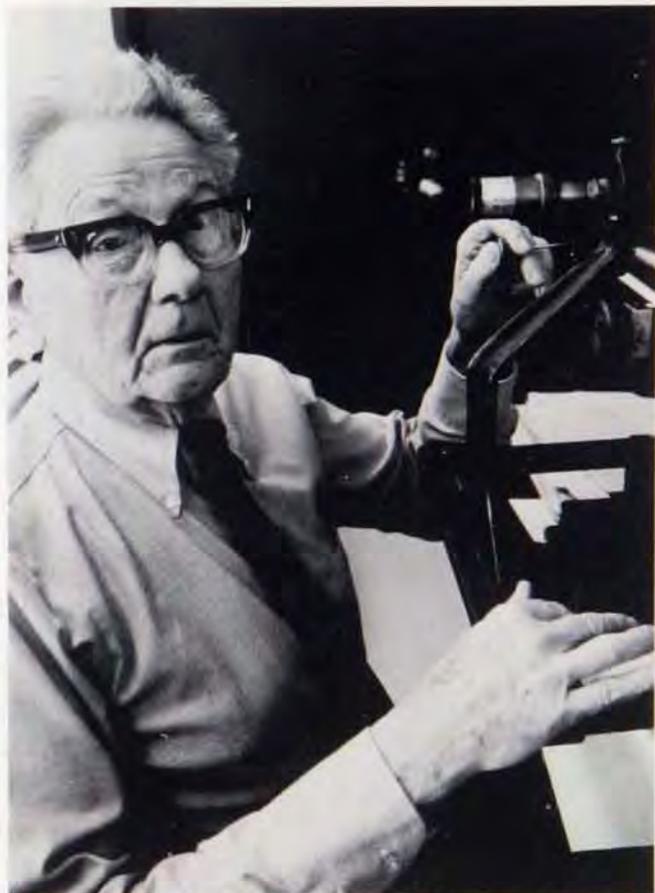
Professor Emeritus Willem Luyten, the man who was astronomy at the University of Minnesota for 36 years — he was appointed chairman of the department in 1931 and retired in 1967 — would be more than happy to tell you anything you want to know about those years.

He is 82 years old, but that doesn't stop him from showing up at the University's Space Science Center shortly after 8 a.m. every day to continue his research.

He doesn't waste time. Perhaps that is why in a recently published book listing nearly 60,000 stars of large motion, almost 40,000 of the stars were catalogued by Professor Luyten, with the help of a computer.

"I still check everything myself because I don't trust the computer," Luyten said. "A really good computer can make more mistakes in one second than the entire human race has made since the beginning of time. If you don't tell it exactly what to do, a computer finds a star here on one plate, and a star there on the other plate and it goes, 'Ah, look! Big Motion! And if you don't check those, and publish them . . .'" Professor Luyten shook his head.

So when the computer finds a star that has exhibited a large motion from its position on



Professor Emeritus Willem Luyten, a former chairman of the astronomy department, continues his research on stars of large motion, using a blink microscope he built at Harvard in 1925 for \$200.

photographic plates taken several years apart, he checks them out on his blink microscope — an instrument he built for \$200 at Harvard in 1925 — just to be sure.

A large motion indicates that the star is near earth in relation to other stars. Two of the thousands of stars of large motion he has discovered are listed among the 50 stars closest to earth. Their names? Luyten 726-8a and Luyten 1159-16.

He also developed a strong interest in white dwarf stars. He said he found and published more than 90 percent of the 7,000 known white dwarfs. His expertise on white dwarfs was widely known, and he was asked to organize an international conference on white dwarfs.

"White dwarfs are stars that have collapsed," he said. "The material in these stars is degenerating. White dwarfs can eventually become what are known as yellow degeneratives.

"The proposal I sent out to get funding for the conference on white dwarfs apparently got put in the wrong mailbox. I received a letter from the surgeon general's office telling me that I could not use federal funds for a "segregated conference," he said, stopping to laugh before continuing.

"I wrote back to them saying, 'If the conference on white dwarfs does well, we plan to hold another conference on yellow degeneratives.'"

Someone in the surgeon general's office is probably still sputtering over that one.

In addition to his extensive research, Luyten instructed thousands of students in astronomy. He also supervised the building of an automated plate scanner, a device that uses laser beams to gather information from photographic plates of the stars. The scanner is still one of the fastest and most thorough devices for extracting information from photographic plates. It is being redeveloped for continued use by Roberta Humphries, an associate professor of astronomy at Minnesota.

Luyten retired as department chairman in 1967, somewhat reluctantly. His research will probably go on as long as he does.

"Professor Luyten carried on a lot of active research that brought a good deal of attention to the University," Burton said. "He played a large role in identifying the motions of stars — and in determining the makeup of the basic populations of stars."

The name Karlis Kaufmanis is another name closely associated with astronomy at the University (see "The Fourth Wise Man," *Minnesota*, December 1980). Kaufmanis is famous for his popular astronomy lectures, most notably "The Star of Bethlehem."

Astronomy was taught within the physics department from the time Luyten retired until 1974 when the astronomy department was established within the School of Physics and Astronomy.

The University's original observatory — built in the area west of what is now Norris Hall — was torn down in 1940. The dome and telescope, however, were moved to the top of the physics building. They are still used by students and the public.

The University also operates O'Brien Observatory at Marine on St. Croix, Minn., and it shares an observatory atop Mt. Lemmon near Tucson, Ariz., with the University of California.

Ed Ney, a regent's professor of physics and astronomy, does much of his research at the O'Brien Observatory. He has developed an extremely sensitive infrared detector he uses in his research.

"There are dust shells around stars, and there's dust in comet nuclei," Ney said. "And the dust that condenses when a nova explodes. We're trying to make a coherent picture by getting as many observations as we can of objects of different kinds that have dust. Dirt. Dirt in space!"

Ney said he hopes to learn something about the origins of terrestrial planets like earth, by studying the kinds of particles that make up this "space dirt."

Gary Schmidt, an assistant professor, is an optical astronomer. And, according to Thijs van der Hulst and Butler Burton, he is good at building sophisticated apparatus that improve the precision of his observations.

He is interested in certain kinds of black holes found at the centers of some galaxies. (Black holes

are theoretical objects so massive that neither light nor radio waves can escape their gravitational field, which is why no one has proved they exist. They can't be seen or heard directly.) Schmidt studies these objects by observing the energy emissions that are released around the black hole by material falling in. He measures the variance in intensity of light and the polarization of that light to see if it fits a consistent model of the workings of these black holes.

"The main concern with this area of study," Schmidt said, "is the generation of new knowledge. The amount of power generated by one of these objects could outshine a hundred billion stars, each of them of the order of our sun. You have to be awed by these things. If we could understand generating mechanisms this powerful . . . who knows?"

Thijs van der Hulst, an assistant professor of astronomy, specializes in radio astronomy. He makes good use of the Very Large Array, a Y-shaped grid of radio telescopes spread out over a 20-mile circle in the deserts of New Mexico. His comment on his research might be applied to the astronomy department as a whole.

"There are so many things that you can learn . . . What I'm doing is just a little piece of the whole story but I'm trying to make my own contribution."

Each member of the faculty is working on "a little piece of the whole story." They work in teams at times, and separately, conducting "Investigations of Interstellar Matter in the Galaxy . . ." and "Infrared Observations of the Solar Corona." When the space shuttle Columbia launches the space telescope in 1985, some of the University's astronomers hope to use it for new research projects. Our astronomers reach from one side of the universe to the other, picking up bits and pieces of the puzzle as they go.

But all their efforts are not aimed at what seem like esoteric theories about space dirt and black holes. Each of the faculty members also participates in a program called "Minnesota Starwatch." Starwatch involves the public in astronomy through a series of tape-recorded messages, which can be heard by dialing (612) 376-5587, and a bi-monthly newspaper column in the *Minneapolis Star*. Burton said Starwatch was developed both to improve the visibility of the astronomy department and to help fulfill the obligation a state university has to return knowledge to the public.

The Starwatch tapes are usually changed twice a month. Each tape is prepared by a faculty member. The tapes cover a variety of topics pertinent to the current night sky. The message is called approximately 500-700 times a day.

The astronomy department also conducts a series of open houses. Once a month a faculty member or other astronomer presents a lecture that is open to the public. After the lecture, if the



PHOTOS BY CHUCK BENDA

Above: Ed Ney draws a bead on Venus to demonstrate how he positions the 30-inch O'Brien telescope. Below: Thijs van der Hulst examines a negative containing images of several spiral galaxies.

sky conditions are good, the observatory on top of the physics building is opened so people can use the telescope.

"Right now there is a renaissance of public interest in astronomy," Burton said. "One reason is because astronomy is such a simple science. It's easier to bring a lay person to the frontier in astronomy than it is in any other science."

Ed Ney agrees.

"In astronomy you can talk to elementary classes in an understandable way about the new things that are being discovered," he said.

A black hole may be an awesome, complex energy producing machine, but anyone can grasp a bit of the wonder. Whose curiosity cannot be piqued by, the idea of an object that is so powerful that its own light cannot escape. The light of a billion suns is held in check by unseen forces.

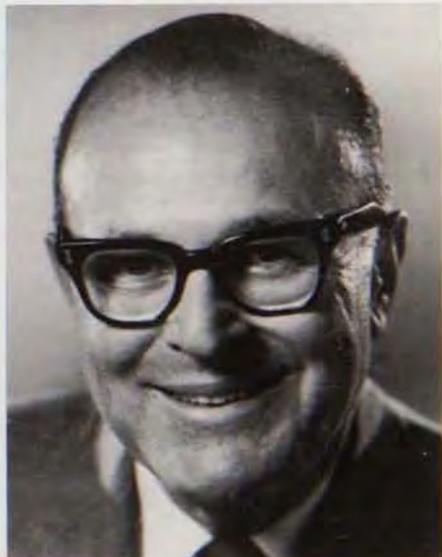
There is mystery.

There is power.

There is astronomy. **M**



The Campus Camera Shop in Dinkytown marked the beginning of a 10-store Century Camera chain. Harvey Goldstein, left, is with his first employee, Warren Mosiman. The Goldstein portrait was found in a box of photos in his downtown Minneapolis office.



Century Camera founder started his career at the University

History By the Boxful

By Bob Heuer

Photography by Harvey Goldstein

STACKS OF 4 × 5-inch negatives lay idly sandwiched, along with dog-eared and fading photo prints, in sagging cardboard boxes pushed under a corner cabinet in Harvey Goldstein's downtown Minneapolis office. They sit there,

unsorted and unclassified, dearly in need of organization. They are the residue of an earlier part of Goldstein's life, a time when he hustled through the Twin Cities as a photographer — a kind of Depression-period *paparazzi*. Today Goldstein is chairman of Century Camera, a



Goldstein is especially proud of this photo of Dr. Louis J. Cooke, athletic director, which was published in *Life* magazine. His partner was not identified.

10-store photographic supply chain, which grew out of his tiny little shop near the University of Minnesota campus.

It was at the University that Goldstein began his career behind a lens as a photographer for the student newspaper in the early 1930s — days when the Gophers under coach Bernie Bierman were a legitimate national football power. Goldstein covered those legendary gridiron contests and then took to the streets, scrapping to shoot a breaking news story, with a still camera for newspapers and magazines, or a newsreel motion picture camera. And then there were the publicity shots — just about anything that would turn a buck or two.

He loosely estimates that "a couple of thousand" prints and negatives now rest in those cardboard boxes, reminders of a glorious era he hopes to donate to his alma mater. Quite probably, those boxes exist as an archivists' nightmare, for Goldstein admits he hadn't carefully noted the identifying names and dates in many instances. But for longtime Twin Citians, the photos will trigger nostalgic recollections of the not too distant past.

The best ones vividly record Minnesota moments from the brighter side of the Depression and its aftermath. Not a single faceguard blocks the view of a Gopher gridder; and back then, when vaudeville was king, fine restaurants, shops, and theaters on Hennepin Avenue were only a 10 cent streetcar ride away.

Perhaps more than anything, the photos reflect the efforts of a young man plowing a course aimed at making an honest dollar during a difficult economic era. The absence of photographs during the past 35 years simply indicates that fate eventually steered Goldstein away from a camera to a counter.

Amidst the array of old cameras that line shelves to the ceiling in his office, the owner of Century Camera stores leaned back and said: "I was a damned good photographer." But, he agreed, a much better businessman.

The eldest son of a Jewish family in an all-Gentile north Minneapolis neighborhood, Goldstein learned how to make a buck at a young age. He got his start hustling dimes as a shoeshine boy in the barber shop of his father, a Rumanian immigrant. Without his parents' financial support, he made it through college by working summers selling shoes at Dayton's, playing the piano at the student union bar, and by taking pictures for the university.

While he became neither the professional boxer nor the lawyer his father wanted him to be, Goldstein's upbringing on anti-semitic playgrounds turned him into a scrappy fighter, capable of making it on his own in life. Since at that time good jobs in banking, insurance, and the flour mills were often closed, a Jewish kid started a career with two strikes against him. If anything, that reality only made Goldstein tougher. "In those

days it was tough sledding," he said. "There was no big money. You had to have guts; you had to fly a little bit."

In 1936, one year out of the University of Minnesota's journalism school, he opened his first camera store; within nine he had another. By 1963, Goldstein opened his third store and was well on his way to building a Twin Cities' retail camera empire, that today carries a \$2 million inventory, features a photography class, an audio-visual division, processing lab, telephone sales room, and 100 employees — and shows no signs of slowing down.

Nor does its proprietor. While Goldstein doesn't put in the hours that he did before his stroke in 1979, he plods ahead with the same vitality.

"As long as I can get up in the morning I'll keep going to work," he says, showing the exterior is still gruff, and the gut hard. He doesn't get to work until mid-morning, and often leaves before five. In an effort to involve himself in matters outside his business, he has joined the Minneapolis Optimists Club. On summer days he works up a sweat in his garden. While the toil does his back no good, it is great for his spirit. And his shape? Just eight pounds over the 137-pound lightweight category in which Goldstein only lost once as an all-university champ and Golden Gloves boxer 50 years ago.

In the heart of the Depression, the table at 26th and Oliver was never without food. There was even enough for some of the down and out boxers that Harvey's father, the cigar-smoking Sol Goldstein, brought home. Harvey, and his sisters Beril and Marcia, all learned to play the piano as had their mother, the former Maggie Oxnor, a Russian Jew from the west side of St. Paul.

Always a talker and an entertainer, Harvey started an orchestra at North High called Goldstein's Minnesotans. He was graduated in 1930 and pursued journalism in college, a field for which he developed a liking as sports editor of the high school paper, *Polaris*. Fast talking put a camera in his hands for the first time. There were no openings at the *Daily* for a sportswriter; but he learned there was a spot for a photographer.

"I lied my way into the job by telling them I was an expert," recalls Harvey. In high school he had toted the clunkily cumbersome 8 x 10 camera, he didn't actually get one of his own until the day after landing his first photography job.

By becoming the University's photographer Goldstein took full advantage of owning a \$125 5 x 7 Graflex in the middle of the Depression. From 1930 to 1935, his work for the *Daily*, the yearbook, *Technologue*, and *Ski-U-Mah* magazine earned \$3 a photo.

"I made \$30-35 a week, which was pretty good dough in those days," he recalls. The fact that he was offered only \$15 a week for newspaper jobs after graduation dimmed his enthusiasm for journalism. Although he didn't know exactly how he was going to do it, he knew there had to be a better way of making a living.

His first job out of school was taking high school activity photos for the Gene Garrett Studio. Soon, however, he fast-footed his way into a job on the road.

Under the assumption that Goldstein was an experienced portrait photographer, 20th Century Studios in St. Paul gave him a job taking baby pictures in the southern and eastern United States. Of course, he had never made a portrait photograph in his life.

He bought a 1935 Chevy, and headed for Washington, Indiana, where he set up a makeshift studio in a hotel. Inexperience created unusable negatives, and nearly cost him his job. But, he says simply, "They didn't fire me, because they didn't have anyone else."

Several months later he returned to the Twin Cities to fill an opening as the *New York Times* syndicate photographer. In no time Goldstein set up the independent American News and Photo Bureau on the fourth floor of the Tribune annex.

With the help of John Cardarelle, a journalism grad who later worked for many years at Century Camera, the two wrote stories and took pictures for trade publications as varied as *Hollywood Reporter* and the funeral directors' *Casket and Sunnyside*. Goldstein's numerous news photo assignments included getting a shot of a member of Ma Barker's gang, and having a picture of University athletic director, Dr. Louis Cooke, published in *Life*.

While traveling, Goldstein had noticed the business potential of University campus camera shops. Backed by his father's signature, the 24-year-old entrepreneur took a \$500 loan from Northwestern National Bank to start a shop of his own. With the money obtained from John Moorhead, then a loan officer and later the chairman of the board of Banco, Goldstein bought a used cash register, fixtures, cameras, and needed photographic supplies. He also rented a "little dinky hole in the wall" and called it Campus Camera. Across the street was the Varsity Theater, which several years earlier, as the University Theater, had been nicknamed the Dinky — the origin of Dinkytown.

Depression America was obviously not a nation of camera buffs. But Kodak was giving away \$14.95 folding cameras trying to create a market for its black and white film. The real money was in getting people to buy eight prints, processed and developed, for two bits.

Goldstein tried pushing then revolutionary 35-mm cameras, but no respectable photographer would have been caught dead with one. "Wayne Bell and George Luxton over at the *Star* wouldn't even look at 'em," Goldstein remembers. "In fact, they wouldn't even let me take them out of the box."

Goldstein always found a way to make money though. With the help of Stan Carlson, he published the *Minnesota Huddle*, an annual football program which they sold outside the stadium before Gopher games. But by 1938 the



Gopher action brought Lloyd Stein, trainer, Sig Harris, assistant coach, and Bernie Bierman, fourth from left, out of their chairs.



Gopher Captain Roy Oen, right, and Michigan Captain Stan Fay, are dazed because neither team scored in the 1933 game. The Little Brown Jug stayed at Michigan.



Goldstein took this photo in 1934 of Bernie Bierman who was in his third year as football coach at the University.

University had its own program, and the *Huddle* duo was out in the cold. "We didn't get fat on it anyway," Harvey snorts.

Around that time Gordon Parks, who was a waiter on the railroad line between Chicago and Minneapolis, frequented Campus Camera. "It was a little penny ante business, a one room shop. Nothing impressive, just a place to hang out," Parks says. He was the only black in the group, and did chores around the store in exchange for film, bulbs, and camera tips.

"Harvey was happy to see any of us get a break," recalls Parks, who on one occasion borrowed a Speed Graphic camera to shoot some fashion shots at Frank Murphy's women's store in St. Paul. He double exposed the film.

"Harvey was like a godfather. In a small way, he helped launch my fashion career," notes Parks, whose nearly universal impact as an artist has brought considerable success as a *Life* magazine photographer, motion picture producer, author and poet.

Although Goldstein never went on to such heady plateaus, he was always in Minneapolis' center ring. As publicist Mike Fadell's photographer, Goldstein shot all the hottest spots in town, including vaudeville and burlesque acts and the sports stars.

"Harvey was a crackerjack," said *Skyway News* columnist Eddie Schwartz, a burlesque promoter at the time. "Promoters tried to get any damned thing they could in the paper. An editor would say get your own picture and have it here by such and such a time. Harvey could always be counted on to get the picture."

Schwartz, whose father printed labels for Solly Goldstein's "Sol Gol" hair tonics, referred to Harvey as a "legitimate hustler" who wasn't in with the gamblers downtown. "His business always grew by leaps and bounds by his own doing."

Goldstein could have joined his father's flourishing business, National Beauty and Barber Supply as his brother and sister had done. But he didn't have to. Amateur photography boomed during World War II, as snapshots became the perfect way of keeping in touch with distant servicemen. Even with rationed photographic supplies, Goldstein's business advanced. With helpful connections in Chicago, by 1942 Goldstein lined up the *Star* and *Tribune* with all the chemicals, film, and paper the newspapers needed. (The deal was made, he said, with the condition that the papers continue to buy from him after the war. "They never forgot me.")

With characteristic vigor, Goldstein went all out to supply professional photographers in the early '40s. But a sacrifice had to be made. "All my customers were getting mad at me for taking their business," he said. So his own picture taking activities came to an abrupt end.

Once out from behind a camera, Goldstein was able to open a second shop in 1945. It was located in downtown Minneapolis on Seventh Street, just a few doors away was the old Century Theater — the



It's 1933 and Bernie Bierman's Golden Gophers are ready to head out of Minneapolis by train and play ball — football, that is.

landmark which gave his store a name.

"The camera stores always got bigger and better," says Goldstein, noting that only four years out of 44 has the business lost money. "My two kids couldn't believe it; but for years every penny of profit was poured back into the stores."

Harvey's second son, Bruce, who several years ago left to start a successful commercial real estate firm, says his father's tightfistedness is the principal reason for Century Camera's success. "He looks at every purchase invoice and every nickel that goes out the door.

"Photography is something that is recession-free," said Bruce, who at 33 continues as secretary on Century's board of directors. "When things get tight, people cut out the trips and a new house, but will keep spending money on a smaller luxury like this. Still, the gross profit margin is so narrow that it's scary."

Harvey's eldest son Paul, 37, is the firm's executive vice president and is expected to take over the business if and when his father ever steps down. After that, succeeding Goldsteins are getting their early training.

There is something to be said for starting a dynasty, but the senior Goldstein said if he were beginning again, it wouldn't be in the camera business. "It's too tough. You need a \$50,000 inventory to start nowadays. And besides, I'd start in something more profitable," he says, making reference to how lucrative his father's beauty supply business has become.

"How the hell could he have done any better in

any other business?" howled family friend Ernie Fliegel, when told Harvey would probably do things differently. "He's got a fine family and business, and is respected in the community."

Fliegel emigrated from Rumania in 1910 and was particularly close to Harvey's father, who had come over nine years before him. "Sol's greatest sadness was that Harvey didn't turn pro. Boxing was Sol's first love. He owned a gym across the street from the beauty supply company, on Sixth and Hennepin, and managed local fighters.

"That was the environment Harvey grew up in," said Fliegel, who was himself an outstanding professional featherweight boxer in the 1920s. He later owned the 620 Club, the wellknown restaurant that preceded Moby Dick's.

"I was selling newspapers; so what else was there to do but box?" Fliegel says. "But Harvey was too smart. He went to school; so why did he need boxing?"

While Harvey may have gotten out of the ring long ago, he has never forgotten its lessons. "Boxing teaches discipline," says Fliegel. "When the bell rings, you're in there alone, with no one to block or tackle for you."

Harvey Goldstein hasn't forgotten very many of life's lessons. But, if he ever needs to be reminded, he has only to remove a box of history from his shelves. A rich, local history he and his camera played an important part in preserving graphically.

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Bikes sprout at the 'U' like dandelions along the freeways

'Bicycle Built for... 15,000?'

by Chuck Benda

NEITHER RAIN, nor snow, nor dark of night shall stay these bicyclists from their appointed rounds. Nor stolen bikes, citations from University of Minnesota policemen or shattered kneecaps.

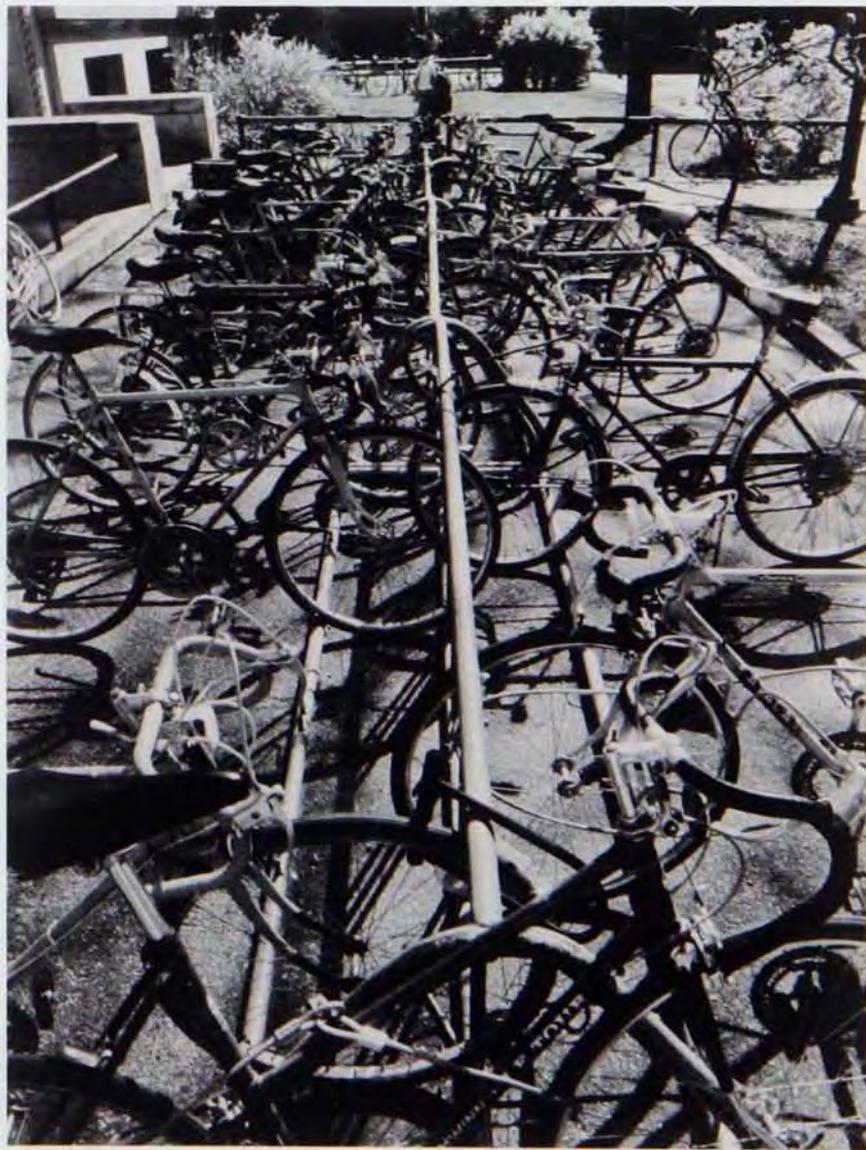
Nearly 15,000 students, faculty and staff commute to the University by bicycle. If gas prices continue to soar, that number may double in the years to come.

"I don't own a car," said Gerald Erickson, a classics professor at the University who has been commuting by bicycle since 1956. "When I first

started bicycling to work, I was teaching high school. The principal asked me, 'Aren't you afraid the kids are going to laugh at you?' It was unusual for adults to use bicycles. Sort of nonconformist."

Erickson, who must certainly rank among the senior citizens of bicycle commuting at the University, didn't let that stop him. Nor has he allowed a broken collarbone, a shattered kneecap, numerous cuts and bruises, and a couple of stolen bicycles to end his two-wheeled travels.

Economy and convenience are two things that he said keep him pedaling. "There's no waiting for



CHUCK BENDA

The bicycle boom extends beyond the campus of the University of Minnesota. American consumers will buy more bicycles than cars in 1981.

the bus. No hassle with traffic jams and parking at the 'U.' Biking enables a lazy person such as myself to get a daily quota of exercise."

Winter winds and snow drifts don't scare him away. He just switches bikes. "I've got a three-speed I use in winter. It's a real truck . . . it's safer on snow and ice."

It takes him about 55 minutes to pedal the five to six miles from his home in south Minneapolis to the University in the winter — about 20 minutes longer than it takes in the summer, but there are certain compensations.

"One thing that gives me great pleasure is riding by people fussing with their cars, trying to get them started," Erickson said.

Many University people ride their bikes year-round. The days when it might have looked silly for an adult to ride a bike have vanished with 25 cents-a-gallon gasoline. But the majority of University bicyclists come out in fairer weather.

So do the bike thieves.

"The nicer the weather, the more bikes they steal," said Lt. Ralph C. Burbach, a University policeman in charge of investigating bicycle thefts. He noted these theft figures for 1981: January, 3; February, 1; March, 36; April (first 10 days), 13. In 1980, 337 bicycles worth \$61,631 were stolen on University grounds.

On the bottom shelf behind the lieutenant's desk, sits a red-handled bolt cutter and a severed bicycle lock.

"It's ridiculous," Burbach said. "We confiscate 50 to 75 bolt-cutters every year, along with visegrips, chisels, hammers . . . whatever they can use to break open a lock or cut a chain."

"If they can't get the bike loose," he said, "they'll

take parts . . . the seat or a wheel. Fortunately, they're awful thieves, thank God. Eight-five percent of the thefts are committed by juveniles."

Despite their ineptitude, thieves pose a problem for University bicyclists as they do for bicyclists everywhere. Bikes are easy targets for thieves, and they're valuable. The nicer 10-speeds average from \$200 to \$400 . . . and can go much higher. One woman had her bike stolen on the West Bank. It was worth more than a thousand dollars. The chances are slim she'll ever get it back. Last year police recovered only 37 out of the 337 bikes stolen . . . slightly more than 10 percent, which is a good rate of recovery for bicycles.

Burbach said that often the stolen bikes will be dismantled and the parts used to put together hybrid models that the original owners would never recognize.

To increase the likelihood of recovering stolen bicycles and returning them to their owners, licenses are required on all bicycles. The bicycle is registered by its serial number when the owner buys a license and this information is recorded on a central computer.

Shortly after licensing became mandatory, Burbach purchased a bicycle at a police auction. (Recovered or confiscated bicycles that are not claimed by their owners are auctioned by the police department.) The first thing he did was buy a license for it.

His son took the car out of the garage to run an errand, and left the garage door open. When he returned 10 minutes later, his father's bike was gone. It had been stolen. Even with a license, Burbach never saw the bike again.

The best way to avoid bicycle theft, Burbach said, is to buy an expensive, case-hardened lock



MINNESOTA DAILY

The painted lanes and directional signs are part of an effort to separate bicyclists from pedestrians and automobiles.



Only the most expensive locks, costing \$25 or more, can resist the usual tool of the bicycle thief's trade—a bolt cutter.

(\$25–\$30) that cannot be cut with a bolt-cutter or a hacksaw. And always lock it, even if your only stepping inside for a couple of minutes.

Theft isn't the only problem the police have to deal with on campus. With the large numbers of bicyclists coming to the University every day, safety is a serious problem as well.

"I think the biggest problem is that people over-drive their bikes," Burbach said. "They drive a little too fast. A bike is not an easy vehicle to stop. We've had bicycle-pedestrian accidents, bicycle-motor vehicle accidents, and even two bicycles crashing head-on. And they (riders) were scraped up pretty bad. I'm surprised we don't have more killed."

There have been a few fatalities in recent years at the University, usually involving cyclists and motor vehicles. The majority of the accidents, however, are of the cut and scrape variety, and many go unreported.

In an effort to increase safety on campus, and to clarify rules about parking, and where riding is permitted, the Board of Regents approved a new statement of bicycle regulations at the University. Biking on sidewalks was prohibited, except in specially designated lanes, and restrictions were placed on parking. The police have a complete list of regulations for those interested.

Enforcement has been uneven. Manpower is a problem. "We could put an officer on just about any busy corner on the campus and he could probably issue a hundred citations in a day, but unless we get a specific complaint about recurrent problems in a certain area, we don't do it that

way," Burbach said. "We issue citations, but if we had more manpower, we'd probably do more enforcing."

Greg Barkley, a third-year University student studying business administration, said he's not much of an endurance cyclist.

"I don't ride very much over 100 miles. I go for the short, fast ride."

It's the theory of relativity, according to Barkley.

He's a racer and to him, anything from 30 miles to 100 miles can be considered short and fast. On a good day, a 100 mile race can be run in less than four hours. If he had his way, he'd do nothing but sleep, eat, and race one of his thousand dollar racing bicycles with \$40 silk tires.

"Last year I dropped out spring quarter to do some serious bicycling. You wake up in the morning and you eat. You go ride your bike. You come back and eat, and you ride your bike again. Then you eat. Then you go to sleep," he said.

Barkley trains daily, riding 30 miles or so Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Tuesdays and Thursdays he rides from 50 to 100 miles. In his three years of serious racing, he's logged several thousand miles, and learned enough to advance his ranking from "4," the ranking of a beginner, to a "2," which is just one step from the top.

"It's awfully hard to be a 1," Barkley said. "There are no '1s' in Minnesota. All the guys that are '1s', they don't work, they don't go to school. It's a full-time job."

Barkley hasn't made racing his full-time job. He said the best racer in the United States couldn't



Greg Barkley's passion is bicycle racing. He thinks racing, talks racing, and — from the looks of his bedroom — he even dreams racing.

win enough to keep up with his expenses. (Barkley once won \$105 in one day.) As it is, bicycling has slowed his progress as a student. He is still, technically, a sophomore, even though he has been at Minnesota for three years. (He hasn't always taken a full course load.)

He supports his racing habit by working for his father's home improvement company. It helps, he said, to have a boss that understands when you want to take off Friday to go to a bicycle race in Kansas.

Barkley races for the Mill City Cycling Team, a regional racing team. They travel all over the Midwest, competing with other racers, some of whom are on national teams as well.

"Yesterday I went out riding 80 some miles," he said. "It was cold and it was wet. It was windy, and there were hundreds of thousands of angle worms all over the roads. They got all over my bike, and in my hair and everything.

"You get in from a ride like that, when your really tired, and you say to yourself, 'Why do you do this?'"

"But the racing makes it all worthwhile. It's fun just to go fast on a bike."

Woods Halley is physics professor at the University — a condensed matter theorist. He builds bicycles in his spare time. Quadricycles.

"I started building these things 10 years ago,"

Halley said, referring to his four-wheeled bicycle built for two. (The passengers sit side by side and both can pedal.) He said he wanted to integrate his life by working on something more practical than theoretical physics — something that had a social connection.

"I started commuting (by bicycle) about 10 years ago," he said. "At the 'U' there's very little to be said for driving because of the parking and the traffic jam that occurs every morning. For several years, I didn't have a driver's license."

It was about the same time that he started working on his quadricycles. The one he has now is the third one he has built.

"One of the main objectives was to put a cover on and more wheels so that it would be better in winter."

He works at home on the development of his vehicle. The various refinements in design he has made thus far have improved the performance of the quadricycle so that it is comparable to a regular 10-speed bicycle for ease of pedaling and speed.

By making the components lighter and adding a fairing — a shield that would decrease wind resistance — he hopes to increase the speed.

But the real future bikes, Halley said, are the three-wheeled recumbent bicycles — sophisticated streamlined creations that truly earn the name of human powered vehicles. They look like wind-swept space-age eggs with full-grown humans inside. The rider — or driver — pedals from a nearly supine position that maximizes the efficiency of his pedaling. He is completely enclosed by a plastic canopy that minimizes the wind resistance.

Vehicles such as these will be able to keep up with normal city traffic, Halley said. Cruising at 30 to 35 mph will be no problem. (In speed tests, tandem versions of these bicycles have exceeded 55 mph.)

Within 10 years, Halley said, these human powered vehicles will be a common sight.

"When you're out riding a bike, you have to have the attitude that every single car on the road is driven by a crazed lunatic who is going to try to hit you," Mike Tracey said. "That sounds really strong, but if you want to avoid getting hit, that's the attitude you have to have."

Tracey teaches a class in bicycling in the physical education department, and that is the overall statement about safety that he tries to instill in his students.

Tracey teaches 90 students a quarter in his bicycling class. He has two sections of day students and one night class for extension students. In addition to safety, the course covers light bicycle maintenance, and bicycling as a method of physical training.

"There's millions of things you can do to avoid accidents, but if you go with that attitude . . . it's probably one of the best ways to avoid getting smashed."



All the hazards and disadvantages considered, there are still 15,000 bicyclists at the University. For many it is an economic necessity. Students have traditionally ranked amongst the temporarily poor. Many don't own cars, and prefer bicycling to waiting for unpredictable buses.

Even those who own cars often prefer to bike to school. Parking is a problem, and an added expense. Because a car must often be parked a good distance from the classroom or office you want to get to, riding a bike may even be a faster way to get to class or work, if you live within two or three miles of campus.

And there are the intangibles.

A leisurely bike ride to the campus on a cool summer morning can be a good eye-opener. There's no need for those first cups of coffee at the office.

The ride home at night, with the wind in your hair, works wonders. No martini, no matter how dry, can help you unwind like a good bike ride. Instead of making your wallet thinner at the gas pumps, you can thin your waistline pumping pedals.

The future? Buy stock in bicycles; whether they be quadricycles, tricycles, or the plain old two-wheeled, one-speed variety. Gas isn't going to get any cheaper, and bicycles are only going to get better.

And if Lieutenant Burbach is right, you may need one to visit the University in the future.

"I think someday," he said, "You're going to see cars banned from campus." **MM**

The rain falls and umbrellas sprout, but the bicycles keep on rolling.



PHOTOS BY CHUCK BENDA

Decision to hike dues 'difficult,' but 'necessary'

July 1 Dues Will Rise

THE FOLLOWING is an open letter to the members of the Minnesota Alumni Association from Association President Ronald L. Simon, '54, '57:

On January 16th your Association board of directors approved a membership dues increase. This increase, which will be effective July 1, 1981, represents the first increase in annual membership dues since 1975 and the first increase in life membership dues since 1967.

The decision to increase dues was a difficult, but necessary, one. In the past several years our membership has grown at an unprecedented rate. In an effort to better service all of our members, your Association has added staff, improved programs, expanded services, and introduced new benefits.

At the same time, inflation has taken a heavy toll on Association expenses. Major expenses of your Association include such important and inflation-sensitive expenses as postage and printing. Increases in both of these areas have run well ahead of the rate of inflation, and more increases are foreseeable.

Also affecting our decision was our desire, as alumni, to assist the University. As you are undoubtedly aware, the University now faces difficult financial times. In a time of scarce resources it becomes our duty, as alumni, to "lighten the load on the University." In other words, our Association must rely more on alumni dues for its operating expenses.

All of the above factors, plus your board's commitment to continued excellence in our programs and services, have necessitated the dues increase. Recently prepared financial

analyses indicated that, even with continued membership growth, your Association would not be able to subsist with its current dues rate.

In considering the dues increase, your board looked to other major alumni associations and considered our projected goals. Our new dues program is well within the range of other Big 10 universities, and below those of many other comparable institutions. Still, it will allow us to diligently pursue our commitment to quality publications, quality in our membership services, and excellence in our programs.

With the support of you and other dues paying alumni, our Association has grown tremendously in the past two years. We are 20 percent larger today than two years ago. We don't want our dues increase to slow this growth. We need your continued support.

If you are currently a full-life or installment-life member, you will not be affected by the dues increase. Installment life memberships begun before July 1, 1981, will not experience an increase in annual installment payments.

If you are currently an annual member, we want you to stay involved. Therefore, you may, for a limited time, extend your annual membership, *at the current rates*, for a period of up to five years. Another option, and probably your most economical choice, is to convert your membership to a life or installment life membership. I urge you to consider one of these courses of action before July 1, 1981. (See page 31 of this issue for further information.)

On behalf of your board of

directors, I wish to thank each of you for your support of the University through your membership in the Minnesota Alumni Association. With your continued involvement, support and membership, your Alumni Association will remain a major factor in the future success of the University of Minnesota.

Don't Forget June 11

THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI Association's 77th annual dinner meeting will begin at 6 p.m. Thursday, June 11, at the Minnesota Alumni Club, 50th floor, IDS Tower, Minneapolis.

The evening will highlight arts, music, and theater at the University of Minnesota, and will include awards, entertainment, and association business.

The "Alumni Service Award" will be given to Ronald L. Simon, '54, '57, president of the Minnesota Alumni Association. The "Outstanding Achievement Award" will be given to Marcus Alexis, '59, of Washington, D.C., who is acting chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The cost is \$21.50 a person. For reservations, please write or call the Alumni Center, 100 Morrill Hall, 100 Church Street SE, Minneapolis, Minn., 55455 (612)-373-2466.

They're Looking Ahead

MEMBERS OF THE Alumni Association Student Board are already making plans for this year's Homecoming activities — Friday and Saturday, October 9 and 10.

On October 9th they are planning a torchlight parade, which will go through the campus and end at the bonfire

site where the 1981 Homecoming king and queen will be named.

The following day the Minnesota Alumni Association will celebrate the occasion with a pregame luncheon at Northrop Auditorium.

"The morning will feature the cheerleaders, a dance line, and selections from the Band Alumni Society," said Linda Hartley, director of the student program. "Following lunch we will march to Memorial Stadium with the Minnesota Marching Band and attend the Minnesota vs. Northwestern game."

In addition the students are planning a Homecoming block party, which will feature a band and refreshments.

Other events will include care packages for students during finals week; a career network where job opportunity suggestions will be made available; and a commuter week, where students who commute to the campus will be recognized.

Music and Baseball

THREE CHAPTER events, including two in Boston, will take place late this month and next, according to Nancy Devine, director of the chapter program.

The traditional "Big Ten Night at the Boston Pops" will be June 28 at 7:30 p.m. in Symphony Hall.

On July 11 the Northern California Alumni Chapter will watch the Minnesota Twins and the Oakland Athletics play at Oakland. The pregame tailgate party is being planned by Jane Hodgdon.

The Boston Alumni Chapter will get together on July 16 where they will watch the Minnesota Twins play the Boston Red Sox. Jeff Schiebe is handling both the Boston Pops and baseball events.

Summary of Dues Increase to be Effective July 1, 1981:

For comparison, here are our current and new membership dues. As you can see, the membership options above offer an effective way to "beat the increase," particularly because

several of our discount membership options are being discontinued. But act fast! The above membership options and prices are only available through June 30, 1981.

Membership Type	Regular Dues		Discount Dues*	
	Current	(New)	Current	(New)
<i>Annual</i>				
Single	\$ 12.50	(\$18.00)	\$ 8.50	(\$10.00)
Husband/Wife	\$ 16.00	(\$23.00)	\$ 12.00	(\$15.00)
<i>Installment Life</i> (10 annual payments)				
Single	\$ 21.00	(\$30.00)	\$ 18.00	(\$30.00)
Husband/Wife	\$ 27.00	(\$36.00)	\$ 24.00	(\$36.00)
<i>Full Life</i>				
Single	\$175.00	(\$250.00)	\$150.00	(\$250.00)
Husband/Wife	\$225.00	(\$300.00)	\$200.00	(\$300.00)

*Discounts are offered to alumni during the first three years following graduation and to those who have been out of school for 40 years or more.

Ron,

I want to BEAT THE INCREASE. Please activate the membership option I've selected below.

- _____ 1. Please extend my annual membership for _____ (maximum 5) years at the current rate of \$12.50 per year (\$16.00 per year for husband/wife membership).
- _____ 2. Please enroll me in the Installment Life membership plan. I understand that after ten annual payments, I will be a full life member of the association and that no further dues will be necessary.
- _____ 3. Please initiate a full life membership for me.

Current Dues Void After June 30, 1981.

_____ I am enclosing \$ _____, or

_____ Please charge my

MASTERCARD Acct. # _____

Inter Bank # _____ Exp. Date _____

VISA Acct. # _____ Exp. Date _____

Signature _____

Name _____ MAA ID # _____

Dates and College(s) of attendance, degree(s) received _____

Spouse's name _____ MAA ID# _____

If spouse attended U of M, dates and college(s) of attendance, degree(s) received _____

Address _____ Phone () _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Checks payable to Minnesota Alumni Association.

Return this to Minnesota Alumni Association
100 Morrill Hall, 100 Church Street SE
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Phone 612/373-2466



STORMI GREENER, MINNEAPOLIS STAR

Tim Salem is prepared for his second year of Big 10 action.

The pressure will be there, but it will be different

Tim Salem is Set

THERE IS NOTHING like a year of Big Ten football to mature a college freshman.

Not that the pressure will be off quarterback Tim Salem when the University of Minnesota opens its football schedule next fall. It's just that it will be a different type of pressure.

Now, the young man who looked so calm much of the time last year — but also had his problem days — knows what to anticipate.

"You've got to experience it to understand it," said Salem, who is preparing for his second year of Big Ten wars in the 20 days of spring practice that culminated May 9 with the annual spring game.

"I wasn't the only guy on our team playing for the first time. We all feel it's much easier once we've gone through it. Now, we just have to go out and do it."

Salem became a regular last season because there was no one

else on the team who could do the job better. No one knows better than the 6-foot, 188-pound 19-year-old what a huge step it was from high school to Big Ten competition. A player has to grow a few years during the summer.

And he has to have confidence, something Tim Salem has in sufficient quantity.

"I've always been the type of guy who doesn't look at the bad things," he said. "Maybe my greatest asset is learning from my mistakes. I know, you can't think negatively.

"Even when things looked bad in a game, I figured there was always a chance to win. And it was my job to look for it. Sure, it's tough to lose, but you can't let those things bother you past Sunday. Not when you're preparing for next week. The time goes by too quickly.

"You wait until the end of the season, then you have the winter

to think back on the games."

The only personal pressure this year comes when Salem realizes that he is now the seasoned campaigner in the backfield.

"Last year, I had Marion Barber and Garry White to answer some questions," said Salem. "Now, I'm the returning vet. I've got the seniority in the backfield, not in age, but in Big Ten experience."

At 19, Salem is smart enough to check with some of the other quarterbacks in the league — John Wangler of Michigan, Scott Campbell, backup as a freshman for Purdue's Mark Herrmann, and especially Art Schlichter of Ohio State. Schlichter has been the Buckeyes' regular quarterback since he was a freshman.

Schlichter and Wangler told Salem how much easier it is with that year of experience behind him.

Which doesn't mean that he has the job automatically. He is well aware that the Gopher coach has recruited other quarterbacks and will definitely play the one he thinks can best guide his team.

Of that Salem is certain, because he knows the coach, who also happens to be his dad, Joe Salem, better than anyone.

"I don't look on that as pressure," said Tim Salem. "That's competition. We all get better because of that. Mike Hohensee (a junior college transfer from California who has been running second to Salem in spring football practice) has been coming on strong.

"I don't think you can worry about other people. You just have to worry about yourself."

Salem paused a moment, then made a statement that described well the relationship between father and son. A relationship nurtured as he grew up standing beside his father on a football field. A relationship dispelling the notion that nepotism is the reason Tim Salem became a starter as a freshman.

"Even if I don't play," said the younger Salem. "I will be pushing the quarterback to be better."

Not that he has any intention of not calling the Gopher signals for the next three years. He was distinctly the No. 1 quarterback last season. Any detractors had to be silenced when Tim was injured in the Wisconsin game. His replacements were unable to get the offense rolling again.

Few fans were aware, however, that he injured the wrist of his passing hand at the beginning of the second half against Purdue, in the fifth game of an 11-game season. His tri-lateral cartilage still is not sound. It's an injury common to volleyball players who spike the ball a lot.

"Sure, it affected my throwing," said Salem. "But I had to use it. I guess I was still throwing better than anyone else, even when there were some times after practice when I had trouble turning a door knob.

"It still gets tired. I just have to keep throwing and strengthen it."

The strength of that wrist will be important to the Gophers' return to a strong passing game. Tim Salem welcomes the return.

"This will be more my style," he said. "Last year, we had to use the big backs (Barber and White), but now the ball will definitely be in the air more. It's almost like pass first and run next. And our backs are looking good. So we will suit the offense to what we have and bring the quarterbacks along."

Coach Joe Salem likes the idea of having quarterbacks who can take over for each other without a drop in productivity. What he sees this spring pleases him.

"There are always going to be some days when things aren't going well," said Smokey Joe. "As a coach, you have to feel you can get someone who can step in and take over and handle the situation.

"You can see a lot of difference in Tim between last fall and this spring," said Coach Salem. "Playing quarterback as a freshman is very difficult. He had his ups and downs. He learned the ropes the

hard way, but it could pay off in the future.

"There weren't many bad comments last year. Most people accepted that he was a freshman and would be intercepted in the Big Ten. That's no longer true. The fact that he was a freshman starting was probably of more interest than that he was my son.

"To keep his job, he'll have to stay on top of the game. Mike [Hohensee] is a good quarterback. I don't know who will win the battle in the end."

That comment doesn't scare Tim Salem. He wouldn't expect any less from his dad. — *By Bob Schranck who writes a column "College Football" for the Minneapolis Star. This story is reprinted with permission. All rights reserved.*

Gentz Earns a First

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA diver Crissy Curry Gentz captured the three-meter diving title at the recent AIAW national championship. Her first place finish also earned her All-American honors.

Gentz, a junior, is the first female athlete, in any sport, to bring a National Title to the University of Minnesota. She won the event with 447.03 points, having a 10 point margin over the second place finisher. Gentz staged a comeback to capture the crown having trailed the leader by four points going into the second day of competition. It wasn't until the last dive of the competition that Gentz emerged as the new AIAW 3-meter diving champion.

Gentz, who was out last season with a back injury, has had an outstanding career with the Gophers. She won the AIAW Region six title in 1978 and 1979 on the three-meter board and in 1979, she also captured the Region six crown in one-meter competition. This season she placed third in the one-meter and second in the three-meter events at the Big 10 Championship.

Basketball Standout Selected

GOLDEN GOPHER BASKETBALL standout Debbie Hunter has been selected for the U.S. Athletes in Action basketball team that will travel to the Phillipines, Taiwan and South Korea for competition this summer.

The team is chosen by the AIA from applications submitted by the individual athletes. The athletes are recommended by coaches, pastors, community professionals and sports information directors. The team will be coached by Greg Hayes, assistant coach of the University of California Los Angeles women's basketball team.

Each tour member will raise \$2,500 to cover expenses, with donations going to the Campus Crusade for Christ.

The team will hold training camp June 19-29 and will leave from Los Angeles June 30. They will be competing against University teams in the Phillipines, July 2-15, all-star and club teams in Taiwan, July 16-26, and club teams in South Korea, July 27-August 4. They will return to Los Angeles August 4.

Softball Champs

THE GOPHER SOFTBALL TEAM recently brought back a prize from the Big 10 Championship at Northwestern.

Minnesota captured its first Big 10 Championship with a 10-3 victory over Michigan State in the Championship Game. The Gophers swept through the tournament defeating Iowa, 5-2, Northwestern, 3-1, and Michigan State, 2-1, before losing to Michigan State, 2-0, which forced a second game to determine the 1981 Big 10 Champion. Four Gophers, Lynn Schlichting, Judy Knight, Lezlie Anderson and Gretchen Larson were selected to the All-Tournament team.

Come Back to the 'U' and Read Something New

ONE OF YOUR Minnesota Alumni Association membership benefits is a discount on books published by the University of Minnesota Press.

Six books are being offered; one a new release and four just released in paperback.

There is a 20 percent discount for MAA members.

Orders will be accepted until July 31, 1981, by the MAA, 100 Morrill Hall, 100 Church Street SE, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455. Check should be made payable to the Minnesota Alumni Association.

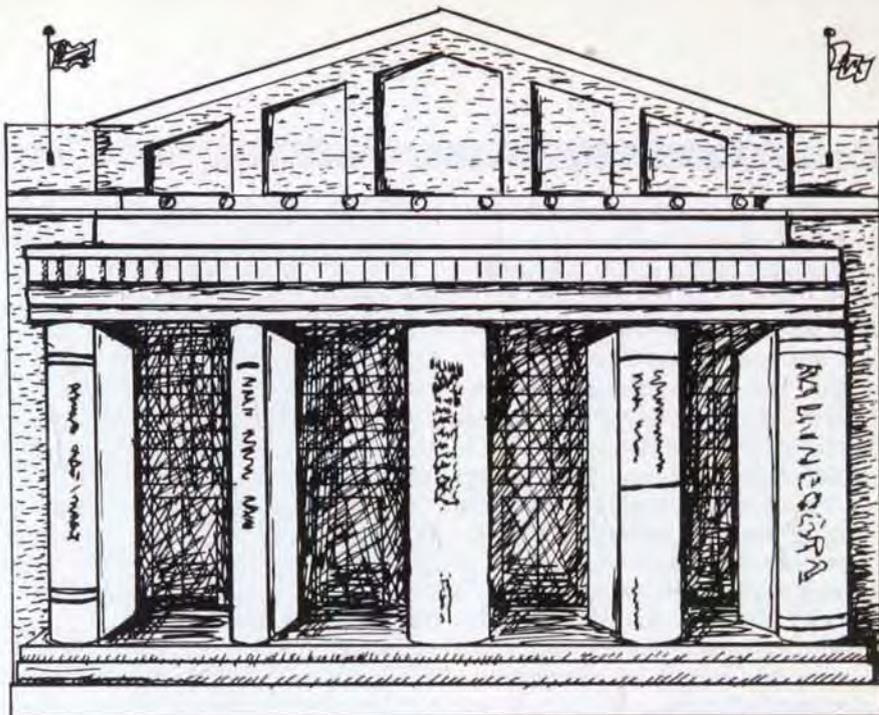
Remember the deadline: July 31, 1981. Minnesota residents must add four percent sales tax. Postage and handling will be an additional \$1.25 for the first book ordered, and \$1 additional for any quantity of books past the first.

Earthdivers

Tribal Narratives on Mixed Descent

Gerald Vizenor. The earthdiver of traditional American Indian tribal myth brings up dirt from the primal water to form the earth. Vizenor's contemporary earthdivers dive in unknown urban areas connecting dreams to earth in the same way that these stories connect metaphor to realities. The characters presented here are funny, bawdy, charming, and sad, and Vizenor's puns, word plays, and wild imagination, in the oral tradition, create a magical world that offers perceptive insights into modern tribal culture. Illustrations are by Jaune Quick-to-See Smith, a contemporary Native American artist.

List Price: \$14.95
Alumni Members' Price: \$11.96



Edible Mushrooms

(second edition, revised)

Clyde M. Christensen. With this informative book in hand, anyone can, with confidence, gather and enjoy delicious wild mushrooms without fear of the poisonous varieties. In a new edition of the 1943 classic guide, Christensen describes in detail more than 60 of the most abundant and easily recognized species of wild mushrooms, providing new material on how they grow and how to identify and collect them. An updated classification brings scientific names into agreement with internationally approved nomenclature but retains the older technical names in parenthesis for easy comparison with other guides. An enlarged section of recipes provides many good ideas for making the most of a mushroom harvest. 63 half-tones, 8 pages color photographs.

List Price CLOTH: \$12.95
Alumni Members' Price: \$10.36
List Price PAPER: \$6.96
Alumni Members' Price: \$5.56

Now in Paperback

Wordarrows Indians and Whites in the New Fur Trade

Gerald Vizenor. The contemporary American Indian experience presented with wry humor in a series of sketches and narratives, "Wordarrows is a milestone in the campaign to make traditional native culture a relevant part of modern life. It represents one man's attempt to be both meaningful and honest in using his tribal past." — *Antioch Review*

List Price: \$6.95
Alumni Members' Price: \$5.56

The Wolf The Ecology and Behavior of an Endangered Species

L. David Mech. With a new Preface. "A fine, comprehensive survey of the ecology and habits of the wolf — his food, habitat, hunting, mating, social behavior and much more. Written in non-technical language, the book sets down just about everything that we know about this beautiful and — propaganda aside — shy animal, who, authorities agree, has never in this country attacked a man." — *The New York Times Book Review*

List Price: \$8.95
Alumni Members' Price: \$7.16

Landscapes of Fear

Yi-Fu Tuan. Tuan explores the changing nature of fear in individuals and societies; he describes the landscapes of fear created by epidemic disease and supernatural visions of witches and ghosts, violence and fear in the country and the city, and the landscapes of punishment. He reminds us that human fear, even while it changes, is a constant; it causes us to draw and redraw our "circles of safety," and at the same time it is an impelling force behind curiosity, growth, and adventure.

List Price: \$8.95
Alumni Members' Price: \$7.16

Space and Place

Yi-Fu Tuan. "A beautifully orchestrated set of ideas on the relationship between experience and development of attitudes toward 'space' and 'place' as components of the environment." — *Choice*.

List Price: \$8.95
Alumni Members' Price: \$7.16

CALENDAR

compiled by Maria Ellard

Alumni Chapters

BOSTON ALUMNI CHAPTER

June 28

The traditional Big Ten Night at the Pops is the event for Minnesota people. The annual night of family fun starts at 7:30 p.m. in Symphony Hall. Cost of the tickets is \$14.00 a person. For more information, call Jeff Schiebe at (617) 485-5505 in the evening.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA ALUMNI CHAPTER

July 11

Take me and other Minnesotans out to the ballgame. The Minnesota Twins play in Oakland, so join the chapter for a pre-game tailgate party and sit with other Twins fans at the game. For more information, call Jane Hodgdon at (415) 271-7533.

BOSTON ALUMNI CHAPTER

July 16

After the Minnesota Twins visit the San Francisco alumni, they head to Fenway Park to visit with Boston alumni. The game starts at 7:30 p.m. \$5.75 buys a reserved seat in the Minnesota alumni block of seats. For more information, call Jeff Schiebe at (617) 485-5505.

SPECIAL EVENTS

The Class of 1931 will celebrate its golden anniversary reunion on Monday, June 1, 1981. Harry E. Atwood, chairman, with Ruth Dickson Drake and Anne Winslow Oren, co-chairwomen, and their committee, are planning a day beginning in the morning with a seminar, then a luncheon followed by a bus tour of the campuses and a reception at the home of University President C. Peter Magrath and Diane S. Magrath. In the evening there will be a social hour in the University of Minnesota Alumni Club, 50th floor IDS Center and dinner in the Marquette Inn Hotel. Dr. Vernon Smith will emcee the dinner and Elmer L. Andersen, former Minnesota governor and former chairman of the University's Board of Regents, will speak. Musical entertainment is also planned. All alumni and former students who identify with the class of 1931 are urged to attend. Call Nancy Curtright in the alumni office at (612) 373-2466 for more information.

Art Exhibitions

UNIVERSITY GALLERY NORTHROP AUDITORIUM

Contact: American Art and Culture 1919-39

April 6-July 2

Face to Face: An Exhibition of Self-Portraits

May 11-June 15

Interplay '81: America Between the Wars

June 15-July 6

The Human Comedy: Parisian Caricatures 1820-70

July 13-August 16

Hours:

Monday, Wednesday, Friday 11 a.m.-4 p.m.

Tuesday, Thursday 11 a.m.-8 p.m.

Sunday 2 p.m.-5 p.m.

For more information call (612) 373-3424 or 376-3638.

GOLDSTEIN GALLERY

ROOM 241, McNEAL HALL OF FAME HOME ECONOMICS

Costume Design Exhibition June 5-26

The Best of Goldstein, '79-'81 June 11

Otto Thieme, 100 Years of Floor Coverings

July 6-September 11

Hours:

Monday-Friday 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

For more information call (612) 373-1032.

School of Music

SPRING INAUGURAL SERIES

FACULTY RECITAL

8 p.m.

June 2

John Anderson, Clarinet

Scott Hall Auditorium

UNIVERSITY SYMPHONIC CHORUS

8 p.m.

June 3

Dwayne Jorgenson, director

Minneapolis Civic Orchestra

"The Bells" by Rachmaninoff

Diane Coloton, soprano

LeRoy Lehr, bass

Northrop Auditorium

UNIVERSITY CHAMBER ORCHESTRA

8 p.m.

June 4

Richard Massmann, director

Scott Hall Auditorium

FACULTY RECITAL

8 p.m.

June 22

Sidney Zeitlin, flute

Music for flute, piano and harpsicord

Scott Hall Auditorium

Admission free unless otherwise noted. For more information, call (612) 376-9093 or 376-8639.

Courses and Lectures

DEPARTMENT OF CONFERENCES

ARCHITECTURAL SECURITY

June 5-6

Marquette Hotel, Minneapolis

AEROSOL PHYSICS

June 8-12

Nolte Center

MINI COMPUTER DATA BASED MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

June 25-26

Sheraton Airport Inn, Bloomington, Minn.

THE RIGHTS OF PARENTS: DOES RELIGION

EXCUSE CHILD ABUSE?

June 11

Spring Hill Conference Center, Spring Hill

4th ANNUAL COSMETOLOGY CONFERENCE

June 14-15

Earle Brown Center, St. Paul

WORD PROCESSING: MANAGING YOUR PAPER

FLOW

June 11-12

Earle Brown Center, St. Paul

SELF-HELP GROUPS AND THE PROFESSIONAL

HELPER

June 16-17

Nolte Center

COMPARATIVE FRAMEWORKS FOR MARRIAGE

AND FAMILY COUNSELING

June 25-26

Nolte Center

This is only a partial list of the programs sponsored by the Department of Conferences. For more information, call (612) 373-3486.

EXTENSION COURSES

CREDIT

Summer sessions June 15-July 17; June 19-August 21; July 20-August 21

BUSINESS AND SOCIETY (BGS 3002) 4 Degree Credits Examines the strategic and dynamic relations of business and society in a goal oriented and problem-solving context. Focuses on the in-

terfaces of business institutions with the physical environment, the social milieu, the political process and economic activity.

5:30-8:15 p.m.

Mondays, Wednesdays (First 5 weeks)

HISTORY OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT: ARCHITECTURE AND LANDSCAPE

ARCHITECTURE (ARCH 1022) 4 Degree Credits

An introduction to architecture: the philosophy and principles of architecture and landscape

architecture as an art; a survey of architectural

history from the Renaissance to the modern era.

6:20-8:50 p.m.

Tuesdays, Thursdays (Second 5 weeks)

ENGLISH NOVEL (ENGL 3920) 4 Degree Credits

A survey of the English novel from its beginning

in the mid-eighteenth century to the end of the

nineteenth century. Fielding, Austen, Dickens,

Bronte and Hardy included.

6-8:30 p.m.

Tuesdays, Thursdays (Second 5 weeks)

GENERAL ARTS (GC 1311) 4 Degree Credits

Examines representative works of art from

painting, sculpture, architecture, literature and

music in light of how problems of unity and variety

are solved and what expressive devices are

used.

6-8:30 p.m.

Mondays, Wednesdays (First 5 weeks)

CONSUMER TRANSACTIONS AND THE LAW

(GC 3732) 4 Degree Credits

This experimental offering investigates the relationship

between the consumer market place and the law. The focus is on preventive law for

the consumer seller/buyer at the pre-agreement,

agreement and post-agreement stages of consumer

transactions. Legal self-sufficiency as a

cost saving, effective consumer technique is

stressed in an applied skills perspective.

6-8:30 p.m.

Tuesdays, Thursdays (First 5 weeks)

This is only a partial list of the credit courses

offered by the Extension School. For more information

on these and other courses, call (612)

376-3000.

NON-CREDIT INFORMAL COURSES

NATURE PHOTOGRAPHY, ART AND TECH-

NIQUE (IC 0274)

Covers a wide range of techniques used in photographing

landscapes, plants, birds, mammals

and insects. Some of the topics shall be bird

photography without a telephoto lens, "wet belly"

photography, effective composition, and film

and equipment choice.

7-9:00 p.m.

Wednesdays (5 evening meetings plus 3 Saturday

morning field trips)

(June 17-July 15)

FOLKLORE PERSPECTIVES: TRADITIONAL

AND MODERN (IC 0310)

For individuals interested in putting their family

history and folklore in perspective. Overview of

folk culture in the Twin Cities, the Midwest and

across the nation. Brief examination of folk

cultural themes in novels and as viewed on television

and in other media. Comparison of older

folk cultural themes with modern expressions of

ethnicity and group heritage.

6:30-9 p.m.

Mondays (5 meetings plus field trips to be

arranged)

(July 20-August 17)

OTHER COURSES

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE PRAIRIE

7-9:00 p.m.

Tuesdays (July 21-August 18)

THE ST. CROIX RIVER: HISTORIC, SCENIC

AND NEARBY

7:30-9 p.m.

Thursdays (First 5 weeks)

This is only a partial list of the non-credit

courses offered by the Extension School. For

more information on these and other courses,

call (612) 376-3000.

WORLD AFFAIRS LUNCHEON SERIES

There are no world affairs luncheons scheduled for the month of June.

SAMPLER LECTURES

There are no sampler lectures scheduled for the month of June.

University Film Society

DUTCH FILM FESTIVAL

IN FOR TREATMENT
SPLITTING UP

June 1-4
7:30 & 9:30 p.m.

A TOUCH OF ZEN

June 5, 6, 7
7:30 p.m.

PAOLO PASOLINI TRILOGY

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS
THE CANTERBURY TALES
DECAMERON

June 12-25
7:30 p.m.

Showings of these films are held at the Bell Museum of Natural History. For more information, call (612) 373-5381.

Theater

HAZEL KIRKE SHOWBOAT

June 16-August 23

For more information on the University of Minnesota Theater, call (612) 373-5193.

Men's Sports

TRACK

NCAA at Baton Rouge
June 4 & 5

Women's Sports

TENNIS

AAW National Championship at Arizona State
June 3-10

GOLF

AAW National Championship at Georgia
June 17-20

TRACK

TAC Nationals at Cal State-Sacramento
June 19-21

Meetings

ALUMNI QUARTERLY LUNCHEON

Bruce K. MacLaury, president of the Brookings Institute, will be the featured speaker July 7 at the College and Graduate School of Business' Alumni Quarterly Luncheon at the Minneapolis Athletic Club, Gopher Room, 12th floor, 615 2nd Avenue South, Minneapolis.

Following the luncheon, the MacLaury talk will be at 12:45 p.m. with questions and answers at 1:30 p.m. The cost is \$9.25 a person with the reservation deadline July 1.

Reservations should be sent to the Business Administration Alumni Quarterly Luncheon, 100 Morrill Hall, 100 Church Street SE, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455.

CLASS NOTES

by Maria Ellard

11 Paul E. Klopsted of Laguna Hills, Calif., is 92 years old and is one of the oldest alumni of the University. He and his wife, Amanda, are retired and enjoying themselves in the warm climate and pleasant surroundings of Laguna Hills.

14 The Rev. Edwin T. Dahlberg of Phoenix is a retired American Baptist clergyman. He has served in five pastorates throughout

his career and recently had a book published called *I Pick Up Hitchhikers*.

16 Charles E. Doell of Arcadia, Calif., is retired and spends most of his time visiting his family.

19 Ruth E. McGee of Minneapolis is a member of Wesley United Methodist Church and has devoted other time to working for the Republican Party.

20 Herman G. Hamre of Wood Lake, Minn., is a retired banker. He was president of the Minnesota Bankers Assn. and the Independent Bankers Assn. of Minnesota.

Anyone for Tennis? Now . . . Everyone

HIS SISTER, Rose, who was 16, taught him to play tennis when he was eight years old. Together they would walk the five miles from their home near downtown St. Paul to the tennis courts in Mounds Park on the East Side of St. Paul. They played several times a week. Rose usually won.

It must have been a long walk home.

Fifty-two years later, Otto Bernath, '49, is still playing tennis. It's fun, and with the tennis handicapping system he has developed, he — or anyone else — can play tennis with players above or below their skill level and count on a fairly even match.

Bernath, a computer sciences research assistant for Sperry Univac in Washington, D.C., developed his handicapping system in 1975 at the request of a fellow employee at Sperry Univac, who wanted to be able to play against the better players on a mutually satisfying basis.

The system is simple. Players are rated from 0 to 5 in three categories: ball control, repertoire of shots, and serve. These three scores are added together to give the player a rating of from 0 — presumably for someone picking up the racket for the first time

— to 15 — for a nationally ranked tournament player.

These ratings are used to handicap individual games. The player with the lower rating will be spotted the difference between the two players' ratings, to a maximum of three points. For example, if a player with a rating of four plays a player with a rating of seven, he starts out each game with three points and must only score two points to win. All games are played on a system in which the first player to reach five points wins instead of the usual scoring for tennis.

Bernath said that this eliminates the problems associated with games that go to deuce under the regular scoring system. Deuce games favor the stronger player, so I had to eliminate it, he said.

"It's social tennis at it's best," Bernath said. "Nobody is left out of any matches and nobody is completely wiped out."

The equalizing nature of Bernath's system has made it popular among tournament organizers. Bernath has copyrighted his material, calling it The United States Handicap Tennis System and incorporated his business as the United States Handicap Ten-

27 Hazel V. Ward of Minneapolis is retired from an art history civil service position at the University of Minnesota.

28 Marshall O. Crowley of Carlsbad, Calif., is retired from the Seneval Electric Co., New York City.

30 Judge Stanley D. Kane of Minneapolis is retired but remains active on the Hennepin County District bench.

31 Carl M. Larson of Bemidji, Minn., is a retired district engineer for the Minnesota Highway Department.

Dorothea M. Dye of Hagerstown, Md., is retired from the Roches-

ter Institute of Technology where she was an instructor and counselor in the evening education program.

32 Dr. G. Wendell of Minneapolis, is retired from the psychiatry department of the Minneapolis Veterans Administration Hospital. He is practicing in the areas of psychiatry and chemical dependency in Minneapolis.

Bernard Gordon of Santa Barbara, Calif., is a retired pharmacist.

Judge George O. Murray of Preston, Minn., is a retired county court judge.

Kenneth E. Anderson of Lawrence, Kan., retired this year from the University of Kansas where he was a professor of education from

1969 to 1980, and was dean of the School of Education from 1952 to 1969.

William T. Harris Jr. of St. Paul is a retired colonel, military intelligence, United States Army.

33 Priscilla Rugg of Largo, Fla., is retired.

35 Dr. Manfred H. Schrapp of Poway, Calif., is retired after serving as the dean of the School of Education, San Diego University.

Victor C. Gilbertson of Minnetonka, Minn., is chairman of the board of Hills, Gilbertson, Fisher/Centrum Architects. He also is a member of the Architectural Graphic Standards editorial review board of Minnesota.



A handicap system for tennis is the brainchild of computer-programmer Otto Bernath.

nis Association. In 1981, for the first time, he expects to make a profit of "a few thousand dollars". Bernath, 60, is approaching retirement from Sperry Univac. In two to three years, he hopes to have expanded the United States Handicap Tennis Association into a full-time business, turning a respectable profit.

Much of his success is due to Cosmopolitan International, a

service organization that has found his system to work so well in their fund-raising tennis tournaments that they have adopted it on a national level.

As a business, Bernath's handicapping system makes money for him in two ways. He works as a director of tennis events, organizing tournaments and special events and setting up leagues. He also charges a fee for the use of

his handicapping system for which he provides score cards and a computer operated handicap updating service to keep the ratings accurate.

Tennis has been a life long love of Bernath's

"By my early teens I was pretty good," Bernath said. "There were seven children in my family, and I could beat the whole family."

He went on to play tennis at Mechanic Arts High School in St. Paul, but never played on the tennis team at the University of Minnesota.

"I didn't try out for any sports at the U," he said. "I was too loaded with work. I came to school after the war. I was already in my thirties and was trying to get through school in a hurry."

He received his bachelor's degree in math from Minnesota in 1949. He went to work for Sperry Univac in St. Paul in 1956. He was a "computer pioneer", working on the Univac I, the company's first computer.

Bernath hopes his handicapping system will be picked up nationwide. He said he would like to approach the Variety Heart Hospital at the University of Minnesota someday about putting on a benefit tennis tournament.

By his own rating system, Bernath is an eight — a middle-advanced player. He's come a long way since his Mounds Park days when sister Rose first taught him the game. — Chuck Benda

37 Dale R. Smith of Waconia, Minn., is chairman of the Carver County Republican Party.

38 Robert M. Saunders of Newport Beach, Calif., is a professor of electrical engineering at the University of California, Irvine.

Elsa Armagost of Minneapolis is a communication consultant with the Control Data Corp.

39 Thomas W. Thul of Whitefish Bay, Wis., recently retired after 34 years of varied control-ership responsibilities at the A. O. Smith Corp., Milwaukee.

40 Einar S. Olson of Minneapolis retired in 1975 from the position of finance manager of the city of Minneapolis.

Dr. Daniel E. Ostergren of St. Paul is a practicing dentist.

Mrs. Rhea Wendt of Marion, Ind., is serving as a reading consultant with the Marion community schools.

Harry A. Grande of Ulen, Minn., is retired from the U.S. Postal Service.

Thomas O. Strutzel of Minneapolis is a retired social work supervisor. He does volunteer work for senior citizens.

Harold A. Olson of Westerville, Ohio, is a retired resident chemist for the Ashland Chemical Co., Westerville.

41 Howard L. Christenson of Sarasota, Fla., retired in 1979 and spends his free time traveling throughout the United States.

Thomas G. Valenty of St. Paul is the president of ONAN Corp. in Minneapolis.

Betty L. Farrell of Sioux Falls, S.D., is a realtor-associate for Century 21.

42 Howard W. Ottoson of Lincoln, Neb., is serving as assistant vice chancellor of agriculture and natural resources at the University of Nebraska.

Merrill A. Birch of Wayzata, Minn., is an architect with the firm of McEnary, Krafft, Birch, and Kilgore Inc., Minnetonka.

43 Dr. Franklin A. Messinger of Glasgow U.S. Air Force Base, Mont., has accepted a position as a clinical instructor for the School

of Dentistry at the University of Minnesota. He will be moving to Minneapolis in time for the summer quarter.

Elmer Anderson of Minneapolis is the director of education at Willows Convalescent Center, Minneapolis.

William C. Bergstedt of Rochester, Minn., is vice president of Investments at Paine Webber Jackson & Curtis, Rochester.

44 Wallace K. Meyers of Seattle retired in 1978 as a civil engineer of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Vincent J. Walker of Belaire, Texas, is the vice president of SIP Engineering Inc.

Russell B. McCall of Osceola, Wis., is retired after 33 years as the administrator of Ladd Memorial Hospital and the Simenstad Medical Clinic, Osceola.

46 Dr. John K. Madsen of Helena, Mont., is the dental consultant for the Montana Physicians Service, Helena.

47 Mary K. Norman of St. Paul is a partner in A Plus Demonstrations, an agency devoted to store promotions.

48 Nancy E. Fitzgerald of Minneapolis is a social worker for the United Way in the Minneapolis area.

John S. Cardarelle of Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., is an international sales manager for VWR Scientific, Miami.

49 John H. Leslie of Lake Elmo, Minn., is an employee recreation manager for the 3M Co.

Marjory J. Immer of Washington, D.C., is an administrative manager for National Alliance for Optional Parenthood, Washington, D.C.

Paul B. Johnson of Minneapolis is retired after 30 years with the Minnesota State Health Department where he was a public health engineer.

Mary Connery of Minneapolis is retired and lives in Minneapolis.

50 Dr. John K. Meinert of Willmar, Minn., is the president of the Minnesota Medical Association.

Phillip J. Ramstad of Grinnell, Iowa, is the senior pastor at the United Church of Christ Congregational, Grinnell.

Robert A. Day of Gilbert, Minn., is the president of Tufco Inc., Gilbert.

A. Robert Langemo of Albert Lea, Minn., has been elected to the board of directors of the Security State Bank of Albert Lea.

James D. Johnson of Alexandria, Minn., is a certified public accountant and has a computer service.

51 Leonard C. Tysver of Appleton, Wis., is the vice president of the Human Resources Aid Association for Lutherans in Appleton.

Carolyn T. Lee of Mount Rainier, Md., is a curator of rare books and special collections at the Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.

Marion O. Olson of Minneapolis teaches instrumental music in the Minneapolis public schools.

Eston M. Gross of Evanston, Ill., is the vice president of planning and development for the Armak Co. in Chicago.

Robert J. Johnson of Edina, Minn., is the senior vice president and director of client services at Campbell-Mithun Inc., Minneapolis.

George D. Bergem of Pewaukee, Wis., is a project manager for the Allis-Chalmers Corp., West Allis, Wis.

Carol A. Graves of Birmingham, Mich., is a secretary for a landscaping firm and a member of the League of Women Voters. She also participates in the University of Minnesota Women's Club of the greater Detroit area.

54 Dr. Daniel P. Kelly of Keewatin, Minn., is the mayor of Keewatin and is the president of Hibbing Rotary Club.

Vivian J. See of Torrance, Calif., teaches physical education in Torrance High School.

55 Elmer H. Gunderson of Minneapolis is involved in private practice at Bloomington Physical Therapy Service.

Dale F. Sheets of Plymouth, Minn., is a salesman for the Cibo-Geigy Chemical Corp.

56 Charlotte L. Wilmot of Minnetonka, Minn., is a library assistant at the Minneapolis Public Library. She is also the treasurer of the Association of Minneapolis Children's Health Center.



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The Archbishop's Line

IF HE APPEARED on the old television show "What's My Line?" they might have had this man sign in as a mystery guest. Could Bennett Cerf and Dorothy Kilgallen ever have guessed his occupation?

His work day starts before 9 a.m. and often runs until after 9 p.m.

He wears a uniform, as a matter of fact, a variety of uniforms.

He travels worldwide — Washington, D.C.; Rome, Italy — and visits with people like Pope John Paul II.

He gets pies thrown in his face.

He has been a champion of civil rights for homosexuals, although he views active homosexuality as a morally unacceptable lifestyle.

He preaches, he teaches and he's politically active.

He is John R. Roach, '57, Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Minneapolis and St. Paul, and, since his election to the presidency of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, one of the most important voices in America for Roman Catholics.

What does an archbishop do?

"My essential work is in this diocese," Roach said. (The Minneapolis-St. Paul archdiocese extends over a 12-county area —



Archbishop John R. Roach is an important voice for Roman Catholics in the United States.

Hennepin and Ramsey counties and the 10 counties immediately adjacent to them.) "We have 223 parishes, several colleges and hospitals, a lot of social agencies, educational agencies, and outreach programs. It's my job to supervise the people who are responsible for these areas.

"In terms of hours spent, my job is mostly administrative, but I would hope that it's a lot more than that. I think my primary job

is to be a kind of teaching presence of the church to the people. I should be a good liturgist and a decent teacher. We have 550,000 Roman Catholics in this diocese. My job is to make sure that the church is being effective in their lives."

Roach is the first native Minnesotan to head the Minneapolis and St. Paul archdiocese, a fact that has contributed greatly to his popularity.

57 Jane L. Colapietro of Endicott, N.Y., is an instructor in math at Broome Community College in Binghamton, N.Y.

Frank C. Haeg of Oakland, Calif., was recently appointed to the city of Oakland, District Economic Development Council's board of directors.

58 Richard E. Miner of Dallas is president of the North Texas Chapter of University of Minnesota alumni. He is a division marketing manager at Texaco Inc., Dallas.

Marilyn J. Toda of Boston is the manager for corporate services of Blue Cross of Massachusetts.

William L. Christianson of Red Wing, Minn., is an attorney in private practice and is an assistant public defender.

Morton D. Silverman of Golden Valley, Minn., is vice president-corporate strategy of Liberty Diversified Industries of Minneapolis.

60 Roger L. Gilles of Fargo, N.D., is the president of Auto Glass Services and Glass Suppliers Inc.

Dr. Liang-Shing of Ft. Collins, Colo., is employed by the department of economics at Colorado State University, Ft. Collins.

61 Charles P. Thompson of San Diego is a senior chief petty officer in the Navy. He recently spent a tour of four months in the Indian Ocean aboard the USS Ranger.

62 Joyce M. Kelly of Ellicott City, Md., is chief of the division of the wilderness-bureau of land management at the Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

David K. Abrahamson of Minneapolis is the principal of Wilshire Park Elementary School in the St. Anthony School district. He recently retired from the Educational Alumni Society board at the Uni-

But that popularity does not extend to everyone. The pie he got in the face wasn't a friendly gesture.

"I've got to try to be a very careful teacher . . . try to balance the church's teaching's on human rights with her traditional position on things such as active homosexuality," Roach said. He said that people don't understand how he can advocate the retention of basic civil rights for homosexuals and uphold the church's traditional viewpoint that active homosexuality is immoral.

"There are people who assume that I'm either advocating that which is sinful, or that I am doing something less than being fully responsive to the needs of homosexuals. That's why I got a pie in the face. An admitted homosexual was very angry with me, so he pied me."

As president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, a job he says takes up about a third of his time, Roach's activities take on a political nature.

The conference is currently involved with such issues as El Salvador, Lebanon, Northern Ireland and President Reagan's economic policy.

Roach paraphrased the conference's position on El Salvador as follows: "We say to the U.S.: 'Look. Don't intervene militarily. Let your concentration be on changing peoples hearts and minds . . . not shooting one another.'"

On Reagan's economic policy: "We see the church as being,

necessarily, an advocate for the poor, the voiceless people. To the extent that they are being negatively affected by those changes (economic cutbacks) we feel that we must speak for them. It is a question of justice, and justice is a moral issue.

"We are political," Roach said. "We don't make any apologies. It's not the church's job to develop programs of legislation. Our job is to keep raising the moral issues. But the solution ultimately has to be a political solution. That's why we've got to be involved in the political process."

But Roach said he stops short of the heavy-handed approach taken by the Moral Majority. "I agree with them on some issues," he said, "Like the pro-life, and disagree with them on others, such as gun control." But he said he has problems with their single mindedness. "To not take a comprehensive look at a candidate's record is a big mistake."

All is not work, not even for the archbishop.

"I like music. I'm an old jazz fan. And I do a considerable amount of reading . . . a very wide range of reading. I'm a mystery reader, and I like biography."

He's also a tennis player, a golfer and a fan of the Minnesota Vikings and North Stars. "I watched the North Stars game last night, as a matter of fact. I like to watch pro tennis and golf. I can block out some time to watch television and I do.

"But time is a problem I must admit. I've got to do some serious reading . . . theological and church reading . . . and that's really cutting into my fun reading.

"I do a lot of my letting down with friends. One of the greatest advantages of having been born and raised here . . . and living out my life here . . . is that I have a whole life background of friends."

Roach was born in Prior Lake, Minn., July 31, 1921. He went to high school in Shakopee, Minn., and to college at Nazareth Hall and the St. Paul Seminary, both in St. Paul. He was ordained a priest in 1946.

He began his graduate work at the University of Minnesota in English and later switched to education administration at the request of his superiors. He received his master's in 1957.

"I think it took me five years. I was teaching and deaning at St. Thomas Academy . . . and doing all the things that a young priest has to do, so it took me longer than the normal period.

"I was never very deeply involved in campus life, but I have a very warm feeling for the University. I got good instruction. I had people who were very sympathetic to the fact that I was strictly a part-time student, and they gave me every possible consideration.

The busy life has never subsided since. That's the archbishop's line.

Chuck Benda.

versity of Minnesota after six years as a member.

Ann L. Davltch of Bethesda, Md., is a consumer education specialist for the Consumer Product Safety Commission. She is involved in the development and promotion of information and educational materials.

Daryl L. Ramstrom of Veracruz, Mexico, is a civil engineer and quality assurance consultant for Mexico Nuclear Power Plant. He is also a quality assurance coordinator and supervisor for Gilbert Associates Inc., Mexico.

63 *Richard L. Tennits* of Eureka, Ill., is an engineer at Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill. He

also is the American district advancement chairman for Boy Scouts of America.

Dennis B. McGrath of Minneapolis recently joined the Minneapolis office of Doremus & Co. as vice president and associate manager. He also is the chairman of the Minnesota Press Club.

66 *Dale G. Boyer* of Brooklyn Park, Minn., is a sales manager for Griffco Inc., Minneapolis.

Kathleen A. Bruggeman of Hopkins, Minn., is a buyer for the Cooperative Power Assn., Minneapolis.

Muhammed R. Karim of Aberdeen, S.D., is spending this year

on sabbatical as a visiting clinical lecturer at the University of Oklahoma, health sciences center.

Dr. Thomas L. Eddy of Atlanta is an associate professor of mechanical engineering at Georgia Institute of Technology.

68 *Ellen R. Dorshow-Gordon* of Oak Park, Mich., is the infection control coordinator at St. Joseph Mercy Hospital, Detroit.

Dennis P. Cooper of Fremont, Neb., recently joined Hubbard Milling Co., Mankato, Minn., as a technical service manager.

John C. Powell of Apple Valley, Minn., is a partner in the Nationwide Realty firm, Apple Valley.

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Robert D. Sparks of Maple Grove, Minn., is a sales representative for Transamerica Insurance, Golden Valley, Minn.

69 *Dr. Jane M. Lellestol* of Syracuse, N.Y., is dean of the College for Human Development at Syracuse University.

Kenneth C. Johnson of Minneapolis is a coordinator of immunization programs for the Minneapolis Health Department.

Alice C. Bostrom of Crystal, Minn., is the president of the Minnesota branch of the National League of American Pen Women.

John D. Offerman of Minneapolis is a manufacturers representative for Larry Bell & Associates, Minneapolis.

Robert J. Crouse of Red Wing, Minn., is the owner and manager of the General Trading Co., Red Wing.

Geraldine L. Anderson of Minneapolis is a research associate scientist at United Hospitals Inc., St. Paul.

70 *Margaret L. Peterson* of Richfield, Minn., is a real estate associate at Realty Center, Edina, Minn.

Dennis E. Griffis Jr. of St. Paul is a billing clerk at the Dart Transit Co., St. Paul.

71 *Ann M. Ottinger* of Washington, D.C., is an architect for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. She also is a former secretary for the Washington, D.C. Alumni Chapter.

Nelson H. King of Minneapolis is the new administrative director of the Childrens Theater Company School, Minneapolis.

Steve Novak of St. Paul has been a state representative since 1975. He also is the assistant majority leader and vice chairman of the Minnesota House tax committee.

72 *Michael C. Smayling* of Neeville, Texas, is working as process engineer for Texas Instruments in the Houston process development lab.

73 *John M. McCormick* of Dassel, Minn., is employed as an engineer with Sterner Industries, Winsted, Minn.

David V. Rudd of Bellevue, Wash., is a marketing specialist for

Eddie Bauer, the Seattle-based outdoor apparel and equipment retailer.

74 *Dr. Steven M. Pepin* of Roseville, Minn., is an assistant professor at the University of Minnesota in the College of Pharmacy. He was voted one of the "Outstanding Young Men of America" in 1980.

James F. Weingartz of Mankato, Minn., is a registered engineer for the Minnesota Department of Transportation, Mankato.

Robert E. Catron of Elk River, Minn., is an associate production engineer in the environmental and chemical systems group for Northern States Power Co., Sherburne County, generating plant.

Trent L. Walden of Falcon Heights, Minn., is vice president for Gambles C & M Leasing, a division of the Wicks Co., Minneapolis.

Michael C. Doyle of St. Paul is a pharmacist at United and Childrens Hospital. He also is working toward his master's degree at the College of St. Thomas, St. Paul.

James P. Thielen of Shawnee Mission, Kan., is a sales representative with the Eastman Kodak Co.

Scott K. Gillan of Newington, Conn., is a registered representative with Advest Inc., Hartford, Conn. He is a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

75 *Richard A. Weber* of Minneapolis is a senior marketing research analyst for the First Bank system, Minneapolis.

Michele A. Brekke of Friendswood, Texas, is employed by National Aeronautics and Space Administration at the Johnson Space Center, Houston. She is a space shuttle simulator instructor.

Gary B. North of St. Paul is a resource and information coordinator and counselor at Youth Emergency Service, a crisis counseling center. He also is the owner and operator of The Reference, a freelance writing and counseling service dealing with human sexuality and personal relationships.

Warren M. Opstad of Tempe, Ariz., works for ITT Courier as a production control manager.

Vicki E. Dirks of Blaine, Minn., is a financial accountant for the Bemis Co., Inc., Minneapolis.

76 *Brian L. Higgins* of St. Paul is employed by the First Computer Corp. as a senior product service representative.

Diane K. Millens of Cottage Grove, Minn., is a project coordinator of Respite Care Project at the Development Learning Center of Dakota County.

77 *Michael L. Talley* of Bloomington, Minn., is in his fourth year of law school at William Mitchell College of Law, St. Paul.

Steven L. Mortland of Minneapolis is a salesman for Hagen's Appliance, Minneapolis.

Terry H. Rueb of St. Paul received a law degree from Hamline University and was admitted to the Minnesota bar in October 1980.

Martha M. Sofio of Hastings, Minn., is the director of the maternal-child health department at Fairview Hospital.

Dr. Billie J. Thomas of Billings, Mont., is the assistant professor of early childhood studies at Eastern Montana College in Billings.

Kenneth J. Bielski of Chanhassen, Minn., is a quality control director for Land O'Lakes, St. Paul.

Paul H. Barton of Minneapolis is a landscape architect for Landshapes Inc., a design and building company, Minneapolis.

Dennis G. Nelson of Crystal, Minn., recently received a master's degree in business from the University of Minnesota.

Muriel B. Nelson of Anoka, Minn., was recently promoted to head of reference services of the Anoka County Library.

Dr. John M. McCain of Grand Rapids, Mich., is an associate professor in the School of Social Work at Grand Valley State Colleges in Allendale, Mich.

78 *Dr. Gary R. Lippo* of Cloquet, Minn., is in private practice as a veterinarian.

Sherrie A. Consoer of Shakopee, Minn., opened an interior design studio, Intra-Design, which is located in Burnsville.

79 *Catherine R. Briggs* of Minneapolis is a technical writer for the Marquette National Bank, Minneapolis.

Deborah L. Burdick of Brooklyn Park, Minn., recently joined Levi Strauss & Co. as a sales representative.

Julie M. Jensen of St. Cloud, Minn., is the executive sports editor at the *St. Cloud Daily Times*.

David P. Woodworth of Maple Grove, Minn., works at KSTP-TV news as a reporter. He presents news updates at 3 and 4 a.m. and news and feature reports on the 6:30 a.m. news.

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Donald E. Bruce of Willmar, Minn., is an associate in the law firm of Schneider, Neeser, and Becche.

Kathleen Bruce of Willmar, Minn., is a customer service representative at the Bank of Willmar.

John P. Keller of St. Paul is an associate programmer at Control Data, Arden Hills operations.

Thomas D. Sass of Minneapolis is a group underwriter for the Northwestern Life Insurance Co., Minneapolis.

Gary A. Ehret of Minneapolis is a civil engineer with Engineering Concepts Inc. of Minneapolis.

Joan M. Selover of Minneapolis is a tax accountant in the trust department of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis.

DEATHS

Mildred L. Ingraham, '13, on April 1, 1981, in Alexandria, Va.

George O. Guesmer, '23, in June 1980, in St. Paul.

Mrs. Herdis B. Hunt, '25, on Feb. 26, 1981, in Riverdale, Calif.

Dr. Joseph T. Hanson, '27, on March 2, 1981, in Hollywood, Calif. Dr. Hanson had served with the superintendent of schools for Los Angeles, with the California Test Bureau, then with the superintendent of Pasadena City Schools until his retirement. He was a retired lieutenant colonel of the U.S. Air Force. After his retirement, he served as professor and chairman of the department of behavioral studies at Ambassador College, Pasadena.

Clarence D. Ender, '34, in March 1981, in Washington, D.C. Ender is the former manager of the Washington, D.C. office of Hercules Inc. After his retirement in 1972 he was a company liaison for the federal government and for trade associations.

Gordon O. Pehrson, '37, on Oct. 22, 1980, in Williamsburg, Va. He had served with the Bureau of the Budget and the Department of the Navy, where he was a senior executive on the Polaris missile project. He had served since 1970 as international adviser to governments and business organizations, including HAI of Switzerland.

Charlotte E. Jones, '51, on Oct. 20, 1980, in Reno, Nev. She was a member of the National Retired Teachers Association and the Washington State Teachers Retirement System.

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March 1981

Ahern, Rosemary; '55 NURS; Hastings
Anderson, Jeanette M.; '39 HE; Saum, Minn.
Anderson, Kenneth Jon; '61 AG; Eden Prairie
Armstrong, Dr. Lee C.; '37 GRAD; Edina
Beebe, William T.; '50 BUS; Atlanta, Ga.
Benjamin, Saul T.; '40 LAW; Sacramento, Calif.
Benson, John H.; '52 FOR; Fridley
Bonniwell, Stuart J.; '75 BUS; Minneapolis
Bonniwell, Mrs. (Stuart J.), Diane Adair Lande; '76 NURS; Minneapolis
Botz, Richard; '56 CLA; Solana Beach, Calif.
Bregmann, Mark J.; '78 CLA; Bloomington
Chamberlin, Dr. Thomas W.; Duluth
Champlin, George L.; Cresco, Iowa
Champlin, Mrs. (George L.), Eunice Walker; Cresco, Iowa
Collins, James S.; '56 GRAD; Minnetonka
Delger, Arnold D.; '43 PHARM; St. Paul
Delger, Mrs. (Arnold D.), Josephine; St. Paul
Doepke, Harris E.; '46 BUS; Minneapolis
Farrell, Betty L.; '41 ED; St. Paul
Finken, Andrew A.; '40 BUS; Stillwater
Finken, Mrs. (Andrew A.), Eleanor C. Weyer; '39 NURS; Stillwater
Gallagher, Natasia S.; '44 HE; St. Paul
Grossman, Harold I.; Edina
Grossman, Mrs. (Harold I.), Jean Menin; '70 CLA; Edina
Hendry, Albert J.; '38 IT; West St. Paul
Hill, Louis W., Jr.; St. Paul
Hill, Mrs. (Louis W.), Elsie Fors; St. Paul
Hobert, Collin B.; '68 GRAD; Ames, Iowa
Holtzman, David D.; '68 IT; Dhahran, Saudi Arabia
Howe, Ruth A.; '52 ED; Bemidji, Minn.
Inglis, Thomas H.; '78 DENT; Minneapolis
Inglis, Mrs. (Thomas H.), Mary Sobota; '73 CLA; Minneapolis
Kane, Dr. William J.; '65 GRAD; Chicago
Kaufert, Joseph M.; '66 CLA; St. Paul
Kearney, Michael M.; '74 MED; Mankato
Keyes, Elizabeth J.; '78 CLA; St. Paul
Klohs, Dennis S.; '71 IT; St. Paul
Kushino, Dr. Norman T.; '58 DENT; Minneapolis
Kyllo, Henry G. Jr.; '50 PHARM; Chaska
Larson, Dr. Richard E.; '44 DENT; St. Peter, Minn.
Lundeen, Carroll; '39 BUS; Delano, Minn.
Mauer, Jane K.; '78 GRAD; Wayzata
Meeks, Sally M.; '64 ED; Mitchell, Neb.
Messerli, William F.; '59 BUS; Minnetonka
Messinger, Dr. Franklin A.; '43 DENT; Glasgow AFB, Mont.
Miskowicz, John W.; '69 ED; Minneapolis
Molline, Gary L.; '80 IT; Shoreview

Okie, Richardson B.; St. Paul
Okie, Mrs. (Richardson B.), Susan Mary Shuman; '33 UCOL; St. Paul
Olson, Lynn D.; '78 BUS; Minneapolis
Palermo, Judith A.; '64 MEDTC; St. Louis
Robertshaw, Charles F.; '40 DENT; Faribault, Minn.
Robertshaw, Mrs. (Charles F.), Enes Martucci; '38 HE; Faribault, Minn.
Sinykin, Richard L.; '77 CLA; Minneapolis
Soderholm, Fern; '56 HE; Willmar, Minn.
Theros, George F.; '54 GC; Minneapolis
Tuominen, F. William; '70 BIOSC; Minneapolis
Uchimoto, Eijiro; '78 IT; Madison, Wis.
Waldeland, Dagny; '80 GRAD; Minneapolis
Wempner, Dr. Robert L.; '65 MED; Waconia, Minn.
Whitney, Irene Hixon; '70 CLA; Maple Plain
Wilken, Ann J.; '78 GRAD; Everly, Iowa
Wilne, Dr. William J.; '60 DENT; St. Paul

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March 1981

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Anderson, Floyd Owen; '73 MED; Minneapolis
Anderson, Mrs. (Floyd Owen), Susan Carol; '76 DENHY; Minneapolis
Anderson, Kenneth E.; '49 GRAD; Lawrence, Kan.
Anderson, Mrs. (Kenneth E.), Dorothy; '32 CLA; Lawrence, Kan.
Bacon, Bruce F.; '61 GC; Anoka
Baratz, Stanford M.; '78 GRAD; Minneapolis
Benjamin, Dr. Neal U.; '79 DENT; Circle Pines
Berglund, Clif J.; '55 GRAD; Kennewick, Wash.
Betlach, Verne E., Jr.; '76 PHARM; Little Falls, Minn.
Bissell, Mary Sue; Alexandria, Va.
Bloedel, Dr. Traugott J.; '36 MED; Osseo
Bohn, Dr. Linda E.; '78 MED; St. Paul
Borkon, Dr. Irving; '54 DENT; Minneapolis
Bouveret, Margaret T.; '68 CLA; St. Etienne, France
Boyer, Susan E.; '72 CLA; Minneapolis
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Brown, Robert J.; '69 GRAD; Elk Grove Village, Ill.
Bruce, Donald E.; '79 LAW; Willmar, Minn.
Bruce, Mrs. (Donald E.), Kathleen G. Thelen; '79 HE; Willmar, Minn.

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Bruning, Mrs. (Charles R.), Corrine; '51 ED; Minneapolis
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Christenson, Thomas J.; '77 CLA; Plymouth
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Dooley, Joseph Leo; '77 IT; St. Anthony
Dooley, Mrs. (Joseph L.), Kristine L. Wolken; '79 CLA; St. Anthony
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Eagen, Timothy P.; '75 BUS; Fridley
Eldevic, Randi (Mrs. Charles Hartman); '78 CLA; North Mankato
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Flinn, Mrs. (Steven J.), Lenore L. White; '81 GRAD; Hutchinson, Minn.
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Frojen, Mrs. (John F.), Colleen A. Summy; '47 ED; San Diego
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Ganzer, Donald A.; '74 CLA; Maple Grove
Gerharter, James V.; '71 CLA; Minneapolis
Gillam, Scott K.; '74 BIOSC; Newington, Conn.
Gordon, Anson H.; '69 GRAD; Minnetonka
Gordon, Mrs. (Anson H.), Verona C.; '70 NURS; Minnetonka
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Haggart, Dr. Thomas R.; '78 VET M.; Detroit Lakes, Minn.
Haggart, Mrs. (Thomas R.); '75 PT; Detroit Lakes, Minn.
Hampel, Larry J.; '70 CLA; St. Paul
Hanson, Mark J.; '80 GRAD; Fairmont, Minn.
Hartman, Charles; '77 CLA; North Mankato
Hegman, Mark E.; '64 CLA; Edina
Hess, Donavon J.; '65 CLA; West St. Paul
Homme, Dr. Paul J.; '54 VET M.; Granite Falls, Minn.
Homme, Mrs. (Dr. Paul J.), Virginia Hogberg; '55 HE; Granite Falls, Minn.
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Huston, Lori A.; '78 BUS; Benson, Minn.
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Jewett, Deborah A.; '79 PH; Marshall, Minn.
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Johnson, Robert J.; '52 CLA; Edina
Jones, Audley M.; West St. Paul
Jones, Mrs. (Audley M.), Lucy L.; '75 GC; West St. Paul
Katzung, Larry M.; '63 ED; Brookfield, Wis.

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Kirscht, Charlotte; '78 GC; Minneapolis
Kjolhaug, Peter K.; '78 AG; Gonvick, Minn.
Kolotkin, Dr. Richard A.; '78 GRAD; Fargo, N.D.
Kolotkin, Mrs. (Richard A.), Carla J.; Fargo, N.D.
Kotval, Pamela; '74 HE; Bloomington
Kramarczuk, Roman; '79 GC; Minneapolis
Krcil, Gary L.; '68 IT; Crystal
Kubic, Dr. Paul T.; '74 MED; Golden Valley
Kubic, Mrs. (Paul T.), Virginia L. Miller; '76 GRAD; Golden Valley
Larsen, Marlene J.; '62 ED; Fremont, Calif.
Lee, David A.; '71 MORSC; Bloomington
Lewis, James D.; '80 BUS; Roseville
Lezniak, Dr. Thomas W.; '70 IT; Wichita, Kan.
Lindell, Rodney M.; '61 AG; Darlington, Wis.
Lindell, Mrs. (Rodney M.), Mary Fischer; '64 AG; Darlington, Wis.
Lippo, Dr. Gary R.; '78 VET M.; Cloquet, Minn.
Loret De Mola, Carlos H.; '74 IT; Lima, Peru
Loret De Mola, Mrs. (Carlos H.), Ana Maria; Lima, Peru
Luedtke, Dean L.; '64 IT; Minneapolis
Mako, Stanley C.; '51 IT; Poway, Calif.
Malec, Stephen M.; '78 CLA; West St. Paul
Marlowe, Roger M.; '75 CLA; St. Paul
Martin, Richard H.; St. Paul
Martin, Mrs. (Richard H.), Kathleen McLarn; '79 GRAD; St. Paul
Mathiowetz, Donald J.; '69 BUS; Minneapolis
McCormick, Gerald W.; '78 GRAD; Austin Estates, Ill.
McGraw, Dr. Jerome D.; '71 VET M.; Hoffman Estates, Ill.
Mellett, Lynne M.; Rohnert Park, Calif.
Midtke, Mark S.; '79 BUS; Rochester, Minn.
Mordaunt, Roy J.; '51 BUS; St. Paul
Newman, Joseph H.; '40 GC; Woodland Hills, Calif.
Noah, Sara L.; '76 CLA; St. Paul
Nierengarter, Dr. Dennis L.; '80 DENT; St. Cloud
Nordstrom, Kay L.; '69 ED; Maple Grove
O'Leary, John B.; '50 MED; Minnetonka
O'Leary, Mrs. (John B.), Jean A. Macheledt; '80 GRAD; Minnetonka
Olson, Norman O.; '78 G.C.; Blaine
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Pepin, Dr. Steven M.; '76 PHARM; Roseville
Peterson, Morris E.; '71 GRAD; Blaine
Peterson, Kathleen F.; Minneapolis
Peterson, Margaret L.; '70 CLA; Richfield
Pond, Judson S.; '64 GRAD; Pittsburgh
Pond, Mrs. (Judson S.), Patricia; '65 CLA; Pittsburgh
Popham, Wayne G.; '53 LAW; Minneapolis
Priebe, Marlow V.; '50 IT; Hutchinson, Minn.
Prouty, Dr. John L.; '55 VET M.; Limeridge, Wis.

Radtke, Rachel S.; '75 ED; Zimmerman, Minn.
Raguse, William E.; '68 AG; Wheaton, Minn.
Raguse, Mrs. (William E.), Mary Jane; Wheaton, Minn.
Ramdeen, Lal G.; '78 BIOSC; Minneapolis
Ridley, Donald T.; '78 CLA; St. Paul
Rocheleau, Dr. Rainer G.; '71 MED; St. Paul
Rocheleau, Mrs. (Rainer G.), Carol Jean; St. Paul
Roope, Jean M.; '45 NURS; Deer River, Minn.
Ryman, Richard L.; '76 ED; Cobden, Ill.
Samp, Robert J., Jr.; '77 BUS; N. Kansas City, Mo.
Schlemmer, William W.; '77 BUS; Bloomington
Schoeneberger, Mary M.; '68 ED; Nova Scotia, Canada
Schwaldelson-Siegfried, Mrs. (Steven O.); '77 GRAD; St. Paul
Scott, Dr. Winifred J.; '74 GRAD; St. Paul
Scriben, Prof. L. E.; Minneapolis
Segersin, Daniel T.; '79 GRAD; St. Paul
Segersin, Mrs. (Daniel T.), Carol Jean; St. Paul
Settergren, Dr. Donald J.; '75 VET M.; Dassel, Minn.
Sher, Ronald; '49 GRAD; Windom, Minn.
Siegfried, Steven O.; '77 IT; St. Paul
Sladky, Michael G.; '78 CLA; Denver
Smith, Marilyn A.; '72 CLA; Minneapolis
Somers, Barbara A.; '77 HE; Chanhassen
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Stack, Mrs. (John D.), Mary Louise; Eagan
Steffensen, Dr. Kenneth R.; '38 DENT; Billings, Mont.
Stewart, Alessandra K.; '78 CLA; Minneapolis
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Strand-Frascone, Mrs. (John), Deborah L.; '72 ED; Woodbury
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Swedberg, Mrs. (Dudley), June H.; '66 ED; Minneapolis
Sweeney, John E.; '78 DENT; Stillwater
Terry, Thomas E.; Minneapolis
Trowbridge, David D.; '76 IT; St. Louis
Underleak, Mark E.; '77 BUS; Minneapolis
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Van Putten, Mrs. (M. W., Sr.), Blenda; Edina
Wagnild, William W.; '80 DENT; Minneapolis
Waller, Paul R.; '53 IT; Grand Rapids, Minn.
Waller, Mrs. (Paul R.), Eva M.; Grand Rapids, Minn.
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Wood, Lt. Sarah M.; '78 AG; Killeen, Texas
Westerberg, Gordon L.; '73 GC; St. Paul
Zinnel, Kathleen E. Cain; '80 GRAD; Bloomington
Zwieg, Theodore J.; '78 CLA; Roseville



Summer hours for public tours of Glensheen are from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily, except Wednesdays. Call (218) 724-8863 or write to Glensheen, 3300 London Road, Duluth, Minn. 55804, for more information.

The Congdon Place

I'VE TAKEN a day's vacation and my wife and I have driven to Duluth to see Glensheen, the Congdon mansion.

It's Friday afternoon and the sun is shining. The wind is blowing, the air is cool, and Lake Superior, from where we're standing, looks like the ocean.

It is still early spring. Before we enter the gates a tourist tries to drop a wrapper into a metal trash can and she can't take off the lid and hold the can in the wind by herself so a man holds the can for her and she pulls off the lid and drops in the wrapper.

While standing in line for tickets (it's smart to have reservations since more than 200,000 visitors have poured through the mansion since it was opened in July 1979) the line stops and the woman behind the counter with the red hair answers the telephone and in a hushed voice says:

"She'll be on the One Forty p.m. tour — the daughter of the former vice president of the United States," and then turning away from the line she adds "—Mondale—" so there will be no mistake.

When a yellow cab pulls close to the gate, the ticket woman cups her hands over her mouth and in a voice that is no competition with the wind yells:

"One Forty Tour. We're ready

for the One Forty Tour. Please come this way — 'Are you One Forty?'" and they line up once again and pass through the gate.

We are on the Two Ten Tour and once inside the 39-room red brick mansion, we begin drowning in a sea of tour-guide details: 15 fireplaces, carved fumed oak, silk damask, Tiffany tile, white tooled leather.

Comparisons with Newport Beach and its grandeur are easy. The Congdons were the Vanderbilts of the North. The Congdons, like the Vanderbilts, collected lamps from Egypt, marble from Florence, rugs from Persia.

Though interesting, I catch myself more than once looking out of the windows as we traipse through the bedroom and bathrooms and library and I am struck with the incredible beauty out of doors.

I stand there looking out of the second-story window of the master bedroom at the creek tumbling along so softly from somewhere underneath London Road and I look at the flecks of sunlight glistening on the water's surface. It makes me feel good.

The earth is spongy and the grass is turning green and the tall pines, cedars, birches, and balsams stand guarding the spectacular mansion, now University of Minnesota museum.

And I hear our guide explain: "The creek runs down through the glen and the sunlight sparkling off it gives the creek a sheen. Thus the term Glensheen." But she adds that nobody knows for sure what the word really means.

Once outside we can hear the waves lapping on the shore, the birds singing.

What a tremendous sense of place; this rolling lawn, these water fountains, this carriage house, clay tennis courts, bowling green, flower beds, lily pond, hard-surfaced walkways, vegetable gardens, bushes.

There is a sense of care and concern and excitement at Glensheen.

There is something else.

A mystery.

Nobody — and I mean nobody including our guide — talks about the murders.

Our guide will not tell us where Elizabeth Congdon, 83, was smothered with a pink satin pillow or where her night nurse, Velma Pietila, was bludgeoned to death with an eight-inch brass candlestick June 27, 1977.

It is just as well because that keeps the mystery alive for me as I look into the rooms, creep up the stairway, peak out the windows where I think I see things moving.

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