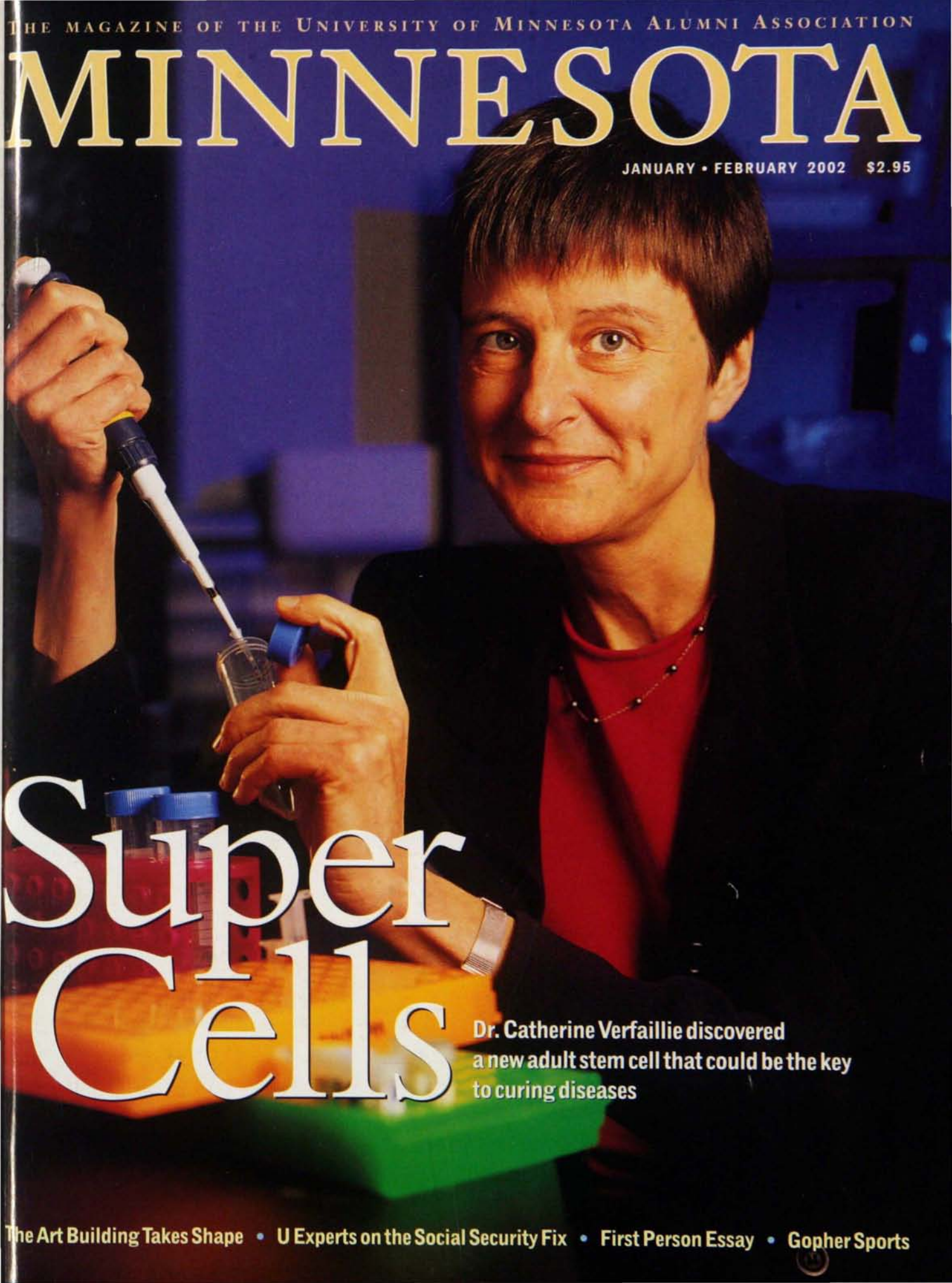


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# MINNESOTA

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# MINNESOTA

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*Cover photograph by Dan Marshall*

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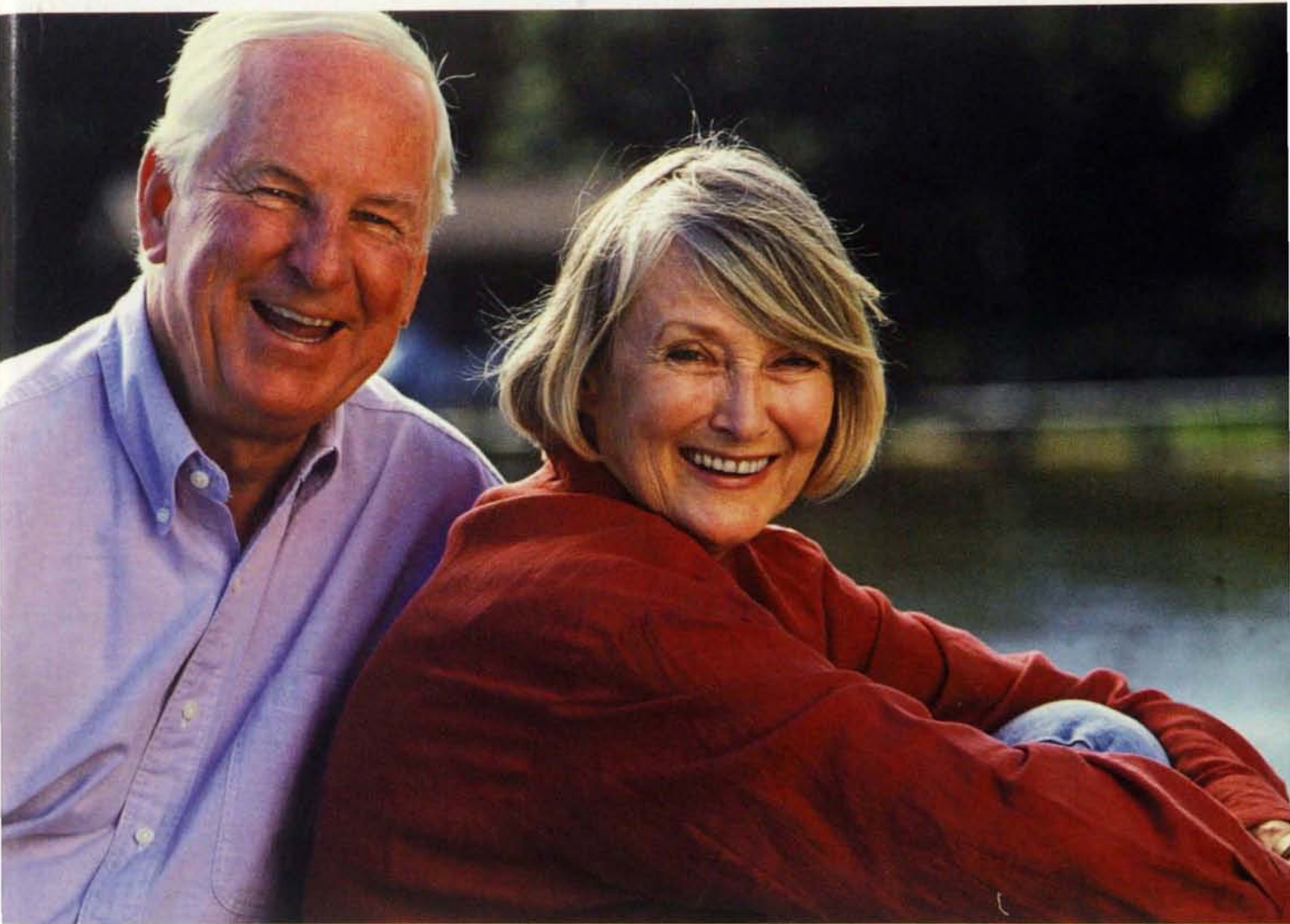
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What brought Gore from the more temperate climate of Delaware? "The U has been a top technology school for a number of years," said Gore. The Chemical Engineering program is ranked number one in the nation. And an impressive number of U grads are now leading faculty members at other top engineering schools such as Princeton, MIT, Michigan, Stanford and more.

"The greatest years in my life were at the University because we had the basic freedom to explore," Gore stated. "There was a free give-and-take of ideas. To a high degree,

we formed the Gore corporate culture based on the environment I experienced at the U of M."

Gore still stays connected to the University in many ways. His company actively recruits U graduates. And, as a member of the U of M Alumni Association, he's



Had Robert Gore, Class of '61, not gone to the U of M, our world might be a soggier place.

helping uphold the University's long-standing tradition of excellence. The Alumni Association is a vigilant advocate, working to continually enhance the U experience by nurturing freshmen, recognizing outstanding teachers, developing student leaders, strengthening mentor programs and more.

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## Editor's Note

### In with the New

About a year and a half ago, I visited the University of Minnesota's Art Building on the West Bank. While I knew roughly where the building was—near the Law School, just north of the new Elmer L. Andersen Library—I nearly walked right past the “condemned” building I found myself circling.

When I realized that I had arrived, I knew that the stories I'd heard about the Art Building had not been exaggerated. I saw how wildlife could enter through windows propped open for ventilation. I saw why birds found the studios' ceilings desirable nesting grounds and why students covered up their artwork at night. And I hated to imagine how the vermin kept busy in the lower levels.

After that visit, I looked on the University's art professors and students with new admiration. They came to study, teach, and create—and they stayed, despite the sorry, even dangerous, Art Building. This was in mid-2000, just after the University had secured \$18.5 million from the Minnesota Legislature for part of the construction cost for a new, \$41.5 million building. (Legislators who toured the building couldn't get out fast enough, I was told.) Art students—many of whom lobbied tirelessly for a facility that will open in 2003, after they graduate—created the most beautiful shovels ever seen at a groundbreaking.



Shelly Fling

While the University is currently in the midst of a construction and renovation boom, and while *Minnesota* publishes occasional stories and updates on these projects, the new art building now under construction on the southern end of the West Bank deserves a little more ink. The facility will not simply be an improvement over the current, 79-year-old building. It will be the final piece in the University's arts quarter, and its proximity to the dance, theater, and music programs will allow for new, dynamic collaborations. With its numerous viewing spaces and new home for the Katherine E. Nash Gallery, the building will be an asset to its West Bank neighborhood. And it will give the Uni-

versity one of the premier art buildings in the nation, sure to draw the best students, faculty, and visiting artists to the community.

From the ground up, true to the project's grassroots beginnings, the designers are addressing every construction concern. When I called writer Camille LeFevre (B.A. '81) to discuss the various aspects of the new art building, she recalled her student days at the U and a headline in a humor issue of the *Minnesota Daily* that screamed, “Blade of Grass Found on the West Bank!” She was thrilled to hear that the art building's architects are taking care to preserve and even add green space to campus. By angling the lines of one of the walls, for example, they are saving several mature trees from destruction. Turn to page 26 for the full story on the art building.

This issue of *Minnesota* includes several stories about developments at the University. In our cover story (page 22), senior editor Chris Coughlan-Smith describes discoveries made by stem cell researcher Dr. Catherine Verfaillie. A new type of adult stem cell identified by her and her lab team appears to bring the medical world a solid step closer to curing diseases.

Our Voices feature (page 38) spotlights ethnomusicologist Mirjana Lausevic, who is exploring and documenting the music of immigrant populations in the Twin Cities. Our sports feature (page 42) introduces readers to Gopher men's gymnast Clay Strother, a national champion on the pommel horse and floor exercise whose body form, his coach claims, rivals that of any gymnast in the world. And around the seemingly never-ending discussion of how and whether to fix Social Security, writer Joel Hoekstra collects insights from University experts and outlines the 10 points—some old, some new—all future retirees need to know about the national retirement plan (page 34). ■

To contact editor Shelly Fling, write to fling003@umn.edu.



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# Letters

## Find Legislators Who Make Education a Priority

I read with interest Margaret Carlson's column ("We Need Alumni on the Ballot in '02") in the September–October issue. I agree wholeheartedly with your message. The time to influence the legislative process is now. Recruiting people to run for the legislature is critical to your effort. Rest assured, groups whose interests clash with yours are attempting to do the same.

My primary point in writing, however, is to second your comments about Margaret Carlson's mother, Kathryn Sughrue. I served in the Kansas Legislature with Representative Sughrue during the decade of the '80s. She was a tireless worker for education at all levels: K–12, community college, and the university system.

No doubt there are people of Kathryn Sughrue's quality sprinkled throughout your state. The key is to look for people regardless of party affiliation who are of high integrity, who are bright, and who believe in Minnesota. People think being a legislator is a glamorous occupation. The truth is, being a good legislator is a lot of hard work. Kathryn Sughrue was a Democrat in a Republican state. Her district was overwhelmingly Republican, but she was elected seven consecutive times because her constituents found her to be accessible and trustworthy.

I recently moved back to Kansas after living in Minnesota for three years. I was impressed by Minnesota's commitment to its education systems at all levels. It is, however, easy to become complacent with all we do have. I venture to say that no one in the Minnesota Legislature would admit to being unsupportive of higher education. Yet the legislative process is all about setting priorities. There are no doubt people like Kathryn Sughrue who understand that education is the state's number-one responsibility. I wish you success with your efforts to maintain a first-class higher education system.

BILL BRADY  
*Lawrence, Kansas*

## Population Crash Course

You and I and all our friends are in a planetmobile merrily traveling along at 100 miles per hour, but heading for a cliff. The planetmobile is already exceeding its capabilities and its engine begins to fail. Now we're slowing to 90 miles per hour.

Judging from the magazine's portrayal of ecologist Carl Lehman's presentation ("Growing, but Slowing," November–December), the anxiety we all felt at 100 miles per hour is readily dismissed because we've slowed to 90! Party on!

The United Nations thinks we'll get to a population of only 9.6 billion by 2050; that's down from 10 billion plus or even 12 billion estimated a couple of years ago, and 150 million people ago (we're now at a population of 6.1 billion). Consistent with the U.N., Lehman somehow thinks the planet will barely add 400 million people in the following 50 years, with an outside chance of 2 billion, and begin a decline 100 years from now. The presumption is that the planet can sustain its current level while adding at



least 50 percent, possibly doubling it, and maintain it all until it reaches and remains at some lower level.

In sharp contrast to the pastel portrait painted by the article's writer, the absolutely staggering message was that the planet has already exceeded its limits—not its speed limit—but the ability of the planet to sustain human populations. Even if the rate of increase is slowing (there are reasonable explanations for the decline, most of which are being reversed at this time,

e.g., in China), as the absolute numbers continue to increase the negative aspects are making their presence known at an even quicker rate. "Rates" are not the problem; it's the numbers. The Four Horsemen are in the saddle and riding!

Notwithstanding the sense of the article, Lehman was describing overshoot and collapse. Unfortunately, he said that the "negative feedback" was fundamentally due to "density," too many riders in the planetmobile rather than its speed and direction. He confused the distribution of populations while his examples involved the precarious sustainability of populations. An important distinction. "Negative feedback" is academic jargon for environmental (social, economic, ecological) forces exceeding the ability of humans to deal with them. That was the message.

Decreasing our rate of speed from 90 to 80 (or even to 50 or 40) miles per hour will slow the approach to the cliff. But unless the planetmobile's level is reduced to a leisurely 25 miles per hour, and its course turned onto a different road, we'll all enjoy the sudden conversion of our planetmobile into a flying machine.

Hang on. It'll be a blast 'til it stops.

DELL ERIKSSON (B.S. '74)  
*Minneapolis*

## Protests, Punishment, and Broken Trust

I read with interest Tom Garrison's "In Focus" column in the March–April 2001 issue. I would suggest that the "R & R" ("retrenchment and reallocation") at the University in the 1970s was due not only to the recession in the first few years of the decade, but also to deliberate punitive action taken against the University by the Minnesota Legislature—in response to the Morrill Hall takeover in January 1969 and the "student strike" of spring quarter 1970. I was finishing my undergrad career at the time and remember that legislative action against the U—deliberately punitive, some legislators said so—was fueled by anger from taxpayers at what they regarded as irresponsible, childish antics.

The bond of trust between University and community (or legislature) that was broken 30 years ago has never been fully repaired. The causes of the era have been proven worthy by history. The methods were seen to be questionable at best, and that was what broke the trust.

ROBERT G. WIRTH (B.A. '70)  
*Minneapolis*

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

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

# Campus Digest

## In Concert: KrisAnne Weiss and Glenda Maurice

**A**n unusual and dramatic variation on the voice recital—and a chance to hear a performer called “one in a million” by her renowned professor—comes to the University’s Ted Mann Concert Hall February 1. St. Paul native KrisAnne Weiss, a mezzo-soprano and doctoral student in the U’s School

planning to major in music, but so enjoyed the voice classes she took that she added a vocal music degree to her English studies.

After graduating magna cum laude, Weiss enrolled in a two-week intensive voice institute with Maurice. “I got a big dose of Glenda in a very short time,” Weiss says. The two “saw eye to eye” on music and training, an important consideration because voice study is “an intensely collaborative process,” she adds. Maurice recognized Weiss’s talent immediately; in nominating her for a graduate school fellowship she gave Weiss “the highest talent evaluation I’ve ever given.”

A few years ago, after a career that included dozens of recordings and hundreds of performances across North America and Europe, illness forced Maurice to retire from performing. In Weiss, she has found a similar voice and “a talent worth making a big investment in,” Maurice says. “One of the fun things about getting to this stage of a teaching career is finding a singer of your vocal type to whom you can pass things along.” Several of the songs in the recital were written for Maurice and never published.

While others are by well-known composers like Aaron Copland and Benjamin Britten, a few pieces have never been performed in Minnesota. That appeals to a side of Weiss that enjoys obscure and unusual works. “There’s this dorky side of me that likes to go to the library and research things that nobody else is doing,” she says.

As to pressure of being called a “one in a million,” Weiss is not concerned. “I deal with stress and pressure pretty well. I’m an unruffled person,” she says. At 27, Weiss also knows she has perhaps a decade before she reaches performing maturity. “The progress I’ve been making in the past few years is really exciting. I’m interested to see where it will go.”

—Chris Coughlan-Smith



Glenda Maurice (left) and KrisAnne Weiss

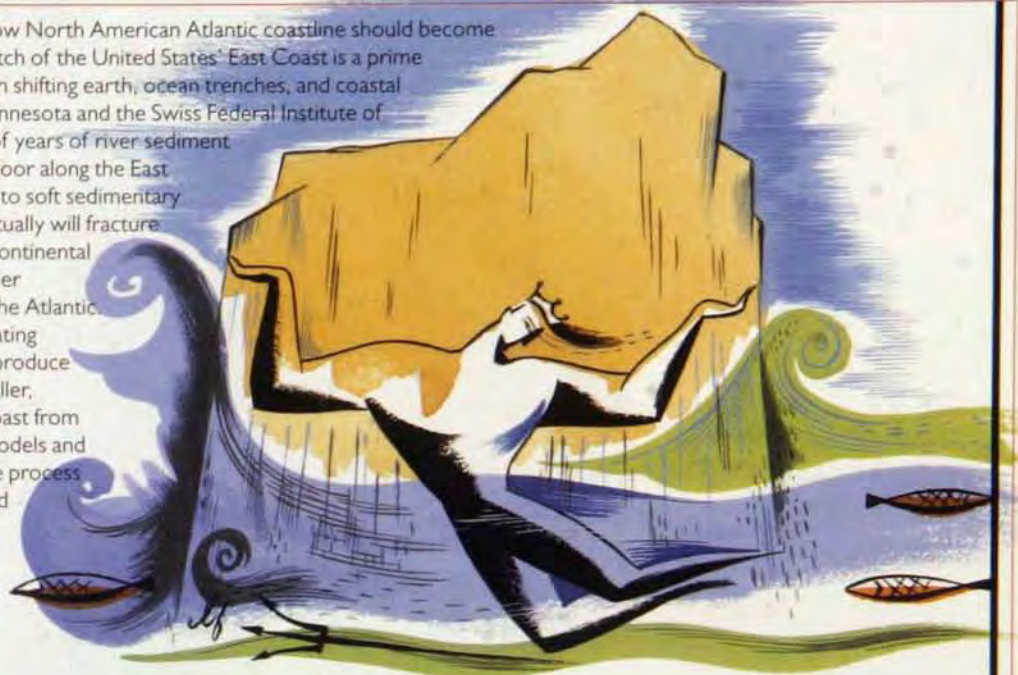
of Music, will perform 17 “art songs,” classical-style works written for recital rather than as part of an opera. Between songs, music professor Glenda Maurice will read poetry or other creative text in a format she pioneered during her own illustrious singing career. Weiss says the format has the personal feeling of a solo recital, but “becomes more like a piece of theater [with a] dramatic trajectory and cohesiveness.”

Weiss has been singing for about 20 years, since she joined the St. Anthony Park Lutheran Church choir at the age of 6. She went to Lawrence University in Appleton, Wisconsin, not

*KrisAnne Weiss and Glenda Maurice perform February 1 at 7:30 p.m. at the Ted Mann Concert Hall, 2128 Fourth St. S., on the West Bank of the Minneapolis campus. Admission is free. For more information, call 612-624-2345.*

# Beachfront Mountains

In several million years, the wide and shallow North American Atlantic coastline should become rocky and mountainous. A 2,000-mile stretch of the United States' East Coast is a prime candidate for a subduction fault, resulting in shifting earth, ocean trenches, and coastal upheaval. Research at the University of Minnesota and the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich shows that millions of years of river sediment buildup is creating pressure on the ocean floor along the East Coast. Softened by ocean water seeping into soft sedimentary rock, the floor of the Atlantic Ocean eventually will fracture and plunge beneath the North American continental landmass, pushed by the sediment and under pressure from rising land in the middle of the Atlantic. The edge of the continent will ride up, creating mountains, while the subducted plate will produce trenches. Results of a similar, although smaller, subduction can be seen along the Pacific coast from British Columbia to Oregon. Geological models and mathematical calculations estimate that the process will begin in 3 million to 10 million years and take approximately 3 million years to complete. The study, focusing on the role water plays in the equation, was published in the October 19 issue of *Science* ([www.sciencemag.org](http://www.sciencemag.org)).



## Faculty Research

A look at recent University of Minnesota studies, research, discoveries, and rankings

### Overlooked Outer Arteries

A vascular disease strongly linked to heart attacks and strokes may be seriously underdiagnosed and undertreated, according to a study authored by Dr. Alan Hirsch, a University scientist. Peripheral arterial disease (PAD) is a narrowing of arteries in legs, and sometimes arms, caused by fatty plaque buildup similar to hardening of arteries around the heart. People with PAD face at least a four times greater risk of stroke or heart attack than those without the disease. Researchers looked at 6,979 people in high-risk groups (over age 70 or over 50 with a history of smoking or diabetes). In all, 1,865 had PAD, including 823 who had never been diagnosed. Of the other 1,042, only about half of their primary physicians knew of the previous diagnosis and most had not been prescribed aspirin or other blood-thinning medications. A chief reason so many were overlooked is that leg pain, which has long been considered the classic symptom of PAD, is present only in about 10 percent of those with the disease. Instead, researchers urge doctors to do more ankle and arm blood-pressure checks to screen high-risk patients. The study was published in the September 19 *Journal of the American Medical Association* ([www.jama.ama-assn.org](http://www.jama.ama-assn.org)).

### Heartening Developments

Two University of Minnesota studies offer good news on congestive heart failure, the leading cause of death in the United States. First, results show that a mechanical implant, called a left ventricular assist system, appears highly successful in not only keeping heart-failure patients alive, but also in improving their quality of life. The U was one of several sites that studied the device, which had double the one-year survival compared with drug therapy (52 percent compared with 25 percent). At Fairview-University Medical Center, six of eight patients receiving the device were still alive more than a year later. Results were published in the November 15 issue of the *New England Journal of Medicine*. Second, U researchers published findings in the December 5 issue of the *New England Journal of Medicine* that indicate a specific blood pressure medication is highly effective in reducing hospital stays for heart failure. More than 5,000 patients were studied in the largest heart-failure trial ever conducted. Patients who took the medication valsartan had 22 percent fewer subsequent hospitalizations and a survival rate 13 percent higher than those taking a placebo. The drug appears to block a key neurohormone associated with heart-failure deaths. Valsartan's manufacturer, Ciba Pharmaceuticals, sponsored the study. More than a million Americans were hospitalized for heart failure in 2000—up 200 percent from 1980—and about 285,000 died. The results of both studies can be found at <http://content.nejm.org>.

## A New Grad, Again

"I think I can have my doctorate by the time I'm 80," predicts 76-year-old Emmanuel "Manny" Block, who recently earned a master's in education from the University of Minnesota.

"I wondered at first if I could go back to school," he says. "I was going on 74—I'd be the oldest person in the building! But when I opened my book and started taking notes, it was as though I'd never left."

Block has pursued many interests and careers in his lifetime. He joined the Navy right out of high school, trained as a radio technician, and served on aircraft carriers installing and maintaining radio and radar equipment. After World War II, he enrolled in the electrical engineering program at the University of Minnesota, graduating in 1949.

Block taught applied sciences at the University of South Dakota for two years, then came back to the Twin Cities. He hired on at Engineering Research Associates, which through a series of mergers eventually became Sperry-Univac. Block worked on the manned space flight program, helped design the Navy's first transistorized computer, and led the group that designed systems to help radar track orbiting satellites and missiles. After 30 years with that company, he took an early retirement offer. He was 56.

"I didn't intend to quit working altogether," Block says. "Besides, I couldn't afford it." He soon joined Control Data's military division to work on airborne computers for FA-18 and F-14 airplanes and helicopters. Nine years later, he retired for a second time.

"I retired but just kept going," said Block. "The difference was that I no longer had the stress of a day-to-day, 9-to-5 job. I felt like I'd received a 'get out of jail free' card."

Block used his newfound freedom to teach electronics and design specialized courses for high-tech companies through the Telecommunications Department at Dakota County Technical College.

He found more time for flying too. He's logged 6,300 hours and holds four licenses: private pilot, commercial pilot, flight instructor, and advanced ground instructor. One of his delights is taking Maxine (B.A. '50), his wife of 51 years, their three children (all University of Minnesota alumni), and six grandchildren on short hops.

Other hobbies include amateur radio, listening to classical music, photography, and hiking. This past summer he bought a sailboat and is learning to sail. "There are so many things I like to do," says Block. "I have to pick and choose, and I don't know where the time goes."



Manny Block

One of the disciplines Block has developed is adherence to an exercise regimen four to five days a week. "I couldn't be doing what I'm doing at this age if I weren't exercising regularly," says Block. "If you're blessed with good genes and take care of your health, there's no reason why you can't remain active for a good long time."

Reflecting back on his life, Block says, "In my undergraduate days, I was in a hurry to get out and conquer the world. I wanted to get my degree, get a job, get married, and get out of there. Now I find school more exciting, and when I walk around campus, I feel good . . . it takes about 50 years off my life."

—Sharon Knudson

## Overheard on Campus

"I'm pleased we went for it. Hopefully we'll be ready."

—University microbiology professor David Sherman, on his decision in September 2000 to pursue a \$2.5 million federal grant to seek a cure for smallpox, a disease that has not been diagnosed in the United States in decades. With the threat of bioterrorism, however, his project has taken on new urgency.

## Web Hit

**Q.** What happened when the dog went to the flea circus?

**A.** It stole the show.

A joint project of the College of Veterinary Medicine, the University of Minnesota Extension Service, and several other organizations, the Pet Care Web site ([www.petcare.umn.edu](http://www.petcare.umn.edu)) offers pet tips, guides, expert advice, and even some jokes. An excellent starting point for those thinking of getting a pet, the site provides a reality check to anyone who considers pet ownership a light responsibility. It offers realistic assessments of the costs of owning a cat or dog, both in terms of time and money. Although currently plagued by a few misdirected and incomplete pages, the site also includes a fascinating list of dog breeds; excellent tips on testing the temperament of puppies; training and behavior advice from animal experts and faculty; and lots of suggested activities for pets and owners.

## Tractor Part Art

*Hybrid Tractor*, a collage by accomplished Minneapolis photographer Vance Gellert (B.A. '68, Ph.D. '75) was unveiled in the St. Paul Student Center's lower lounge in December. Gellert created the piece from photos of tractors he took at the 1990 Minnesota State Fair. "As I was shooting those I started thinking about reassembling one big tractor out of the many," Gellert says. The work hung for five years at the Minnesota History Center until Gellert's aunt, Edith Peilen, offered to buy and donate it. They found a willing taker on the St. Paul campus. Gellert says he didn't realize how appropriate the setting was until he attended the ceremony. "I looked at it and realized that it reflects the spirit of the St. Paul campus," he says. The work speaks metaphorically about the mixing of old and new in agriculture and seeing the details within the whole complements the "process of discovery" at the University, he adds. "It's right where it is supposed to be."



## E-efficient Aid Process

When the University first switched to semesters, in 1999, many students found the financial aid processing system was slow to adjust. Two years later, the news is much, much better. A switch to a Web-based financial aid process implemented last July has proven not only effective, but popular.

Among the first-term statistics:

- Of 16,785 eligible students, 14,615 (87 percent) used the Internet to accept, amend, or decline their aid.
- Average aid-processing time fell from six weeks to four days.
- The site was up at least 22 hours a day, seven days a week, and more than half of students using the site to accept aid did so during non-office hours.
- Up to 1 million sheets of paper and \$80,000 will be saved over the school year.

## Capital Campaign Update

Campaign Minnesota has reached 94 percent of its fund-raising goal of \$1.3 billion, with approximately \$1.226 billion in private gifts raised through November 30, 2001. Campaign Minnesota is a University-wide effort to raise \$1.3 billion by July 2003 for endowment and ongoing support of the University of Minnesota to ensure the University's preeminence in the 21st century. According to the University of Minnesota Foundation, giving slowed following the September 11 terrorist attacks but picked up toward the close of 2001. To make a gift to the University or for information, visit [www.campaign.umn.edu](http://www.campaign.umn.edu) or call 612-624-3333 or 800-775-2187.

## In the Wake of Terrorism

The shocking attacks of September 11 have left higher levels of stress in daily life. To help, the University of Minnesota Extension Service has put together *Restoring Hope in the Wake of Terrorism*, a Web page with a collection of advice and resources. Strategies for helping children deal with fears vary depending on their age.

- For all kids, reassure them that it is extremely unlikely that anything will happen to them and that many people are working to make sure it doesn't. Talk to them about how safe and secure their lives are, about adults who care about them, and about good times in their lives.
- For preschoolers who have not seen or heard about the attacks, don't bring it up unless they begin showing signs of fear. If so, ask them what is scaring them and be prepared to talk about it.
- For school-age children, it is OK to ask them what they have seen and heard, to ask about their feelings, and to talk about your own sadness.
- For teens, it is more effective to talk about your own feelings first to help them begin sorting out and putting words to their emotions.

The site also has tips for adults feeling overwhelmed and includes sections on giving and receiving help in times of crisis, tolerance and healing in families and communities, and a section of resources about the Islamic faith.

The site can be found at [www.extension.umn.edu/administrative/disasterresponse/terrorism.html](http://www.extension.umn.edu/administrative/disasterresponse/terrorism.html).

## Overheard on Campus

"It seems immoral to profit off the premature death of University students."

—College of Liberal Arts sophomore Rick Hay, arguing for a ban on tobacco sales at three Twin Cities campus stores. The Twin Cities Student Union Board of Governors voted 15-1 on November 29 to keep tobacco sales, however, fearing lost revenues could mean higher student fees.

# Campus Arts and Events



At Ted Mann

National Public Radio host Ira Glass and comic artist Chris Ware discuss alternative forms of literacy at the Ted Mann Concert Hall February 18.



At the Walker

Dave Douglas and Charms of the Night Sky perform at Walker Art Center February 10.



At Barbara Barker

University Dance Program alumni and friends present a rotating lineup of concerts at the Barbara Barker Center for Dance weekends in January.



## CONFERENCES

### VITAL AGING SUMMIT

The University's Vital Aging Initiative presents a conference featuring national and local leaders whose discussions will help shape a new societal vision of what it means to grow old. Created a year ago, the initiative connects older adults across the state with education programs that support their employability, self-sufficiency, community participation, and personal enrichment. March 26, 8 a.m.-4 p.m., at the Earle Brown Center on the St. Paul campus. The cost is \$40. Call 612-624-4938.

## DANCE

### NORTHROP DANCE SEASON

Northrop Auditorium is located at 84 Church St. SE, Minneapolis. Call 612-624-2345 or visit [www.northrop.umn.edu](http://www.northrop.umn.edu).

#### Trisha Brown Dance Company

The evening-length creation *The Trilogy*, a collaboration of music and dancers with modern choreography and improvisation. February 9 at 8 p.m. at Northrop Auditorium. Tickets are \$20.50 to \$29.50.

#### Monte/Brown Dance Company

Emotionally expressive dance with contemporary choreographic style. February 23 at 8 p.m. at Northrop Auditorium. Tickets are \$20.50 to \$29.50.

#### Eifman Ballet

A fusion of Russian history and Shakespeare for the production of *Russian Hamlet*. March 20-21 at 7:30 p.m. at Northrop Auditorium. Tickets are \$23 to \$38.

### THE UNIVERSITY DANCE PROGRAM

Performances take place at the Barbara Barker Center for Dance, 500 21st Ave. S., Minneapolis. Call 612-624-5060 for tickets and times.

#### Senior Show

A performance featuring U dance program students. February 7-9.

#### Cloud Gate Reconstructor

Lin Hwai-min, artistic director of the Cloud Gate Dance Theatre in Taiwan, is in residency to restage *Crossing Black Water*. March 8-10.

### BEST FOOT FORWARD SERIES

University Dance Program alumni and friends present a rotating lineup of concerts at the Barbara Barker Center for Dance weekends in January. Tickets are \$12 (\$10 for students and seniors). Call 612-377-5814.

#### Catalyst Dances by Emily Johnson

January 24 at 8 p.m. and January 26 at 9:30 p.m.

#### Matt Jensen's New & Slightly Used Dance

January 25 at 8 p.m. and January 27 at 7:30 p.m.

#### Garner/Gutierrez-Garner Dance by Cynthia Gutierrez-Garner

January 26 at 7 and January 27 at 5 p.m.

## MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

### BELL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

10 Church St. SE, Minneapolis, 612-624-7083. Hours: Tuesday-Friday, 9

a.m.-5 p.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sunday, 12-5 p.m.

### AlaskaWILD 2001

A juried exhibition of photographs taken in Alaska. In the West Gallery through February 10.

### FREDERICK R. WEISMAN ART MUSEUM

333 East River Road, Minneapolis, 612-625-9494. Hours: Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Thursday, 10 a.m.-8 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday, 11 a.m.-5 p.m. Admission is free.

### New Visions of the American Heartland

This exhibit explores the Midwest's cultural identity through commissioned works by four contemporary artists. Through March 24.

### Time Take

The subject of time as it moves through lives of women in a three-way collaboration by photographer Laura Crosby, composer Libby Larsen, and writer Marisha Chamberlain. January 18-April 7.

### GOLDSTEIN GALLERY

244 McNeal Hall, 1985 Buford Ave., St. Paul, 612-624-7434. Hours: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; Thursday, 10 a.m.-8 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday, 1:30-4:30 p.m.

### Inspirations of an Innovator: Jack Lenor Larsen

The design archives of Jack Lenor Larsen, one of America's most innovative and successful textile designers. Through February 2.

### KATHERINE E. NASH GALLERY

In Willey Hall, 225 19th Ave. S., Minneapolis, 612-624-7530. Hours: Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; Thursday, 10 a.m.-8 p.m.; Saturday, 11 a.m.-5 p.m. Admission is free.

### Visual Arts Committee Exhibition

January 23-February 15 in the Main Gallery.

### Faculty Show

Work by Wayne Potratz. January 23-February 15 in the Spotlight Gallery.

### Bachelor of Fine Arts Exhibition

February 19-March 8 in the Main Gallery.

### The Vegetable Project

Paintings by Patrice Marvin and poetry by Bob Samarotto. February 19-March 8 in the Teaching Gallery.

### Faculty Show

Work by Margaret Bohls. February 19-March 8 in the Spotlight Gallery.

## MUSIC

### NORTHROP JAZZ SEASON

#### Dave Douglas: Charms of the Night Sky

A tribute to the haunting Jewish and gypsy folk music of Eastern Europe. February 10 at 6 and 8:30 p.m. at Walker Art Center, 725 Vineland Place, Minneapolis. Tickets are \$20. Call 612-375-7622.

### UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MUSIC

The Ted Mann Concert Hall is located at 2128 Fourth St. S., Minneapolis. The Lloyd Ultan Recital Hall is at Ferguson Hall, 2106 Fourth St. S., Minneapolis. Admission to all events is



free unless otherwise noted. For more information, call 612-62-MUSIC (626-8742) or visit [www.music.umn.edu](http://www.music.umn.edu).

#### Faculty Recital

Glenda Maurice, mezzo-soprano, with KrisAnne Weiss, mezzo-soprano, and Ruth Palmer, piano. February 1 at 7:30 p.m. at the Ted Mann Concert Hall.

#### Masahito Tanaka, bassoon

Principal bassoon of the Royal Chamber Orchestra, Tokyo, since 1996. February 10 at 7:30 p.m. in the Lloyd Ultan Recital Hall.

#### Symphonic Wind Ensemble

Jerry Luckhardt, conductor. February 12 at 7:30 p.m. at the Ted Mann Concert Hall.

#### University Orchestra

Akira Mori, conductor. February 13 at 7:30 p.m. at the Ted Mann Concert Hall.

#### Bergen Woodwind Quintet

The world premiere of "Homeland," a new work for wind quintet by composition professor Judith Lang Zaimont. February 20 at 7:30 p.m. at the Ted Mann Concert Hall.

#### Frank Corliss

American pianist Corliss is a regular assistant to cellist Yo-Yo Ma and the Boston Symphony. February 21 at 7 p.m. in the Lloyd Ultan Recital Hall.

#### United States Navy Band

The 56-member ensemble will present a variety of selections from its repertoire. February 24 at 3 p.m. at the Ted Mann Concert Hall.

#### Symphonic Band: "American Band Classics"

Classic 20th-century works. School of Music Director Jeffrey Kimpton, conductor. February 27 at 7:30 p.m. at the Ted Mann Concert Hall.

#### University Band

Tim Diem, conductor. February 28 at 7:30 p.m. at the Ted Mann Concert Hall.

#### Meet the Composer: Concert and Conversation with Joan Tower

Commentary and performance by acclaimed composer Tower and members of the School of Music's Ted Mann Musicians ensembles. Works include *Fanfare for the Uncommon Woman No. 5*, *Wings, Big Sky, ... And They're Off*, *Clocks*, and *Petrouchskates*. February 28 at 7:30 p.m. in the Lloyd Ultan Recital Hall.

### PREGAME PARTIES

Pregame parties before Gopher men's basketball Big Ten home games feature appearances by Goldy Gopher and Gopher cheerleaders, highlight films, prize giveaways, a "chalk talk" with coaches, D'Amico fare for purchase, and a cash bar. The pregame parties—sponsored by the Gateway Corporation, Men's Athletics, and D'Amico Catering at Gateway—take place in Memorial Hall at the McNamara Alumni Center, 200 Oak St. SE, and begin two hours before tip-off. Admission is free.

**January 26:** Ohio State, 3:30 p.m. (1:30 p.m. party)

**January 30:** Penn State, 7 p.m. (5 p.m. party)

**February 16:** Wisconsin, 1:30 p.m. (11:30 a.m. party)

**February 27:** Northwestern, 7 p.m. (5 p.m. party)

**March 3:** Illinois (time TBA)

(Note that no pregame party is planned for February 2 due to a previously scheduled event.)

### READINGS AND SPEAKERS

#### CENTER FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES OF WRITING

The center's graduate minor in Literacy and Rhetorical Studies presents "Glass/Ware: New Media for Writing American Lives," an interview-format lecture featuring Ira Glass and Chris Ware. Glass, host of National Public Radio's *This American Life*, was nominated by *Time* magazine as 2001 Broadcaster of the Year. Ware, *New Yorker* comic artist, is

illustrator/author of *Jimmy Corrigan: Smartest Kid on Earth*. The two will engage each other in a conversation about alternative forms of literacy, challenging traditional definitions of "literacy" and "text." February 18 at 7:30 p.m. at the Ted Mann Concert Hall, 2128 Fourth St. S., Minneapolis. Admission is free.

#### CREATIVE WRITING PROGRAM

A reading by Anchee Min, author of *The Last Daughters of China: Abandoned Girls, Their Journey to America*, and *The Search for a Missing Past and Becoming Madame Mao*. February 13 at 7:30 p.m. at the Weisman Art Museum, 333 East River Road, Minneapolis. Call 612-625-6366.

#### FIRST TUESDAY LECTURE SERIES

The Carlson School presents lunch and a top-level executive as the keynote speaker the first Tuesday of every month at the Radisson Hotel Metrodome, 615 Washington Ave. SE, Minneapolis. The February 5 speaker is Jerry

Storch, vice president of Target Corporation. Registration begins at 11:30 a.m., lunch is at 11:45 a.m., and the event concludes at 1 p.m. The cost, which includes lunch and parking, is \$18 until the Thursday before the event and \$23 after that day. Call 612-626-9634.


### THEATER

#### UNIVERSITY THEATRE PROGRAM

The University Theatre stages *Victory* by Howard Barker, who interweaves the story of Charles II's rise to power with that of the widow of one of the late Cromwellian ministers. The widow Bradshaw is on a quest to recover the decomposed remains of her late husband, which have been on display by order of the new king. Directed by Ken Stephens and Kari Margolis. February 15-24 in the Stoll Thrust Theatre at the Rarig Center, 330 21st Ave. S., Minneapolis. Call 612-624-2345.

## Dance & Jazz

at Northrop



Walker Art Center, Northrop Dance Season present

### Trisha Brown Dance Company

Sat., February 9 – 8 p.m.

Northrop Auditorium

**The Trilogy, bubbling with live jazz**

\$29.50, \$24.50, \$20.50

Walker Art Center, Northrop Jazz Season present

### Dave Douglas/Charms of the Night Sky

Sun., February 10 – 6 p.m. & 8:30 p.m.

Walker Art Center

**Jazz with an Eastern European accent**

\$22

Northrop Dance Season presents

### Monte/Brown Dance Company

Sat., February 23 – 8 p.m.

Northrop Auditorium

**Richly physical points of view**

\$29.50, \$24.50, \$20.50

Northrop Dance Season presents

### Eifman Ballet

Wed., Thu., March 20, 21 – 7:30 p.m.

Northrop Auditorium

**A ballet spectacle: *The Russian Hamlet***

\$38, \$28, \$23

Northrop Jazz Season presents

### Wayne Shorter Quartet

Sat., March 23 – 8 p.m.

Ted Mann Concert Hall

**Featuring Brian Blade,**

**John Patitucci, Danilo Perez**

\$33

Northrop Dance Season presents

### Paul Taylor Dance Company

Sat., April 6 – 8 p.m.

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Northrop Jazz Season presents

### Maria Schneider Orchestra

Wed., April 17 – 8 p.m.

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Northrop Dance Season presents

### Lyon Opera Ballet

Fri., Sat., April 26, 27 – 8 p.m.

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# in Brief

**I**n light of Minnesota's projected \$1.95 billion revenue shortfall and its potential impact on University appropriations, University President Mark Yudof has directed administrators "to exercise some fiscal restraint throughout this time of uncertainty." He said the short-term goal is to maintain maximum flexibility in managing resources until the 2002-03 state appropriation is known, probably in April.

**The University's financial strength and ongoing operations are heavily reliant on state appropriations**, said Richard Pfitzenreuter, associate vice president for budget and operations, in the annual financial report to a regents committee December 13. "We're kind of connected by the hip to the state [but] we're well-positioned to weather budget reductions," he said. In spite of financial reserves, University academic and support units must be aware that state cuts "are likely to be recurring and [units will] have to make permanent cuts."

**Expenses for intercollegiate athletics on the Twin Cities campus are projected to exceed revenues and anticipated University subsidies by \$31 million** over the next five years, vice president Tonya Moten Brown told the Board of Regents on December 14. Her office conducted a review following "persistent and recurring" financial difficulties in athletics. The report found that, on average, University athletics generate \$8 million less in revenue than Big Ten peers, have higher administrative and debt service costs, and have poorer fund-raising results. Additionally, the University is one of only five colleges in the nation to maintain separate men's and women's athletic departments, which creates duplication of administrative costs, and football expenses have grown without a comparable increase in revenue.

The report does not offer recommendations for increasing revenue or reducing expenses, but identifies five principles that have guided the University's investment in athletics in the past but that may need to be re-examined. They are: striving for academic and athletic excellence, maintaining competitiveness in revenue sports (football and men's hockey and basketball), meeting Title IX requirements, keeping existing levels of competition (that is, numbers of teams), and preserving separate departments.

The regents have formed an ad hoc committee to receive public input that will be used to formulate administrative recommendations by March. "All options are going to have to be on the table to solve this problem," said Moten Brown. "We cannot randomly cut. . . . We'll carefully evaluate everything from streamlining athletics operations to increasing management effectiveness and private fund-raising."

**The University's Extension Service announced December 7 a three-year plan for change** that includes cuts in staff, programs, and activities. The new plan was developed in response to Minnesota's

changing needs and demographics and to flat funding. "The plan calls for focused, high-quality programs that tie directly to the University's research base," said Charles Casey, extension dean and director. "As a result, some programs and activities will be discontinued." Reductions will come from attrition or will be based on program priorities and fiscal targets. Additionally, 50 employees will be given incentives to retire early.

**The proposal to build a football stadium for both the Minnesota Vikings and the Gophers** was discussed by the state's new Task Force on Stadium Issues December 13. Vikings representatives said they prefer a new stadium with a roof in a suburban area. University vice president Sandee Gardebring said that while a stadium is not a top priority for the University, if the Gophers were to play in a new facility it would need to be on the Twin Cities campus and have a collegiate look and feel. The 18-member task force is likely to produce a report by the start of the legislative session January 29.

**The University will lead a \$36 million military research project involving six other universities.** The eight-year project will use resources at the University's Army High Performance Computing Research Center. University researchers will work with Army researchers in areas such as biological and chemical defense and virtual computing environments for future combat systems.

**President Yudof has appointed a 17-member search committee for the position of executive vice president and provost.** Bob Bruininks announced his resignation November 1 and will return to teaching at the end of the 2001-02 academic year. Search committee cochairs are Institute of Technology dean Ted Davis and regents' professor Ronald Phillips of agronomy and plant genetics. Korn/Ferry International recruitment firm will assist the committee with the national search. Yudof hopes to have a new vice president by July 1.

**The Board of Regents approved the 2001-03 labor agreements with AFSCME health care, clerical, and technical units November 9.** The contracts include annual 3 percent wage increases, a minimum wage of \$12 an hour, participation in the University's new health care benefits plan, and a one-time \$300 payment to assist employees during transition to the new plan.

**The regents also approved a new three-year contract for Yudof** through June 30, 2004. It includes a 4.5 percent salary increase (bringing the base salary to \$350,000) and a new pension plan. Yudof will receive a monthly retirement pension of \$6,203 upon reaching age 65 if he fulfills the contract. "This contract demonstrates the board's confidence in his leadership and, we hope, will provide a strong incentive for him to stay," said Regent Chair Maureen Reed.

**Lawrence Benveniste has been named new dean of the Carlson School of Management.** Benveniste has served as finance department chair and associate dean of faculty and research; he has been interim dean since September 1, when David Kidwell ended his 10-year tenure as dean. ■

*Pauline Oo is a writer in the Office of University Relations.*

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

# 2002 Annual Celebration

**STAY TUNED!** The UMAA is planning an exciting 2002 annual celebration. Details will follow in the next issue of *Minnesota*, or look for new developments on our Website at: [www.umaa.umn.edu](http://www.umaa.umn.edu)

# A Grandfather's Gift

Learning to value the world humans didn't create.

BY SUSAN HAWTHORNE

Perhaps it was easier for my grandfather, born in 1897, to live comfortably in nature than it is for us. After all, he grew up near the farms and fishing holes of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in days when boys spent Saturdays running free. Frank and his two brothers would get up early (partly to avoid cousin Blanche and her rugs that always needed beating), dig worms out of their mother's chicken yard, and head to Minnie Creek. There they'd each craft a pole, line, and bobber from a carefully chosen branch, common string, and vinegar jug cork. Then they'd attach hook and worm, lean up against the drooping willows, and wait, bobbers rocking on the shady water of the fishing hole. Maybe they landed trout in their imaginations, but their stomachs craved the real three-inch chubs they caught, cleaned, and fried to a crisp brown. The boys felt as much a part of that fishing hole as the fish were.

Certainly my grandfather had contemporaries who couldn't settle into nature the way he could, or who preferred not to. As we get further from farms and countryside, though, what was then a permeable insulation from the natural world is in danger of hardening to a shell.

These walls are a new form of the complex and ambivalent relationship civilized people have always had with "nature"—the parts of our world we don't create ourselves. Whether or not we recognize it, our own lives are natural enough in some ways: We share sex, birth, growth, hunger, disease, and death with myriad species. Natural obstacles—oceans, mountains, weather—confront us as they do other creatures. But two barriers separate people from the rest of nature. The first



Frank Krebs, the author's grandfather, on a fishing trip to Montana in the early 1920s.



Still-life oil painting, circa 1960s.

is our artifacts: our shelters, machines, weapons, and toys. The second is the way we are altered by our creations, increasing our preference for leisure, fear of what we can't control, ignorance of what lies beyond our civilized experience, and

engagement in worlds we can turn on and off at will.

But tools don't have to divide us from nature. My grandfather, for one, lived through most of the 1900s and never lost his ability to value the nonhuman world, despite struggles shared with a generation to "make it" in the human one. Like many, Frank went to sea and to war, crossing the Atlantic by ship to serve in the aftermath of World War I. On his return, he graduated from Iowa State University with a degree in dairy industry, and not long after confronted drought and the Depression with his wife and a baby daughter.

Eventually, the family (later to include a second daughter) settled near the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus, and Frank settled into management work with Swift & Co. His work was indoors, in offices. Thanksgiving was his busiest time of year, rounding up thousands of turkeys to stock local stores. In leisure hours, though, Frank wanted to be outside and to share the experience. He spent many summer Saturdays with the family by the city lakes, swimming and picnicking. Or he would take one of the girls on a treasured "nature hike" to what was then a little forest (called, mysteriously, "Dynamite Woods") and a marshy lake north of University Grove. They brought notebooks and pencils and found a place to sit. Then they would simply observe and take notes. They might record an event, like a heron catching a fish, or they might describe a scene's details, like how the light warmed the south side of an elm to soft gray and hollowed deep shadows in the bark on the north.

Later in life, Frank continued the tradition by taking us grandchildren on dis-

covery walks, each tapping down the sidewalk with a decorative walking stick Frank carved from the slim trunk and taproot of a young maple. We found wonders. Grandpa showed us a drainpipe a few houses from his that echoed eerily. He talked to the neighbor while we hooted down the tube. We admired the bright colors of the moss roses growing in the hot garden across the street.

Trips to the animal barns at the St. Paul campus were another favorite. Back then, we could reach through open fences to bury our fingers in oily sheep's wool and stroke the cows' soft muzzles. On hikes "up north" at the family's vacation spot near Canada, Grandpa would teach us the wildflowers we found: wintergreen, bunchberry, Clintonia. We'd gently touch the cool moss and the scratchy lichen, understanding both were fragile. He took the boys fishing in the back bays of "our" granite basin lake, as quiet as the fishing holes of his youth. In a memoir about such an expedition, Frank wrote, "It was a great joy for the grandfather to share this with his grandson and have him experience the great meaning of the wilderness and what it does for one's soul."

Frank was an artist, too, and the natural world was his subject and source. He painted in oils: still lifes of flowers, a needleless pine, an old hat with a bobber and pole. He loved to use black-and-white scratchboard, because he could catch the angles of trees and rocks in its definite lines. Writer and environmental activist Sigurd Olson and artist Francis Lee Jaques, whose dioramas set the scene at the University's Bell Museum of Natural History, were his artistic heroes.

Frank's family always had a rented roof over their heads. It was not until his youngest was in college and Frank was 60 years old that he owned a home where he could garden. He filled his huge gardens with roses and a succession of sun-loving annuals and perennials. In a favorite, shady place, overhung with birch, he planted wildflowers to remind him of walks in northern and southern Minnesota woods: trillium, ginger root, bloodroot, Dutchman's breeches, delicate maidenhair fern. Birds were part of the garden too. Rose-breasted grosbeaks ate at Frank's swaying feeders made, frugally, from flowerpot

bases hung by wire and filled with safflower seed, and Baltimore orioles visited trays offering orange halves.

Throughout his life, Frank loved nature's beauty, cared for it, recreated it, and shared it. He also always kept a knack for using nature for his own modest goals. Out of worms? No sense wasting good lunch meat to catch sunnies with the grandchildren. Catch the first one, cut it up, and use the pieces to catch the next one.

And Frank fought nature, too, in small ways. Gray squirrels were enemies—wasteful creatures that bit off tulip heads, stole



A scene at Camp Van Vac in Ely, Minnesota, circa 1970s.

the cardinals' sunflower seeds, and divoted the lawn with buried acorns. To protect his garden, he got rid of the excess. Trapped 'em, drowned 'em, and tossed 'em.

There's a tension between Frank's joy in nature for its own sake and his desire to work it to his own purposes, a tug-of-war familiar to all of us in our debates about the wider environment. Frank saw something of this tension, looking back. He writes, "Occasionally [my brothers and I] would catch a garter snake by the tail as it wriggled through the grass and would snap it like a whip, breaking its neck. The tail would always wriggle for some time afterward . . . had we had environmental courses in school we would have learned how beneficial snakes are and would not have destroyed them." Having been brought up when the land was emptier of people, with more chance

of recovery from human use, Frank might never have agreed, in a modern environmentalist sense, that "nonbeneficial" nature (like squirrels, in his mind) should be left alone too. What would be the purpose in that? Yet he found his life's meaning in caring for nature's gifts.

Today we are educated in biology and ecology. But we're prone to what may prove a more harmful deficit than Frank's missing coursework: Most of us lack the fundamental easy engagement with nature that Frank had. How many of us raised on TVs, computers, and cars are too far removed from the natural world to cope with a day in the woods? We might enjoy "getting away from it all" with a drive through the mountains or an "ecotour" to the Galapagos, but we'd be lost there without our toys. We simply don't have a concept of "the great meaning of the wilderness," or how to gently live in nature for a morning with a notebook or a day with a fishing pole. I've commented "what a beautiful sunset" to my kids' teenage friends only to elicit vacant stares, as if the phrase were gibberish.

Losing these concepts, these values, marks a far bigger divide than the tension Frank felt or the ambivalence of both loving and fearing the nonhuman world. If we think of nature and its "meaning" as something outside us—a distraction or a toy, something we pass through and then set aside, like turning on and off the TV—we'll begin to think of it as unnecessary. And if it seems so to enough of us, we're in danger of losing our ability to share it, live in it, recognize it in us. Even worse, we risk destroying it.

Maidenhair fern, trillium, and Virginia bluebells from my grandfather's garden now grow in mine. I'm grateful for these and for all the gifts he shared. ■

*Susan Hawtborne (B.S. '79) earned a degree in biology from the University. A freelance writer and editor living in Minneapolis, she is also studying philosophy at the U.*

FIRST PERSON features personal essays written by alumni, faculty, students, or anyone with a University connection. To request writers' guidelines for First Person, write to Shelly Fling, Editor, *Minnesota Magazine*, McNamara Alumni Center, 200 Oak St. SE, Suite 200, Minneapolis, MN 55455. Or e-mail [fling003@umn.edu](mailto:fling003@umn.edu).



MINNESOTA TURNS 100

# Buy War Bonds

As part of a series recognizing its 100th year, the alumni association publication looks back to the advertisements that filled its pages over the past century. By Shelly Fling

The first issue of the alumni journal included just one advertisement: Hyde and Manuel teachers' agency took the back cover of the September 14, 1901, *Minnesota Alumni Weekly* to announce its recruiting services for "teachers in all grades and schools." A few issues later, advertising activity picked up, with local businesses filling several pages of the 16-page weekly to sell their products and services—the latest fiction for 98 cents; rail service between the Twin Cities, Duluth, and Chicago; and printing services for weddings and society affairs. In the early years of the *Alumni Weekly*, insurance companies were among the most frequent advertisers, both to sell their policies to U grads and to recruit new agents; in one ad, Aetna Life warned that "unsuccessful canvassers or failures in other lines need not apply."

Local and national advertisers have played an important role in the alumni journal throughout its 100-year history. They've supported the publication's mission to inform alumni about the goings-on at the University and to keep them in touch with their alma mater and each other. The journal's advertisers have from the beginning recognized the value of reaching University of Minnesota alumni, and now their ads have become an important part of the journal's archives. With



DURING WORLD WAR II, ALUMNI JOURNAL READERS WERE FREQUENTLY URGED TO BUY WAR BONDS. THIS AD APPEARED ON THE BACK COVER OF THE SEPTEMBER 1944 MINNESOTA ALUMNUS.

their pitches, these ads reflect the concerns (or what were presumed to be the concerns) of society of the day. And in many cases they present a facet to those days not depicted in the journal's editorial content.

Many ads in the first two decades of the 20th century appealed to alumni concerned about their personal hygiene and appearance. One, for example, touted corsets allegedly "worn and endorsed by all the leading actresses and social leaders." In the 1930s and '40s came car ads for the "success-minded" and cigarette ads for the "discriminating." During World War II, full-page ads sold war bonds and telephone communications. In the 1950s, the pages were filled with recruitment ads from Union Carbide, Douglas Aircraft, General Electric, and other booming businesses. Ads in the 1960s and '70s introduced alumni to products they didn't know they needed: a Gopher sleeping bag for two, a musical cigarette box, and a maroon-and-gold toilet seat cover.

Today, these ads seem curious, eloquent, sobering, silly, or beautiful. And most are obsolete. Together, however, they are a valuable part of the alumni journal's historical record. ■

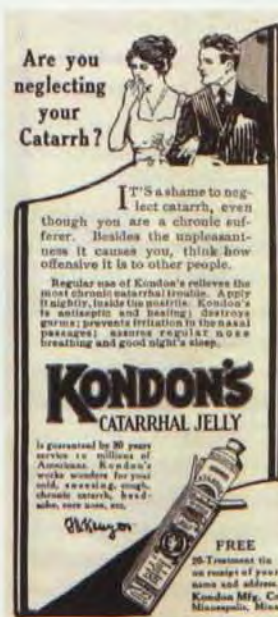
*Shelly Fling is editor of Minnesota.*



DECADES AGO, CIGARETTE ADS WERE AMONG THE MOST COLORFUL, AND BOUNTIFUL, IN THE PUBLICATION. THIS AD WAS FROM THE BACK COVER OF THE JANUARY 14, 1939, ALUMNI WEEKLY.



MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE POWER IMPLEMENT COMPANY USED THE BACK COVER OF THE SEPTEMBER 1943 MINNESOTA ALUMNUS TO SPONSOR A RECRUITMENT AD FOR THE NAVY AND MARINES.



AN AD FOR KONDON'S CATARRHAL JELLY IN THE MARCH 17, 1921, ALUMNI WEEKLY ASKS READERS IF THEY'VE BEEN NEGLECTING THEIR CATARRH: "... THINK HOW OFFENSIVE IT IS TO OTHER PEOPLE."

MINNESOTA  
**Minnesota Alumni Weekly**

Vol. 1 SEPTEMBER 14, 1901 No. 1

**President McKinley is Dead**

A Great Statesman, A Gallant Hero,  
An Illustrious Patriot, A Noble  
Christian Gentleman.

His Gaze is His Reward.

God bless our nation's soul!  
From every shore and bay,  
Thou'rt done and aye;  
When the wild winds come,  
Blow of wind and wave,  
Do these our countrymen  
By Thy great might.

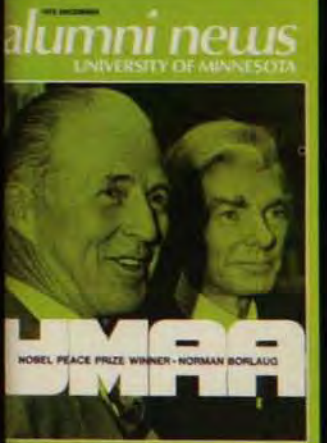
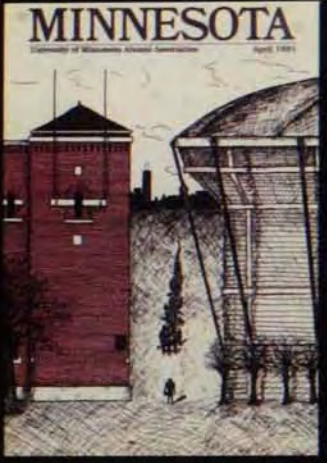
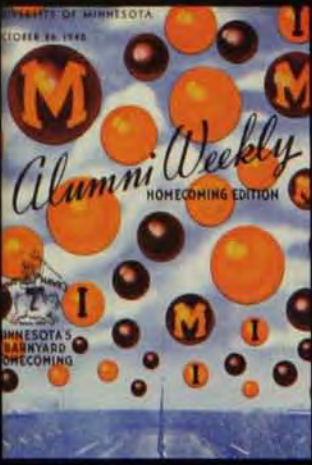
For the one Jesus shall see  
To God, above the skies;  
On thee we wait;  
Thou who art ever with,  
Counseling with watchful care,  
To thee alone we cry,  
God save the States.



Vol. 1 No. 1 Mar 13, 1911



Miss Josephine E. ...



# Minnesota TURNS 100

THE ALUMNI JOURNAL  
CELEBRATES A CENTURY OF  
PUBLICATION. OVER THE PAST  
HUNDRED YEARS, THE PUBLICATION'S  
PURPOSE HAS BEEN—  
AS EDITOR E.B. JOHNSON  
WROTE IN THE FIRST ISSUE  
SEPTEMBER 14, 1901—  
"TO MAKE THE ALUMNI ACQUAINTED  
WITH WHAT IS GOING ON AT THE  
UNIVERSITY AT ALL TIMES, AND  
TO FOSTER A GENUINE UNIVERSITY  
SPIRIT AMONG THE ALUMNI, BY  
KEEPING THEM IN TOUCH WITH THE  
UNIVERSITY AND EACH OTHER."

MINNESOTA PROUDLY CARRIES  
ON THAT MISSION.

# The Magic Seeds

An adult stem cell discovered at the University of Minnesota drives the work of the Stem Cell Institute and may be the key to curing vexing diseases and even reversing injuries.

**F**OR DECADES, medical researchers have known that many human organs contain a kind of seed—stem cells—that work to replace that organ's cells as they wear out or are damaged by injuries and illnesses. But a few years ago, University of Minnesota researcher Dr. Catherine Verfaillie discovered a new kind of stem cell, a kind of magic seed. Like a plant seed that, depending on its environment and care, could become an azalea, a zucchini, or anything in between, this new stem cell appears able to become any of the 200-plus kinds of cells that comprise the human body. In other words, these adult stem cells seem to have all the potential of the earliest cells of an embryo, the cells that divide into an entire body. Like the controversial embryonic stem cells, these adult stem cells also hold the promise of cures to diseases that have so far mystified modern medicine.

With publication in November 2001 of the first scientific article about the new stem cells, a tantalizing vision of the future is emerging in the minds of doctors and researchers. Within the next five years, stem cells may begin to treat diseases with a single missing or malfunctioning cell-type, like hemophilia, diabetes, and muscular dystrophy. Later, they could be used to repair damaged or diseased body parts. A person diagnosed with Parkinson's disease, for example, could have some of his or her stem cells removed, genetically corrected, generated into healthy brain cells, and returned to his or her body, curing the disease before the onset of the most serious symptoms.

Verfaillie believes clinics one day could be stocked with already prepared stem cells, ready to repair the heart muscle of a cardiac patient or the brain cells of a stroke victim, perhaps even repair spinal cord damage in an accident victim and reverse paralysis. "Theoretically you can do all this with these cells," she says. "Obviously we are a long way from those things. . . . But theoretically they are all possible."

The University has a 30-plus-year history of using the blood-producing hemopoietic stem cells, the reason bone marrow transplants are effective treatment for many diseases. But the treatment potential of these new cells is much greater. "What we have found [in animal transplant trials] is that the entire body takes these cells up," says Dr. John Wagner, who leads the Stem Cell Institute's efforts to turn hard research into patient care. "They actually integrate with your body. They go to the lung, they make lung; they go to the gut, they make gut; they go to the muscle, they make muscle." And, he points out, they go most directly to damaged areas. Not only could correctly programmed stem cells cure the underlying disease, they could repair damage the disease has already done.

BY CHRIS  
COUGHLAN-SMITH  
PHOTOGRAPH  
BY DAN MARSHALL



Dr. Catherine Verfaillie (left) is director of the University's Stem Cell Institute. Morayma Reyes, a third-year medical student in Verfaillie's lab, is author of pending journal articles that show that the new stem cells appear able to create functional blood vessel, heart, and liver cells.

These multi-potent stem cells appear to be present in everyone, although their numbers decline with age. Unlike almost every cell in the human body, however, their *potential* does not seem to decrease with age. A self-triggered enzyme repairs the cell each time it is called into action. "These stem cells have found a way to essentially stay young," says Morayma Reyes, a University student working with Verfaillie.

While stem cells are found in many places throughout the body, Reyes hypothesizes that this new cell may be, in essence, a master stem cell for the entire body. "It may be that these cells reside only in marrow and then migrate to where they are needed to become that organ's stem cell population," she explains. If that is the case, the Stem Cell Institute, as a world leader in working with these cells, "is that much more important."

## ASTONISHING ACCIDENTS

**V**ERFAILLIE and Reyes stumbled upon the enormous power of these cells in 1997. Dr. Charles Peters is an expert in Hurler's syndrome, a devastating childhood disease in which sugars build up in organs and permanent damage quickly occurs in many parts of the body. Peters asked Verfaillie to generate bone and ligament using mesenchymal stem cells, also found in bone marrow, something that appeared possible based on the research of others.



Because they hoped to rush results to patients, Verfaillie directed Reyes to work on the cells without a common cow-based serum for fear of mad-cow disease. "That's how this set of experiments that got us to this very strange multi-potent stem cell came about," Verfaillie says. As the months wore on and the cells continued to divide and grow, something unexpected was happening. "When looking at the cells we had induced, they appeared different from what other people had published. . . . From certain things on the cell surface, we figured out that maybe they could make endothelium, the lining of blood vessels, which nobody with mesenchymal stem cells had ever been able to do."

From this finding, it appeared that mesenchymal stem cells might branch into any cell of the cell family called mesoderm—bone, blood vessels, and blood, among others. It was like discovering a seed that could grow any kind of vegetable plant. In a subsequent experiment, Verfaillie and Reyes set out to turn mesenchymal cells into blood. But this time an even more astonishing result faced them: "It appeared that we induced the cells not to blood but to cells consistent with neuroectoderm, or brain," part of an entirely different cell family, Verfaillie says. It was as if a vegetable seed had produced a pine tree. "When the mesoderm went to a different kind of cell, that was against the rules of embryology. But I guess those rules weren't completely set in stone."

The third major kind of cell—endoderm, which comprises internal organs—was their next target. "We were able to show that these cells differentiated into cells that look, and now behave, very much like liver," Verfaillie says. "We were thinking we had mesenchymal stem cells, but it turns out that a subpopulation of

these cells has a much, much, much, much greater potential.

"So the initial [discoveries] were accidents, but since then we've had planned accidents," she adds. "Informed guessing is essentially what you do, based on what we know about embryology."

#### A CONSOLATION CAREER

**S**INCE THOSE EXPERIMENTS, Verfaillie has been pushed into national prominence. In December 2000, *U.S. News & World Report* named her one of 10 "Innovators 2001." At the same time, the University of Chicago tried to hire away Verfaillie. But the University created the Stem Cell Institute and named her its director, a move that helped convince Verfaillie to stay. Her decision was accorded local media attention unusual in the normally quite world of lab research.

But her career in medicine was, she says "an accident." Tall and athletic, Verfaillie was one of the best young athletes in Europe in the mid-1970s. She won the Belgian and European junior (18 and under) titles in the pentathlon, a five-discipline track and field event. While she downplays their significance, her victories certainly showed Olympic potential. In college, studying to become a coach or trainer, Verfaillie injured her knee so badly during her first term that her competitive career was over. "I essentially overnight decided to go into medicine," she recalls. "I still don't know why."

While studying at Belgium's Catholic University of Leuven, Verfaillie focused on blood and marrow transplantation. She came to the University of Minnesota in the mid-1980s to learn more

## The U's Stem Cell Institute Is the Stem of Research

**I**N THE YEAR since the Stem Cell Institute (SCI) was formed in January 2001, Dr. Catherine Verfaillie has been busy. Already five basic research labs have been set up, and offers were out to three more lab leaders. Eventually the basic research section of the institute will comprise as many as 15 labs and employ hundreds of people. Verfaillie's lab alone employs about 30 people, from undergraduate students to post-doctoral scientists. In terms of adult stem cell research, Verfaillie estimates that it is already one of the three best institutes in the country.

But basic research—the hard laboratory portion of science—is only a part of the SCI. Another major section is clinical research: turning the laboratory findings into real treatments. "This University is known for bringing new transplant therapies from the [laboratory] bench to the bedside," Verfaillie says. "The first kidney transplant was done here, the first pancreas transplant was done here, the first bone marrow transplant was done here. The whole system is set up so that you can move relatively quickly from bench research through animal models to patients."

But the SCI is not self-contained; it collaborates with doctors and scientists across the University and the country. "My group collaborates with 22 other labs at the University, and I think we have collaborations with 10 or 15 other labs outside the University."

The institute also has an ethics advisory board, a community advisory board, and scientific advisory panels. "What makes this so exciting is that we have the capacity to do the whole program here," says Dr. John Wagner, who directs the institute's clinical research efforts. "We're very lucky that we are in the right environment, that we have Jeff Kahn [director of the University's Center for Bioethics] here, that we have the people in bioethics and law here. . . . Johns Hopkins, for example, has a lot more money than we have, but they don't have the people and the infrastructure that we have here. If you don't have the people, it would be far harder to do the whole program. We can always try to raise the money."

The Stem Cell Institute is supported by the University, Minnesota Medical Foundation grants, private donations, and federal research grants. In addition, both Verfaillie and Wagner hold endowed chairs created by private gifts. Here, Wagner hopes the community advisory panel will help. "[We hope they can] educate the community and make them proud of this resource and perhaps help support it with fund-raising, or by telling their congressmen about the good kind of work being done here."

For more on the Stem Cell Institute, visit [www.umn.edu/stemcell](http://www.umn.edu/stemcell). For information about donating to the Stem Cell Institute, call the Minnesota Medical Foundation at 612-625-1440 or e-mail [stemcellinstitute@mnmf.umn.edu](mailto:stemcellinstitute@mnmf.umn.edu).

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from Dr. Phillip McGlave, a pioneer in transplants from unrelated donors. "The initial plan was six months in Minneapolis, six months in Seattle, then go back to Belgium where there was a faculty position waiting for me at the university," she says.

After six months with McGlave, she felt she had learned all she needed. "So I decided I should at least give it a try in the lab." In Belgium, her teaching and patient care loads would have made it impossible to do lab work as well. It turned out Verfaillie had an affinity for the more controlled conditions and logical progressions of lab work, and she stayed for two years as a post-doctoral fellow. Then a faculty position opened in the blood and marrow transplantation program. "So I applied, got my green card, and stayed," she says.

Reyes came to the University from Puerto Rico. She has completed her coursework for a Ph.D. in microbiology, immunology, and cancer biology and is now a third-year medical student. In her first year at Minnesota, Reyes applied to work in Verfaillie's lab after hearing her lecture on stem cells.

Since that first set of experiments, Reyes and the other members of Verfaillie's lab team have replicated and expanded the results and begun showing that the cells have the potential to be applied to real diseases.

#### ETHICS AND QUESTIONS

WHEN THE Stem Cell Institute was created, an ethics board, with regular meetings, was an important piece of its structure. Although adult stem cells are not as controversial as embryonic stem (ES) cells, there are still questions about how far the technology should be taken. Also, researchers want to compare adult stem cell results with parallel work being done on ES cells. Embryonic stem cells are the earliest cells of a developing embryo, the ones that eventually differentiate into an entire body. Since they are taken from fertilized embryos, right-to-life issues surround ES cells. "We want people to know that we have thought about these issues," says Wagner, who leads the institute's clinical branch. "We're not just mad scientists doing whatever we want. . . . Our real goal is to go to Congress and say 'this is how we believe it should be regulated.' And we absolutely do believe it should be regulated. . . . We need to be very careful about it."

Although adult stem cells present fewer ethical issues than ES cells, Verfaillie says it would be a mistake to stop working with ES cells. "ES cells have been kept in culture for close to 30 years and they haven't changed," she says. "The adult stem cells we identified are only two years old. . . . We really have no idea where one will compare to the other."

Adult stem cells do offer some clear advantages, however. If a patient's own stem cells are corrected and returned, the risk of

rejection is much smaller. Adult stem cells may be more stable as well. ES cells, when injected in large numbers in laboratory mice, have been known to form teratoma—balls of mixed-up tissue that could create disastrous consequences in patients. In several trials with adult stem cells, Verfaillie's team has yet to see a teratoma.

"There are still a lot of questions," Verfaillie says. "I think that, down the line, it will probably turn out that for disease A, embryonic stem cells will be better, and for disease B, adult stem cells will be better." The Stem Cell Institute is planning to hire one or two top-flight ES cell researchers to make side-by-side comparisons with adult stem cells.

#### INTO THE CLINIC

WAGNER INTENDS to try adult stem cell treatments first in two rare but devastating childhood diseases—Hurler's syndrome and Fanconi's anemia, a genetic disorder in which the bone marrow's blood producing mechanisms malfunction. In 2000, Wagner successfully treated a young girl with Fanconi's using stem cells from the umbilical-cord blood of a newborn sibling. With adult stem cell technology, it may be possible to use a patient's own stem cells or those from a matching donor to accomplish the same thing. In Hurler's, genetically corrected and matching stem cells might not only correct the disease, but go to damaged organs and work to reverse damage there.

"Although this is not going to benefit a major population like diabetes would or Alzheimer's, this is sort of the first step in this process," Wagner explains. If the trials—which are at least a year away and rely on raising \$5 million to \$10 million—work as Wagner hopes, they will prove that the stem cells can both correct the disease and repair damage.

"We're also developing programs in muscular dystrophy, sickle-cell disease . . . [and] we will have programs in diabetes and other areas," Wagner says. Stem cell transplants also have the potential to prevent chemotherapy injury, for example, in cancer patients.

Verfaillie believes that removing and correcting stem cells may one day prove unnecessary; instead, drugs could be developed to do the same things inside the body. "Since we all have these cells sitting around [in our bodies], we ought to be able to figure out how to wake them up, move them out, make them go to the heart or the organ that is defective, and have them do their thing. . . . But if I had to guess, I'd say that is at least 10 to 20 years away."

These intriguing visions drive doctors like Wagner, who can't wait to see the technology at work in real patients. "It's so exciting and it has such potential to help people," he says. "I wish I could make it happen tomorrow." ■

*Chris Coughlan-Smith is senior editor for Minnesota.*

# A PLACE TO CREATE

BY CAMILLE LEFEVRE



The long-awaited art building, now under construction on the University's West Bank, will not only attract top students, faculty, and visiting artists, it will be the centerpiece of the U's arts quarter.

**I**n the early 20th century, Picasso introduced the art world to collage, a composition created by pasting together on a flat surface unrelated bits, fragments and scraps of things. The arts cognoscenti were outraged. Nonetheless, this dynamic new form of juxtaposition and balance marked a turning point in 20th-century art, influencing such movements as Cubism and eventually entering the arts education curriculum.

Early in the 21st century, collage has come forward again, this time as inspiration for the University of Minnesota's new art building. The response? From faculty, staff, and students alike, it is tremendous relief and joy. After nearly 40 years of teaching and learning in a ramshackle former billboard factory—even sharing its digs with assorted, unwelcome wildlife—the art department is receiving a state-of-the-art facility, scheduled for completion in 2003.

But that's not all.

The 150,000-square-foot visual arts complex, designed by Meyer, Scherer and Rockcastle architects of Minneapolis, is also the centerpiece of a new arts quarter on the West Bank of the University's Twin Cities campus; the first designated arts quarter at a Big Ten university. Occupying two sites on either side of 21st Avenue South, bridged by an arcing glass skyway, the \$41.5 million art building is at the heart of a diverse assortment of performing arts facilities scattered in a four-block area bounded by Riverside Avenue, 20th Avenue South, Fourth Street South, and the Mississippi River.

Across Fourth Street sit the modernist Rarig Center (1971, designed by Ralph Rapson, Minneapolis), the fortress-like Ferguson Hall (1985, designed in part by Close Associates, Minneapolis), and the Ted Mann Concert Hall, with its curving lobby overlooking the river (1993, designed by Hammel, Green and Abrahamson, Minneapolis). Between Fourth and Riverside, the new art building is wedged between a parking ramp, Middlebrook Hall, future housing, and the *sur la pointe* Barbara Barker Center for Dance (1999, designed by Hammel, Green and Abrahamson).

"It's a very strange part of the city with leftover spaces and oddly affiliated buildings," architect Garth Rockcastle says of the arts quarter. "No one ever imagined there would be correspon-

dence between the parts." By taking his cues from collage, which "argues that contrast and similarity are equally important," Rockcastle explains, his team designed a building that by turns embraces, references, contrasts with, and critiques its neighbors.

The east building, for instance, features a curved, two-story, glass-clad loggia, or viewing space, that terminates in the Katherine E. Nash Gallery's white-plaster prow, which references the dance building to the southwest. "They're winking at each other, conversing down the street," Rockcastle says. Across the street, the west building's brick wall features a diagonal cut "that moves at the exact angle and rotation of the dance building." While the dance building's line rises vertically into the sky, the art building's line stays rooted almost horizontally to the ground, resulting in a well-choreographed *pas de deux* between the two buildings.

The east building also addresses existing structures to its north and east. The Nash Gallery and its outdoor plaza arc "so there's a flow down to Ferguson, Mann, and the river," Rockcastle explains. The transparency of the east building—the glass loggia and skyway are student gallery spaces visible to the public—is also intended to "gently critique the arts district," Rockcastle continues, while bringing light and openness to an area heretofore dominated by such heavy, impenetrable buildings as Rarig and Ferguson.

The brick used on the building's exterior is a hybrid color of that used on Rarig and the music facility. The design team saved several trees on the site by turning the west building slightly. And the two-story art building nestles humbly into its site, as it sits lower than dance, music, and theater, and is similar in scale to the adjacent parking ramp.

"What Garth and his team accomplished with the art building is nothing short of remarkable," says Steven Rosenstone, dean of the College of Liberal Arts. "It's a very tough problem to solve." The large facility had to straddle not only a street, but two agendas: The building has the responsibility of being the centerpiece of the entire arts quarter, and it must also draw the disparate pieces together and create community.

**Senior art major Will Lager works on the first in a series of sculptures for his bachelor of fine arts show in February. Made of cast iron and stainless steel, the humanoid figures in the series explore how people unquestioningly allow technology to insinuate itself into their lives. Lager, who graduates before the new art building opens, helped organize students in the lobbying effort for a new facility.**





The east building will feature a curved, two-story, glass-clad loggia, or viewing space, that terminates in the Katherine E. Nash Gallery's white-plaster prow, which references the dance building to the southwest.



The west building will house two-dimensional art: printmaking, photography, drawing, and painting.



At night, the art building's glass-clad loggias, or viewing spaces, will make students' artwork visible to the public.



A student gallery inside the art building.

At the same time, the design had to fulfill the diverse programmatic needs of the art department, meet complicated health and safety issues, and remain on budget. "Garth's done all that," Rosenstone says, "and created a magnificent building to boot." Adds Harvey Turner, director of planning and programming at the University, "The building is not only a good design as a stand-alone building, but is also good design within the context of an existing campus."

**T**he adversity of the site is what gave rise to the aesthetic strategy," Rockcastle says of the new art building's design. But his words could also sum up the art department's state of existence for the past 40 years: Out of struggle comes the creative manifestation of a dream.

Internationally recognized print artist Malcolm Myers was recruited to the art department in 1948 with the promise of a new building. Instead, in the mid-1960s the department purchased a 1921 light-industrial billboard factory as a temporary structure

for \$1—and has been there ever since. "The long list of what's wrong with the building begins with \$10 million in code violations," says Mark Pharis, chair of the art department.

Only the first floor of the three-story building is accessible to students who use wheelchairs. The building is unventilated and uninsulated; nor is it air conditioned, so windows without screens are opened for fresh air. Birds fly in, nest in the fiberglass ceilings, and scatter droppings and ceiling material on art projects. Raccoons and squirrels have been live-trapped in the facility. Nevertheless, more than 5,000 students take art classes annually and the department graduates 400 to 500 art majors each year. Out of CLAs more than 60 majors, art is one of the most popular—seventh at last count. "We're not only serving art majors, but the entire campus," Pharis emphasizes, "and we're educating the next generation of art audiences."

So why has the art department, so desperately in need of a new building, received so little attention? "We're very good at making do," says Susan Halvorson, assistant to the chair. "That can be a good thing and a bad thing. We're creative and good at solving problems, and that's what we teach." But in the last several years, she adds, "a kind of eclipse happened. Everything came together" and a new art building became a reality.

First, the financial boom of the 1990s brought fresh resources to the arts. While the arts in Minnesota have always been credited with elevating our quality of life and receive solid foundation support, a strong economy generated more disposable income for art acquisition, personal giving and tickets to live performance. In addition, art's respectability as part of the state's education curriculum was reinforced when arts graduation standards for all Minnesota public schools were implemented in 1998.

Second, after decades of advocating for a new building, the art department's efforts gained momentum with new leadership at the University. President Mark Yudof arrived in 1997 and proposed the development of campus "zones," in which related disciplines would be housed closely together to nurture interdisci-

**"I used myself as a conduit between the concerns of students and the external-relations people and amalgamated the general points we pressed at the legislature: namely, why we needed a new art building as opposed to just wanting one,"** says senior art major Will Lager, whose involvement was critical in getting the legislators' attention.

**"[It] snowballed into an extraordinary opportunity to create something far bigger than just a physical plant: a space full of collaborative opportunities for teaching, interdisciplinary collaborations among students, and new art forms at the intersections of those collaborations,"** says Steven Rosenstone, dean of the College of Liberal Arts.

plinary work, generate creative energy, and foster community.

Dean Rosenstone joined the University four years ago and began raising CLA's visibility. Pharis, who became chair of the department in 1998, determined to push for a new facility, even marshalling the students to advocate for their education. Third, the dramatic Barbara Barker Center for Dance arose on its tiny site, focusing attention on the West Bank. The idea of an arts quarter began to take shape.

"One of the things we try to do in University planning is look not only at existing facilities, but comprehensively at an entire area," Turner says. The West Bank, with its eclectic array of performing-arts facilities, housing, parking areas, and other academic buildings adjacent to the Cedar-Riverside neighborhood, was "essentially underdeveloped and underutilized," he continues. The issue became "first and foremost to bring together all of the arts facilities, as the arts are the second-greatest draw of people to the University outside of sports."

Where to put a new art building came next. "It became abundantly clear that we could accomplish two things by locating the facility in what would become known

as the arts quarter," Rosenstone says. "Programmatically, we could bring together in one geographical area all of the arts at the University. That then snowballed into an extraordinary opportunity to create something far bigger than just a physical plant: a space full of collaborative opportunities for teaching, interdisciplinary collaborations among students, and new art forms at the intersections of those collaborations."

In 2000, even though the University had ranked a new art building third on its priority list, Governor Jesse Ventura left funding off of his recommendations. Undaunted, Rosenstone and Pharis lobbied the Minnesota Legislature for the necessary funds. Will Lager, a senior art major, who says he is known to CLA's external-relations staff as "the student who would harass them about getting funding for a new art building," helped organize the students, whose involvement was critical in getting the legislators' attention.

"I used myself as a conduit between the concerns of students and the external-relations people and amalgamated the general points we pressed at the legislature: namely, why we needed a new art building as opposed to just wanting one," Lager says. Even though Lager graduates this spring and won't enjoy the fruits of his labors in the new building, "this is something I feel passionately about," he explains. The current art building "is the longest running temporary housing for a department in the history of the University. It was about time that changed."

Things began to change when legislators toured the building. "I thought it was a pit," recalls Representative Peggy Lepik (R-Golden Valley). "It was completely inadequate to the task. There wasn't anybody who toured the art building that thought the University could be proud of this or was serving the students well."



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"My interest from the beginning has been to think about art education in a way that was more than just accommodating activities and spaces," says Garth Rockcastle, of Meyer, Scherer and Rockcastle architects of Minneapolis. "The visual arts incorporate such diverse disciplines. I thought it would serve the embodiment of the program to give voice to that diversity."

Representative Jim Knoblach (R-St. Cloud), also found the building "in real tough shape. I was surprised the University had a building like that they were offering classes in." The legislature, he adds, "agreed to fund the full amount pretty fast."

In May 2000, legislators approved a capital bonding bill that included \$18.5 million for a new art building. In addition, the University provided \$15 million in support of the project. By the time the building is completed, private donors, alumni, and friends will have contributed \$8 million to the new facility. Today, \$1.8 million more in donations is needed to complete the private funding necessary to match the state and University contribution.

"It's just essential to the students that they're in safe, adequate, well-ventilated, well-lighted spaces," Pharis says. The mission of the University art department, he explains, differs from those of professional arts institutions in the Twin Cities. "We're the educational piece," Pharis says. "Most of the spaces we're building are classroom and studio spaces."

"We're the foundation," Halvorson adds. "The University art department is a place where students in a community learn how to understand art, how to make art, and then it's a window out. If you don't start on the bottom and build up, you can't always enter higher up on the pyramid. The artists who show at the Whitney had to start somewhere."

**"**If you argue that a work of architecture on a campus has a primary responsibility, it's to join the educational mission of awakening, questioning, challenging," Rockcastle says. "My interest from the beginning has been to think about art education in a way that was more than just accommodating activities and spaces. . . . The visual arts incorporate such diverse disciplines. I thought it would serve the embodiment of the program to give voice to that diversity."

Early on, for instance, the design team recognized that such messy, material-intensive, three-dimensional art forms as sculpture and ceramics require a different type of learning facility than two-dimensional art. Thus, the larger east building is devoted to three-dimensional art. On the first floor, sculpture and ceramics studios and a foundry encircle an open courtyard where the kilns are located. The courtyard is also a secure space for large-scale projects. A loading dock for truck deliveries, forklift activity, and other services is at the back.

The 21st Avenue side of the east building, however, is visible to the public. A glass-walled loggia at street level features walls that pivot and rotate to create mini-galleries for exhibiting art. Faculty offices are located on the level above. At the south end of the building, niches in the brick walls can be used for displaying sculpture and ceramics.

Across 21st Avenue, the smaller west building houses two-dimensional art: printmaking, photography, and electronic arts are on the first level; drawing and painting are on the second. To

create a "dynamic space" for photography, Rockcastle says, he sheathed a portion of the building's exterior in shiny black glass that resembles photographic film, and added translucent windows that can be used like a light table from the inside or for projection.

Similarly, electronic art was placed next to photography and adjacent to dance's south white exterior "to exploit the dance building as a projection surface," Rockcastle explains. Such design decisions, he continues, are not "only about accommodating education, but about looking out at the world and saying how might the world be engaged. It's a basic artistic question."

The question of engagement receives a resounding answer as the two-story viewing space in the west facility arcs out of the building, becomes a skyway gallery that crosses 21st Avenue to join with the east building's loggia, and ends at the Nash Gallery. Like a beacon for the West Bank arts quarter, the Nash, its outdoor patio, and the informal skyway and loggia galleries create "a zone of invitation and overlap in the arts quarter," Rockcastle says. "It's a common ground on which dance, theater, music, and art can and will collaborate."

When the art building is completed in 2003, not only will the art department enjoy a flagship facility in which to host such events as the National Print Biennial, the McKnight Artist Fellowships for Photographers, the National Ceramics Biennial, and the 2004 Mid-America Art Conference; the new complex will also enhance the department's ability to attract top students, faculty, and visiting artists while laying a foundation for a better arts infrastructure in the state.

The new art building, as the nexus of the arts quarter, is expected to foster an unprecedented collage of artistic expressions as it draws music, dance, theater, and visual arts into surprising junctures and interactions. "We can only begin to perceive the opportunities for collaboration and exponential activity that are going to happen," Halvorson says. "We have created circumstances that offer enormous potential to a wide range of students. Our challenge will be to keep up with them. We'll just get out of the way—here they come!" ■

*Camille LeFevre (B.A. '81) is a St. Paul freelance writer and the editor of Architecture Minnesota.*

### Gifts to the Art Building

In addition to endowed chairs, scholarships, and supporting programming in one or more study areas, donors can assist in the funding of the Malcolm Myers Print Studio and the Warren MacKenzie Ceramics Studio. "It's a unique opportunity to catch the spirit of the arts quarter and become a part of it," says Susan Halvorson, assistant to art department chair Mark Pharis. For information on donating to the new art building, call 612-624-8573 or 612-624-0339.

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# The Social Security Fix



At 65 years old, the Social Security program appears to be approaching retirement age. Is it truly in trouble, facing bankruptcy, as many politicians and economists warn? Or does it simply require a few minor adjustments and better administering? University alumni and professors who are authorities on Social Security address the questions retiring minds want to know.

By Joel Hoekstra | Illustrations by Julie Delton

In early December, the day after President Bush's commission on strengthening Social Security issued a draft of its final report, a caller named Ed was patched through to the host of Minnesota Public Radio's *Midmorning* show. A Moundsview man who had attended the University of Minnesota in the late 1950s, Ed recalled hearing from an instructor in a family life class that his generation shouldn't count on Social Security for retirement. "They stated that Social Security . . . was going bankrupt, and it definitely would not be here in the year 2000 when I started to collect," Ed said. "I currently collect. [The system] is very healthy. I don't think that we should have privatization in any way, shape, or form. [Social Security] was not meant to be an investment fund."

Thanks, the host said, and moved on. But in one fell



swoop, Ed had managed to encapsulate both current and past debates on Social Security. The previous day, Bush's commission had emerged from seven months of deliberations calling for individual market-invested accounts to supplement Social Security retirement earnings. The notion of private accounts remains popular with many voters and lobbying groups and may prove a good idea, but, as Ed and others are quick to point out, "privatization" runs counter to the philosophical grain of Social Security. Launched in 1935, the program was initially conceived as a low-risk, self-funded program for retirees, the disabled, and dependents of working individuals who might otherwise fall through the cracks. It was a community-wide safety net, not a cache of locked, individual Wall Street-invested accounts.

What's more, Bush's commission had failed to agree on any broad solution for solving Social Security's pending fiscal woes. Wasn't this dereliction of duty in the face of crisis? Perhaps, but as Ed also noted, rumors of Social Security's imminent insolvency have been brewing for decades. Are things somehow different now? Have we really reached the brink? Or are these claims exaggerated? *Minnesota* asked University alumni and professors who are authorities on Social Security to weigh in on the subject and settled on 10 things that all future retirees should know about the national retirement plan.

## 1 | SOCIAL SECURITY IS IN TROUBLE—AGAIN!

Social Security has been "doomed" for decades. It's been criticized as "unsustainable," a bad investment, and even a Ponzi scheme. In 1963, Barry Goldwater, campaigning for the Republican presidential nomination, proposed making it voluntary. Still, with a few minor adjustments over the years, Social Security keeps on ticking.

And, according to opinion polls, it remains one of the most popular government programs in history. This may be a function of its mammoth scope: According to the Social Security Administration, more than 150 million workers are covered by the program, and roughly 45 million draw from its coffers. Nine of every 10 retirees receive monthly benefit payments; three of those nine rely on Social Security as their only form of income.

But Ed's assertion that the program is "very healthy" is a difficult case to make. It's not today's fiscal health that's in jeopardy, it's tomorrow's. "Whether you call it a crisis—or a concern or a dilemma or a challenge—it doesn't matter," says former Minnesota Congressman Tim Penny (M.P.A. '75), co-director of the U's Humphrey Institute Policy Forum and one of the 16 members appointed to Bush's Social Security commission. "I don't care what term you choose. We've got a problem starting in the mid-teens."

## 2 | THE PIG IN THE PYTHON

The problem starts with demographics. In 2010, baby boomers will begin exiting the workplace and retiring—a sea change pro-

**"My own view is that people who assert that no problem exists until the trust fund is exhausted come from the Alfred E. Newman school of economics," says former Minnesota Congressman Tim Penny.**

jected to continue through 2030. There will be fewer workers to follow in their wake, since birth rates in the developed world have declined considerably since the mid-1960s, when the postwar boom ended.

From inception, Social Security has been a pay-as-you-go system. Currently, 10.2 percent of a worker's wages (half paid by employee, half by employer) goes into Social Security's retirement programs. Those dollars aren't salted away for future use, however. They're used to pay current beneficiaries—retirees can expect payments equaling roughly 40 percent of their working income—and

the remaining surpluses are placed in reserve in the Social Security Trust Fund (that's the theory, anyway; see no. 4). As boomers have moved through the system—like a "pig in a python," as one observer put it—the number of workers paying into Social Security has dwarfed the number of recipients drawing from it and resulted in large surpluses. In 2000, for example, a worker-beneficiary ratio of 3.4 to 1 and a booming economy produced a retirement-fund overage of \$132.2 million.

But few are predicting such bounty in 2010, as the number of boomers and other retirees drawing on the system increases sharply and the number of workers paying into it drops dramatically. (By 2030, according to Social Security trustees' estimates, there will be just two workers per retiree.)

## 3 | SOONER OR LATER, SOMEONE HAS TO PAY

The inevitable result of such math is simple: a budget deficit. Revenues will fall short of payouts by 2016, according to estimates by the trustees appointed to safeguard Social Security. By 2038, the reserves of the trust fund will be insufficient to bridge the revenue-payout gap.

But a financing gap isn't the same as bankruptcy, notes U political science professor Larry Jacobs, who has widely studied Social Security from a policy standpoint and written several articles on the subject. Even in 2038, reserves and income should be adequate to meet 75 percent of Social Security's fiscal obligations—cause for concern, Jacobs says, but not alarm. "My dad ran a small business, and when you told him things had gone bankrupt, clearly the till was empty," he explains. "What we're going to see in 2038 or so is, we're not going to be able to pay and be in full actuarial balance. There's going to be a shortfall. But even in this year, 2038 or so, we'll be meeting three-quarters."

## 4 | THE TRUST FUND, THE LOCKBOX, AND OTHER ACCOUNTING GIMMICKS

Surplus Social Security funds are invested in securities issued by the U.S. Treasury, which in turn uses the money for other government operations with a promise to pay it back, with interest, when the notes come due. Presidents of both parties have regularly used this method to finance other programs or pay down debt. Essentially, for the federal government, it's like passing

money from the right hand to the left—and then spending it.

Which makes for tricky accounting. As President Clinton told Congress in 2000 about such IOUs, “They do not consist of real economic assets that can be drawn down in the future to provide benefits. Instead, they are claims on the Treasury that, when redeemed, will have to be financed by raising taxes, borrowing from the public, or reducing benefits or other expenditures.” (Hence, presidential candidate Al Gore’s proposal to stow surplus funds in a “lockbox.”)

If, by 2016, Social Security’s guardians don’t deal with the financial troubles head on, the problem will merely shift from one wing of government to the other. Redemption of the Treasury bills will require the government to pony up a large amount of cash—requiring either tax hikes or program cuts.

“Some will argue that as long as the trust fund is backed by the full faith and credit of the government, we don’t really have a crisis until that money is gone,” says Penny. “My own view is that people who assert that no problem exists until the trust fund is exhausted come from the Alfred E. Newman school of economics. Obviously we’ve got to do something before the mid-teens to address the near-term cash crisis.”

#### 5 | CUT BENEFITS OR RAISE TAXES—OR BOTH

A permanent, 13 percent reduction in benefits would solve the problem, according to the trustees’ 2001 annual report. So would a 15 percent increase in payroll tax revenue. Either solution, or a combination of the two, would bring Social Security into actuarial balance for the next 75 years. (By law, trustees must evaluate not only the immediate health of the program, but its financial prognosis three-quarters of a century hence.)

There isn’t much appetite in Washington for raising payroll taxes, though—Congress has already done that 13 times since the start of the program, Penny notes. “At some point, that solution just doesn’t make much sense any more.” He acknowledges, reluctantly, that “my own view is that benefits will somehow have to be curtailed.”

“It’s just simple arithmetic. You’ve got to do one or the other,” says Varadarajan Chari, a University economics professor and adviser to the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis. “There are people who claim that there are magic bullets out there that will help us solve this problem—such as investing in the stock market, or finding some other magical source of assets. My own assessment of that is that those people are largely kidding themselves.

“There’s no magic bullet for this. Either you have to reduce benefits or you have to [increase] revenues,” says economics professor Varadarajan Chari.



There’s no magic bullet for this. Either you have to reduce benefits or you have to [increase] revenues.”

#### 6 | PRIVATIZATION IS NO EASY ANSWER

Magic bullet or not, it’s time to give private accounts a try, according to Bush’s Social Security commission. Over the past 75 years, the stock market has averaged inflation-adjusted returns of 10 percent—and many companies’ performance in the 1990s dramatically outpaced even that. Just imagine if the dollars directed toward low-risk, low-return U.S. Treasuries had been invested in the market. . . .

Bush’s commission in December proposed three options for establishing private accounts: The first would allow individuals to voluntarily channel a chunk of payroll taxes equal to 2 percent of earnings into private market-invested accounts (leaving the remainder for Social Security); the second proposal would allow the redirection of a portion of one’s payroll tax, equaling 4 percent of one’s earnings up to a maximum of \$1,000, toward Wall Street; the third choice leaves the payroll tax intact but calls on Congress to match up to 1 percent of earnings put into a private account, much like an

employer-matched 401(k).

Obviously, the first two proposals would divert portions of the traditional revenue streams for Social Security, potentially straining further the program’s ability to pay benefits. But, says commission member Penny, “Whatever amount we are able to set aside in a private account that’s identified to each Social Security recipient, the money they make in that private account will help compensate [for] and offset—perhaps more than offset—anything they might lose on the benefits side.”

Critics have assailed the plans as expensive to administer: Who would keep track of trades and other record-keeping that goes with stocks? Others point to the boom-bust nature of the stock market: What about retirees who must divest just as Wall Street slides into a slump? Do the income guarantees of Social Security apply to them? And what about individuals who simply make bad investments?

Private accounts held, matched, and even administered by the government isn’t necessarily a bad idea, says Larry Jacobs, but the creation of private accounts probably won’t solve the riddle of Social Security’s future. “I think it’s really important to get clear why we’re talking about privatization,” Jacobs says, “because often the argument that’s made about why we want privatization is not in fact what privatization does.” While private accounts might

boost individual retirement earnings and will definitely benefit brokerage houses, he says, they're unlikely to fix the collective fiscal issues facing Social Security.

#### 7 | WE'VE CHANGED IT BEFORE, WE CAN CHANGE IT AGAIN

Though the fundamentals remain the same, it should be noted that Social Security has not gone unaltered over its 65-year history. The government-appointed trustees charged with the survival of the program have suggested tweaks to the program a number of times. In the early 1970s, President Nixon tied cost-of-living adjustments to inflation. In 1983, Congress passed measures that eventually lowered benefits for early retirement at age 62 and, starting in 2003, will gradually raise the standard retirement age from 65 to 67. Proponents argued that the average senior could now expect to live considerably longer than the 12 years past age 65 predicted when Social Security was implemented.

In fact, Social Security's creators never could have predicted the advances in health care that have boosted longevity. Or the economic boom that brought surpluses in the 1990s. Which is why the U's Jacobs argues that adjusting Social Security based on a 75-year actuarial balance is nothing more than guesswork. "Frankly, it's mind-boggling to think that we're going to make major structural changes to a program that has worked outstandingly, by everyone's account, for over six decades, based on what we project is going to happen 75 years down the road," he says. "This seems to me one of the most incautious and radical policy ideas that's come along in a long time."

Instead, Jacobs and others argue, minor adjustments based on near-term forecasts are most likely to be effective. Expenditures might be slowed by fiddling with cost-of-living adjustments or raising the standard and early retirement ages again. Means testing might also be employed to determine whether an individual relies on Social Security to pay for food or monthly country-club dues (though many argue that a system that fails to return funds to those who paid in over the course of their working life—no matter how wealthy they are—verges on socialism). Chari, for one, favors a system that has no mandatory retirement age but instead holds incentives for those who put off retirement as long as possible. The longer a worker waits to draw benefits, the larger those bene-

fits would promise to be. (This system could lower the number of beneficiaries on Social Security's rolls while simultaneously boosting individual payments *and* lowering overall costs.)

Others propose pumping up revenues by raising the cap on taxable payroll income (\$80,400 in 2001) or taxing *all* income, not just wages—thereby encompassing individuals whose annual income consists largely of capital gains on real estate and stock market investment. And Clinton and others once proposed that the government itself invest in the stock market in an effort to boost the return on Social Security investments. (Many were suspicious of the idea even before Clinton's impeachment fight eclipsed any plans for reform.)

Implemented now or phased in over the next decade or two, any of these changes might fix Social Security's near-term problems. "If you just tweak one of those a little bit . . ." muses Pamela Larson (B.A. '74), executive vice president of the National Academy of Social Insurance, a nonpartisan public-policy think tank in Washington, D.C. The small changes implemented by Congress in 1983, she notes, helped bring in the surpluses of the past few years.

#### 8 | SAFETY NET OR INVESTMENT PLAN?

Conceived as a tool to fight poverty, Social Security has largely accomplished what it was meant to do. The Social Security Administration estimates that only 11 percent of American citizens over the age of 65 now live below the poverty line; without Social Security, that figure would be 50 percent. In addition, the cost of administering the program, as a percentage of overall revenues, is minimal.

But Social Security has never measured up as an investment plan. Its returns have always been lower than the stock market's. Its payouts are weighted toward those with less. Payments to high-wage workers are based on a lower percentage than payments to low-wage earners. Plus, unlike stock market investments, Social Security payments cannot be transferred to nonspousal individuals, such as children and other heirs.

Social Security is a social safety net, a program that pays out to everyone who pays in, but was primarily aimed at helping those on the lower end of the economic spectrum. The larger issues of funding notwithstanding, Social Security promises an annual return for the duration of retirement, whether over four years or 40. Other investments have higher risks, or their payouts may fall



**"It's mind-boggling to think that we're going to make major structural changes to a program that has worked outstandingly, by everyone's account, for over six decades,"** says political science professor Larry Jacobs.

short of retirement's duration.

Implicit in the debate over privatization is this question: Is Social Security an investment vehicle for individuals, or a risk reduction tool for a society trying to keep individuals from falling through the economic cracks?

#### 9 | HURRY UP AND WAIT

The political popularity of Social Security suggests that politicians will likely save the program rather than scrap it. The

question is when.

"It hasn't been a front-burner issue because the problems facing Social Security are still over the horizon and not readily apparent to the average legislator or the average voter," says Tim Penny. But with the war on terrorism and the rebuilding of Afghanistan underway, the White House probably won't be tackling Social Security reform anytime soon. And Congress, with an eye on midterm elections, won't rock the boat either.

**Is Social Security**  
an investment vehicle  
for individuals, or a  
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from falling through  
the economic cracks?

Larson predicts changes are at least five years away; others say a decade or more.

"Actually, we have lots of time, if we get cracking on it now," says Chari. "I think there's a huge consensus that we're better off adopting whatever changes we need to make now—saying, here's what benefits will look like in the year 2025, here's what taxes will look like in 2025—so then people can do a better job of planning their lives."

#### 10 | ENJOY LIFE

Even in the late 1950s, as caller Ed noted to *Midmorning's* host, financial experts favored diversification in retirement assets. Returns from real estate, stock investments, and other revenue producers would be vital to supplementing Social Security. The same advice holds today.

Social Security will likely exist tomorrow. But its nature and its particulars will change. And its payouts are likely to supplement other retirement savings—rather than vice versa.

"At the end of the day, this is a problem that the American polity is well capable of solving," says Chari. He views the general din over Social Security as unnecessarily alarmist and believes that even the wisdom about saving for retirement early on has been overplayed. "People who tell you to save when you're 25 or 26, I don't think they understand a 25- or 26-year-old," he says. "You should go out there, try to find a good partner, enjoy life, save up to buy a house. . . . Start thinking about retirement when you turn 40—and that's when you will automatically start thinking about it—and it'll work out fine." ■

*Joel Hoekstra is a Minneapolis freelance writer and editor.*

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# A World of Music

Mirjana Lausevic, assistant professor in the School of Music, and her students conduct never-ending research: documenting the music of Twin Cities' immigrant populations.

I was born in Sarajevo and came to the United States in 1991. Today I'm an assistant professor of ethnomusicology in the University of Minnesota's School of Music. Ethnomusicology is the study of music as culture. It's understanding what people do with music, how they interact through music, what kind of meaning they assign to it. It's understanding it in a larger social context. Largely, it's defined by using fieldwork as a primary resource.

I teach a class called Music Ethnography of the Twin Cities. It is limited to 15 students who are doing fieldwork for a project called "A World in Two Cities" in which we are figuring out what people are up to, musically, in the Twin Cities. I had the idea for the class right after my arrival here, because one of the few things I knew about Minnesota was *A Prairie Home Companion*. I imagined this place as being fairly boring, with old, Norwegian bachelors and not much going on. When I got here, I realized that the Twin Cities has very vibrant immigrant populations, that there is all this richness and cultural wealth. I thought it was something I should explore.

The first thing we did was look at the image of Minnesota. We did a national survey at the beginning of 2001, which showed that the majority of people who had never been to the Twin Cities have no clue about how vibrant it is, mainly because of images that come from *A Prairie Home Companion* and the movie *Fargo*. They thought it was white, Scandinavian Lutheran. As a result of the survey results, we decided to look at the ethnography of the Lutheran church.

We went to Lutheran churches for Hmong, South Indians, Cambodians, Tanzanians, Laotians, Oromo, Sudanese, Liberians, and Indonesians to figure out what kinds



of Lutheran churches there are here and what kinds of music they play. We identified the cultural and musical differences that penetrate the services and produced a CD titled *Hundinu Harka Kee Keessa Jira Yaa Gooftaa* (which means "He holds the whole world in his hands" in Oromo) as part of that project. The focus in that stage of the project was Lutheran but, through that, we got introduced to many other communities.

One of the exciting things we're doing is community outreach. For example, a group of students decided to work on lullabies and happened upon a Mexican woman who knows hundreds of children's lullabies and has had a dream of getting them written down so they don't get forgotten. Those students produced a CD of the lullabies titled *Acela's Songbook* and a booklet with the music and the text in Spanish and in English.

Two of my students have done marvelous work looking at the Chinese community. They stumbled upon a son and daughter-in-law—he's 97, she's 94—of the very first Chinese immigrants to Minnesota. They're going to write an article on it and try to get it published, so many parts of this work are going to be seeing the light of day. I want to draw the students to find things that interest them. Good ethnographic work comes when you love something, and we love these people and feel very much a part of them.

There are so many recent arrivals of immigrant groups in the Twin Cities that it provides a great research viewpoint. They are people in transition, they are just getting here, so we can see how things start. We see how the process of forming a community happens. We think about communities as these abstract amorphous things, but when you get to explore the community, you see there are a couple of people who somehow pull the rest of the people together. I think that can teach us a lot about mobilizing a community.

In Sarajevo, music was everywhere. We weren't concerned that everyone sing in pitch; the important thing was to share the music. It wasn't about perfection; it was about engaging in community. Growing up in Sarajevo was marvelous. It's a beautiful country. And, growing up during socialism, everything was accessible and free, and there was a certain sense of security.

When I was 7, I enrolled in a music school without my parents knowing, but I was so stubborn that they couldn't not support me. The people from the music school came to the elementary school, where I was in the second grade, and held auditions. I said

## We went to Lutheran churches for Hmong, South Indians, Cambodians, Tanzanians, Laotians, Oromo, Sudanese, Liberians, and Indonesians to figure out what kinds of Lutheran churches there are here and what kinds of music they play.

I wanted to play the piano and, when I auditioned, they asked me if my parents could afford a piano. I said "sure"—I had no idea about money—but they couldn't afford to give that to me, so I practiced the piano at school, which was very close to my home. Two years later, my parents bought me a piano.

I went to regular school for half a day and then to music school for half a day. When I finished elementary school in eighth grade, I wanted to go to music school for high school, but my parents thought I should get a broader education. They said I had to go to a language school where the possibilities were greater, so I went to two different high schools at the same time. All the schools were at full capacity, so they had morning and afternoon shifts. The schools were on opposite ends of the city, 45 minutes to an hour apart on the tram. My parents thought I would give up after a semester, but I didn't. I stayed at both schools for the full four years.

My high school teacher gave me a recommendation to get into the conservatory at the University of Sarajevo, which is like the School of Music at the University of Minnesota. During my first year there, one of my required classes was ethnomusicology. As part of that, we went to villages in the middle of nowhere to do fieldwork. We wanted to witness and document and understand what is happening to people through their music. We went into a schoolhouse in one village where people were gathered and singing. For the first time I was struck with the immediacy of music, and I decided to study ethnomusicology.

I went on to the University of Sarajevo and, in 1988, got a B.A. in ethnomusicology. I also studied language: English and German, Italian and Latin. I got a job right away, as an assistant teaching ethnomusicology at the University of Sarajevo. Before I started, the professor I was going to be working with asked me to go to the World Congress of Anthropology in Zagreb so I could see if I would like the academic world. As part of the conference we had a little tour to a lake in Slovenia, which was a two-hour bus ride each way. I sat next to Mark Slobin, and we talked during the ride each way. He is a professor of ethnomusicology at Wesleyan University in Connecticut. When I told him I had just finished my thesis on rural immigrants coming into Sarajevo and what is happening with their music, he asked me to come to Wesleyan.

I taught at the University of Sarajevo for two years and went to Wesleyan in the fall of 1991 to study. I had a full scholarship and a stipend. The war started in Bosnia in April of 1992. There was no way I could go back home because I wouldn't have been able to get out again, so I stayed at Wes-

leyan and earned my M.A. in 1993 and my Ph.D. in 1998. My father was ill and I was saving money in case I had to go back home quickly, so my food budget was \$5 a week. All I could afford was ramen noodles; I could buy five packages for \$1. I lived on those noodles for months, and now I get shivers when I pass them in the grocery store. I saw my parents every other year. We met in Belgrade where it was safe.

When I came to America, I was afraid. Because of the image portrayed through action films and horror films, I thought crime was very high, and I wondered how anyone survived here to old age. I loved New England, and I loved the Wesleyan experience. I met my husband, Tim, in one of my first classes at Wesleyan. He was studying ethnomusicology, too, and we formed a band called Zabe i Babe and performed traditional and popular music from Bosnia at colleges, clubs, and festivals. We connected on a musical, then a personal, level and got married in 2000. Even though one member of the band now is in Connecticut, one is in Oregon, and one is in Korea, we still get together and do little shows.

I took a temporary teaching job at New York University for six months. Then I taught at Dartmouth College in 1998. That was a temporary job, too, so I applied to three universities, including the University of Minnesota, and got job offers from all three. I came to Minnesota in the fall of 1999. I came for a couple of reasons. The University seemed vibrant in terms of ethnomusicology work, and it has opportunities for research that most smaller colleges can't afford or aren't interested in. It is a great fit for me. Another reason was accessibility. Tim is a musician and we travel all the time, so being in an airport hub was important to us.

As part of my project "A World in Two Cities," we have a Web site—[www.da.umn.edu/twocities](http://www.da.umn.edu/twocities). As researchers, we want to enable people to reach us and present their views, so they can log on and see what the music world in the Twin Cities is really like. Another purpose of the site is to help local artists. There are all these people who are basically undiscovered, who have landed here from other countries and can't figure out how to get heard or how to make their music available. This project is so enormous that it will never be finished.

I love ethnomusicology, understanding music in a larger social context. We use music to say who we are, what our aspirations are, and how we want other people to see us. Music and the study of music is my hobby, my profession, my life. It's a lifestyle; it's not just something I do. ■

*Vicki Stavig is a freelance writer who lives in Bloomington.*

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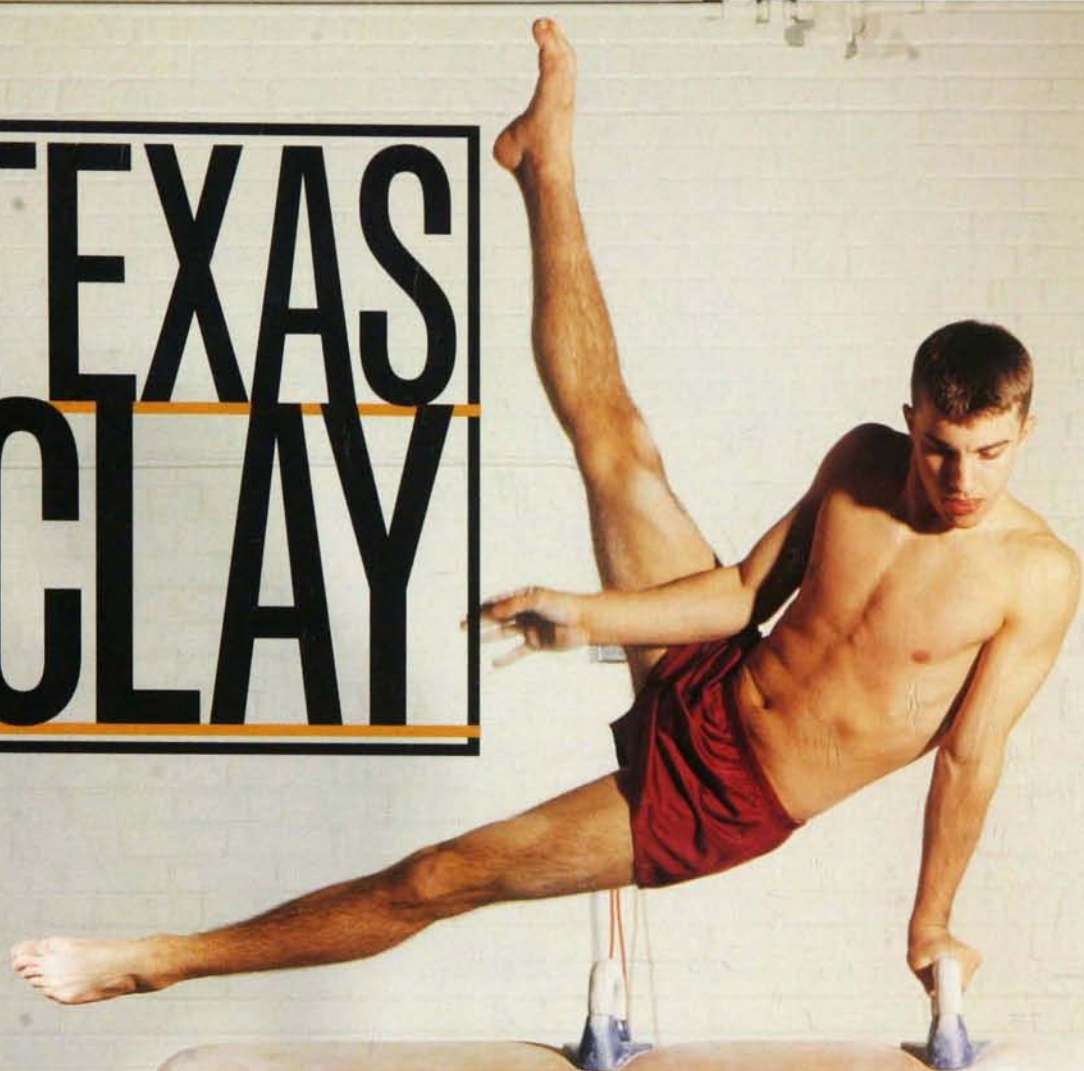
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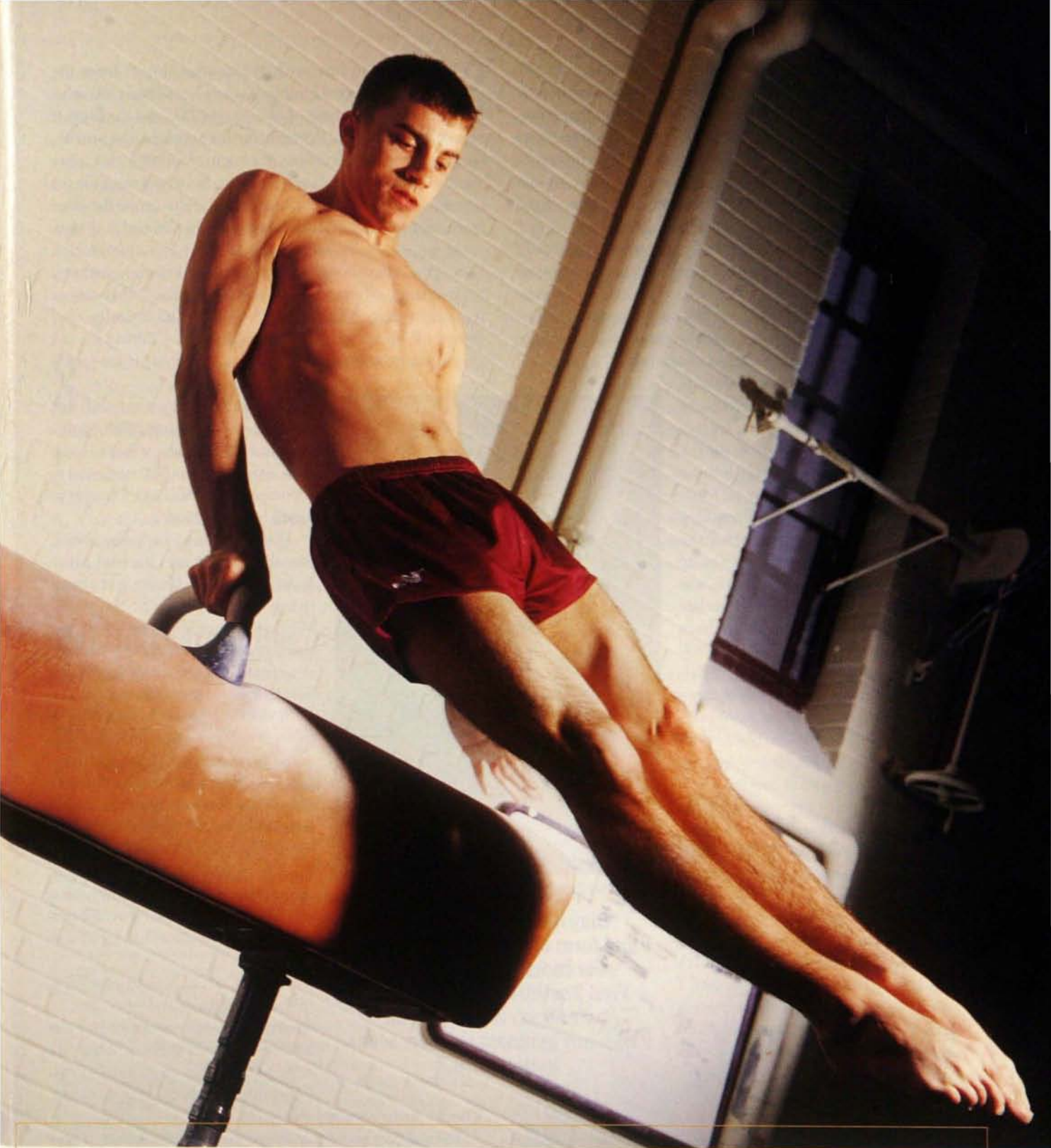
# TEXAS CLAY



 AMERICAN  
ATHLETIC

GOPHER  
SPORTS

Gopher athlete Clay Strother, a champion in the pommel horse and floor exercise, is shaping himself into a world-class gymnast. By Phil Bolsta | Photographs by Dan Marshall



**C**lay Strother had his college all picked out when he was 10 years old. "The University of Minnesota was always my first choice," says Strother, who's already carved out an international reputation after just two years on the men's gymnastics team. "I watched [Gopher and Olympic star] John Roethlisberger all my life and figured that such a great gymnast had to come out of a great program," says the junior from Texas.

Strother didn't waste much time establishing a commanding presence in the pressure cooker known as collegiate gymnastics. In 2000–01, his sophomore year, Strother held the number-one NCAA individual all-around ranking for more weeks than any other gymnast. In fact, he won the all-around for seven consecutive dual meets before spraining his ankle during the floor exercise at a dual meet in Nebraska at the end of March.

After a season of hard work, however, Strother wasn't about to let an injury sideline him. Just a few weeks later, he competed in the NCAA Championships at Ohio State, taking fifth in the all-around and finishing first in the pommel horse and floor exercise. It was the first time a Minnesota gymnast had placed first in an individual event at the NCAA Championships since John Roethlisberger (B.S. '94) rode the pommel horse to victory in 1993.

"It was great to win," says Strother, "although I wasn't completely surprised because they were my two strongest events. What was really great about it is that I felt like our program had been looked over for a while and it finally brought some recognition to us as a team."

The NCAA Championships weren't the only highlight of Strother's season. Two months earlier, he had clinched one of just 14 spots on the USA Gymnastics (USAG) Senior National Team with a tour de force performance at the USAG Winter Cup in Las Vegas. As a member of the national team, Strother, who grew up on a ranch in deep east Texas, was assigned to compete in Romania in late April against premier gymnasts from all over Europe, including the 2000 Olympic pommel horse gold medalist. Strother placed second in three events—the pommel horse, floor exercise, and parallel bars—and placed third in the all-around, despite re-spraining his ankle during a vault routine.

Gopher men's gymnastics coach Fred Roethlisberger expects Strother to capitalize on plenty of opportunities for gymnastics greatness over the next two seasons.

"Clay has the best body line and form of any gymnast I have ever coached," Roethlisberger says. "It's absolutely next to perfect. In fact, I would say it matches up with any gymnast I've ever seen in the world. Even a person who's watching a meet for the very first time is going to notice the difference between Clay and everybody else."

Strother's meticulous form and innate ability to execute difficult twisting moves have made him the man to beat in the floor exercise and pommel horse. "He finishes his floor exercise with a triple twist and 'sticks it,' which means when he lands he doesn't move his feet," Roethlisberger says. "I mean, that is very, very difficult. When you add in the aesthetics of how beautiful and clean his form is, it's just very impressive.

"I was just a little lucky when I recruited him," he continues. "I didn't realize he was that good."

Strother fell in love with gymnastics almost from the moment he started tumbling at age 7 at a local club in his hometown of Jasper—population 8,000 and the biggest town within 60 miles. Recognizing his potential, the instructor recommended that Strother begin training with a more qualified coach at a club in Beaumont. Six days a week for the next four years, Strother's mother dutifully drove the hour and a half to Beaumont so her son could pursue his dream.

At age 13, he began training at a club in Lake Charles, Louisiana, also about an hour and a half from home, and trained there all the way through high school. "My school was very supportive," recalls Strother. "Technically, they signed me up for football, but I would leave during the last period and go to gymnastics. They let me count it as a [physical education] class."

Strother's schedule was so full that he didn't even have time to get his driver's license until he was 18. Even then, Strother's mother continued to accompany him to Lake Charles to watch her son practice.

While a senior in high school, Strother finally met his idol, John Roethlisberger, in Houston at a qualifying meet for the U.S. Nationals. While Strother and Roethlisberger share a passion for their sport as well as a tremendous work ethic, Roethlisberger notes some differences.

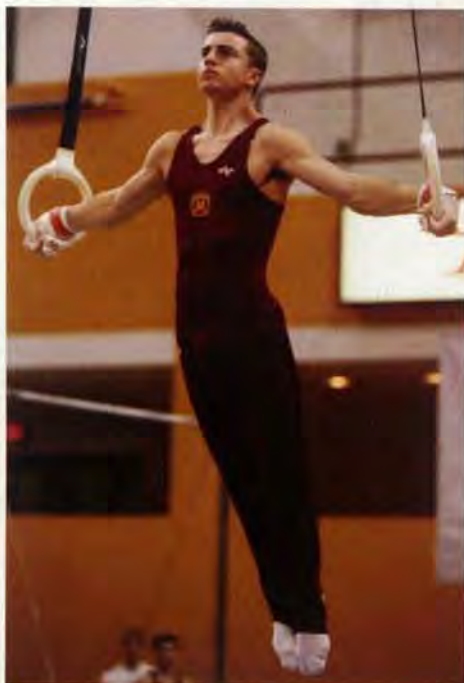
"I was the type of guy who needed to outwork my opponents if I was going to beat them," explains Roethlisberger. "Clay's body is a lot different than mine. He can't just go in and pound on himself, because his body is more likely to break down if he did. He has to be a little more strategic about when he's going to really push it and when he needs to rest. Fortunately, he's not quite as hardheaded as I am."

Adds Coach Roethlisberger: "When Clay trains and works out, he doesn't necessarily look like he's the hardest worker in the bunch. But he's very purposeful and meticulous. Everything he does is for a reason.

There's never a wasted motion."

Strother is grateful that the younger Roethlisberger is now serving as a volunteer coach for the Gopher men's gymnastics team. "When I first got to Minnesota," he says, "John was spending a lot of time training for the 2000 Olympics. Now he coaches us in the morning in the strength program. He's a huge inspiration, very positive and motivational. Sometimes I really need that."

Strother tries his best to draw on that inspiration when practicing the rings, his weakest event. "The rings don't come very easy for me because I'm pretty skinny. I'm not one of



Junior Clay Strother

**"Clay has the best body line and form of any gymnast I have ever coached," says coach Fred Roethlisberger. "In fact, I would say it matches up with any gymnast I've ever seen in the world."**

those big, muscular guys," he says. "I've been working all summer trying to get stronger on the rings and update my difficulty on the parallel bars and high bar."

Strother also increased the difficulty factor in his vault over the summer. "It's a good vault and can compete with everyone else's," he says confidently.

In addition to guidance from the U coaching staff, Strother says he is becoming more adept at coaching himself as well. "I've been watching myself on video and really taking notice of my body form and positioning," he explains. "I'm constantly keeping myself in check on those things and correcting myself without having to have a coach point them out."

**S**trother has high hopes for the second half of his career as a Minnesota Gopher. Although his ankle still hurts on short landings, he's not at all concerned about it. "I don't think it affected me at all during competition," he says. "When I get in that mode and tune everything out, I don't even feel it anymore. Besides, it's 90 percent healed now so I'm sure it will be OK."

That ability to focus is key in the makeup of any champion. "A lot of guys can't handle the stress," says John Roethlisberger, "but Clay handles the pressure of competition very well. He's a great competitor and a natural leader. You set a

good example by how you conduct yourself, how you work, and how you perform. And that in itself is a great way to lead other people."

Although he's candid about his weaknesses, Strother remains confident that he can get the job done. "Compared to some of the other top gymnasts," he says, "I might not have some of the difficulty in certain events like they do but I think my form and body line make up for that."

Through hard work and dedication, Strother has emerged as the Gophers' best hope for individual glory—yet he's also very much a team player. "We have a bunch of very, very talented freshmen and sophomores," he says. "We're starting to develop and come together, and I think we're going to be a very strong team. We'll be able to hang with the best."

Strother, who is majoring in environmental design with an emphasis in landscape architecture, is glad he chose to come to Minnesota and grateful that participating in a sport he loves has earned him a scholarship at a leading university. In fact, he thinks he'll stick around even after his eligibility runs out.

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*Phil Bolsta is a Twin Cities-based freelance writer. The Gopher men's gymnastics team has home meets February 23 and March 1. They will host the Big Ten championship meet March 22-23. For tickets call 612-624-8080.*

## Roethlisberger Begins Fourth Decade Coaching Men's Gymnastics

Fred Roethlisberger is not one to rest on his laurels. In his 30 years at the helm of the Minnesota men's gymnastics team, Roethlisberger has won 11 Big Ten titles, was named Big Ten and U.S. Gymnastics Federation Coach of the Year four times each, and has coached 49 individual Big Ten crown winners. He was inducted into the USA Gymnastics Hall of Fame in 1990 as a gymnast, coach, and contributor to the sport. If he wanted to, Roethlisberger could coast for the next few decades and enjoy his past accomplishments.

So why does he say he's been miserable the last five years and has come close to quitting? "I did some terrible recruiting," he says candidly. "I just haven't done the job the last few years in getting the top kids. Sure, we've had some injuries so there was some bad luck involved [in our poor record], but the coach has got to take the responsibility."

After a handful of subpar seasons—including in 1999 when his team failed to win even one dual meet for the first time in Roethlisberger's tenure—the sun is once again about to shine brightly on the Golden Gophers.

"Last year . . . we did end up seventh in the Big Ten and did well at the NCAA Championships," says Roethlisberger. "We should be able to build on that this year and next year. I think we have a group now that can be successful over a period of time, and that's really given me new life and new enthusiasm and the determination to try to win another Big Ten championship. We've won in the '70s, the '80s, the '90s, and now we want to win in the 2000s."

Roethlisberger says his success comes from coaching his gymnasts to develop a tolerance for monotony and discomfort. "You have to be very methodical and meticulous and you have to have tremendous work habits because you have to repeat things over and over and over," he says.

That's more than just a philosophy; it's the essence of who Fred Roethlisberger is, says his son, John (B.S. '94), a three-time NCAA all-around champion (1991-93) for the Gophers. "My dad doesn't sugarcoat things. He really emphasizes the fundamentals. You've got to work hard. You've got to pack your lunch every day. It's not glamorous, it's not always fun, but you've got to be able to get up every day, put one foot in front of the other, and do the work that's nec-

essary. He really drills that into you, and the people who embrace that are the ones who are going to be successful."

After 31 years at the University (he came to the U as an assistant head coach for one year, in 1971), Roethlisberger wouldn't change



a thing. "I never thought of doing anything else," he says. "Back when I was an assistant coach and finishing up my Ph.D. in physical education, I was at a bit of a crossroads. When the head coaching job opened up, it didn't take me very long to make a decision that I'd rather coach than be a professor. It just looked like it was a lot more fun. And it's still a lot of fun!"

—P.B.

# SPORTS NOTEBOOK



Junior Todd Smolinski

## Men's Swimming and Diving >>>

The Gopher men's swimming and diving program looks set to stay right where it has been: battling Michigan for a Big Ten title and looking for a third straight top-10 national finish. Coach Dennis Dale (B.A. '67) heads a team loaded with returning talent, and early results are more than encouraging. "We've never had a Minnesota team swim this well this early in the season," he says. The Gophers return a conference finalist [top eight] in every event—two or three swimmers in many. Sophomore freestyler Justin Mortimer of Milton, Massachusetts, took fourth in the 1,650-yard free and sixth in the 500 free at the NCAA meet after setting a freshman record in finishing second in the Big Ten in the 400 individual medley. Junior Todd Smolinski of St. John, Indiana, set the Big Ten record in the 100 backstroke, and earned all-American honors in that event and the 200 backstroke. He was beaten in the 200 back at the Big Ten meet by teammate Ben Bartell, a senior from Grafton, Wisconsin. Junior Jeff Hackler of Alpharetta, Georgia, was an all-American in the 100 and 200 breaststroke. Junior Allen Ong of Ipoh, Malaysia, is Minnesota's "stopper" in the freestyle sprints.

"We're a top-10 national team right now. If some of our short-distance freestylers come through, we can be in the top six at NAAs," Dale says. After 16 years with Minnesota, including 10 consecutive times in first or second in the Big Ten and in the top 15 in the NCAA, Dale is enjoying this team as much as any he has coached. "They are a really hardworking team," he says. "They make you proud to coach them."

## Quotebook

"I hope they like the way this feels, being on the other side of it. . . . Your food tastes better, your music sounds better, you sleep better at night. I hope it's a thing that's contagious."

—Women's basketball coach Brenda Oldfield after the Gophers blew past Santa Clara 92-73 to win the Golden Gopher Basketball Classic, averaging 103 points per game. The Gophers opened their 2001-02 season 9-1, their best start ever.

## Legends of the Hall

Two U of M legends were inducted into their sports' respective halls of fame this fall. Roy Griak (B.A. '49, M.Ed., '50), Gopher men's track and cross country coach for 33 years, was named to the United States Track Coaches Hall of Fame. Griak, who stepped down as head coach in 1996, coached such standouts as multiple all-Americans Garry Bjorklund and Steve Plasencia, both of whom went on to be U.S. Olympians.

Belmar Gunderson, the University's first director of women's athletics, was inducted into the United States Tennis Association Northern Section Hall of Fame in October. A U.S. Open quarterfinalist and part of the second-ranked doubles team in the country in the 1960s, she has won 11 national doubles titles in various age group competitions. Also named to that hall were former player Don Hendrickson (B.S. '59, M.S. '61) and former women's coach Ellie Peden.

## Women's Swimming and Diving

The Gopher women's swimming and diving team, as always, has balance and top competitors, but may lack the sheer numbers that have proved vital in its 1999 and 2000 Big Ten title years. "We definitely have some standouts," says head coach Jean Freeman. "We're probably one year from being able to compete at the top of the Big Ten again." With the middle of the Big Ten tightly grouped, "We need to get our swimmers sitting in the 12th through 25th spots [in the Big Ten rankings] to step it up." The standouts are junior Dana Baum of Carson City, Nevada, the school record holder in the 200-yard freestyle and a Big Ten contender in the 500 and 1,650 freestyle events; and junior Keri Hehn of Fargo, North Dakota, who transferred from the University of Nebraska after reaching the NCAA meet in the 100 and 200 breaststroke last year. Senior Jinny Smedstad of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is a consistent top medley and backstroke swimmer. Depth is emerging from sophomore Megan Moore of Westmont, Illinois, in the backstroke and freestyle sprints; sophomore Juleen Rodakowski of Rochester, Minnesota, in the butterfly; and sophomore Sarah Bohlsen of Sartell, Minnesota, among others.

Divers Shannon Jackson, a sophomore from Andover, Minnesota, and junior Kim Bahmer of Shakopee, Minnesota, are Big Ten caliber. "We're really happy with where we are," Freeman says. "We thought we had some bigger holes than we do. Some people have already really jumped up."



Mary Anne Kelly



Megan Beukens

## Women's Gymnastics

Senior all-American Mary Anne Kelly of Barrington, Illinois, set the school all-around record last season, breaking the mark set in 2000 by teammate Megan Beukens, a senior from Brandon, South Dakota. The seniors will lead a team that returns almost intact after scoring a 195.80 in last year's NCAA regional meet, missing the NCAA finals by 0.15 points.

For more information on Gopher sports, visit [www.gophersports.com](http://www.gophersports.com).

## Revising the Record Books

Two fall Gopher sports saw some rewriting of their record books in 2001. Football wide receiver Ron Johnson, a senior from Detroit, holds every career receiving record and most of the single-season marks. His most remarkable statistic may be his 46 consecutive games with a catch, which tied an NCAA record. He also finished with 198 career catches for 2,999 yards and 31 touchdowns, almost double Tutu Atwell's second-best mark of 17 (Atwell played for the Gophers from 1994 to '97).

Lindsey Berg of Honolulu finished her Gopher volleyball career by leading the Big Ten in service aces for the fourth consecutive year, a conference record. Her 283 aces is third best in conference history. She also finished with 5,913 assists, third best in conference history. Middle blocker Stephanie Hagen of Minnetonka, Minnesota, ended her career with a school record .368 hitting percentage and with 524 blocks, second best in Gopher history.



Junior Dana Baum



Junior Harsh Mankad

## Men's Tennis

In 13 years, coach David Geatz has coached his team to five Big Ten titles and four runner-up finishes; they've also made three trips to the NCAA final 16 in the last six years. This year, look for even more of the same. "This is the best team I've had at Minnesota," he says. "If we stay healthy we could contend for the NCAA title. We're definitely a top-10 team." The Gophers feature two of the top players in the country in junior Harsh Mankad of Mumbai, India, the 2001 National Intercollegiate Indoor Championship winner; and junior Thomas Haug of Zurich, Switzerland, a past regional champion. Right behind them are freshman Avery Ticer of Amarillo, Texas, who reached the semifinals of the 2001 Big Ten Indoor Championships in November; junior Manuel Lievano of Bucaramanga, Colombia, a transfer from North Greenville (North Carolina) College, where he was an NAIA national champion; sophomore Chris Wettengel of Bentonville, Arkansas, who was 10-3 in matches before being injured last year; and sophomore Alexey Zharinov, of Novosibirsk, Russia, whom Geatz says is "tremendously improved." Although only six singles spots exist, the team also has junior Eric Robertson of Milwaukee, who played fourth or fifth singles last spring, and senior transfer Raven Stephens of Minneapolis, who lettered for the University of Kentucky for three years. "Hopefully they'll keep making each other better," Geatz says. "You need depth and competition within the team to make yourself good."

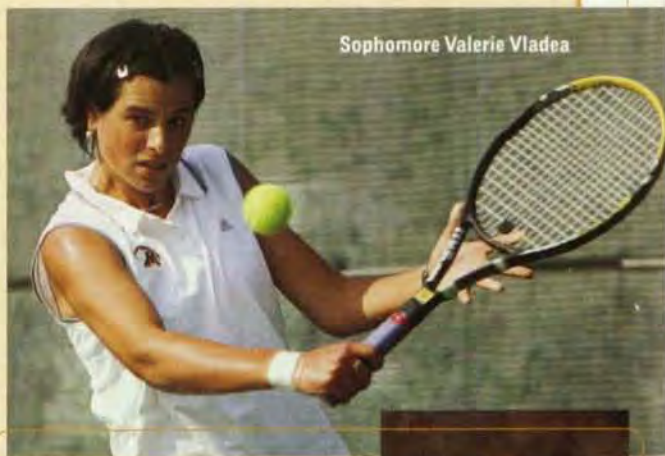
The Big Ten race features defending champion Ohio State and Illinois, which is one of the top teams in the country. "They're really good," Geatz says. "But we're really good too. You have to be one of the best in the country to win the Big Ten."

## Women's Tennis >>>

New coach Tyler Thomson took over the Gopher women's tennis program near the end of the fall individual season and has great hopes for success—perhaps as early as this season. "It's often the case when a new coach comes in that there is a dearth of people that you want to have on your team," he says. "But I am very happy with what we have here. They have a lot of talent and great attitudes." He starts with sophomore Valerie Vladea of Kitchener, Ontario, who was an all-Big Ten team member last year. "She has the potential to be a dominating number-one player," he says. Freshman Kelly Perry of San Diego "will be a mainstay for us for four years," he says, in part because of her long and distinguished junior career that saw her ranked among the nation's top 10 juniors several times. Unfortunately, immediate success will be determined in part by the health of last year's second and third players, juniors Amy Thomas of Orchard Park, New York, and Michaela Havelkova of Liberec, Czech Republic. Both struggled with injuries and were unable to practice after the fall season ended in late October. The good news is there are other talented players battling for spots. "If everyone is healthy, it's very realistic for us to be in the top half of the Big Ten at the very least—and we're capable of reaching the NCAA tournament."

Thomson says he wants players to learn to take advantage of opponents' weaknesses and to keep opponents off balance with shifting strategies, rather than relying on power to get themselves out of trouble. Still, with talented and committed players in the younger classes and a new facility set to open next year, Thomson foresees big things. "I'm excited about the possibilities. Everything is in place to be able to accomplish great things."

*Chris Coughlan-Smith is senior editor of Minnesota.*



Sophomore Valerie Vladea

## Quotebook

"It puts a 'permagrin' on my face every time I think about it."

—New Gopher women's tennis coach Tyler Thomson on the state-of-the-art tennis facility scheduled to open on campus in fall 2002. The team currently drives about 15 miles each way to Bloomington for practice and matches.



# I am a member

Eugene Hook, a 1954 grad, has been a UMAA life member for 27 years. To share his enthusiasm, he spent months calling, recruiting, and organizing a thriving UMAA chapter in southwestern Minnesota. Three years later, Hook remains a driving force in the chapter, which recruits, holds events, and connects alumni and friends in his part of the state with the U.

For his hard work and dedication, Hook was awarded a 2000 UMAA Volunteer of the Year award.

"The University is very important to me and my family," Hook says.

"When we became life members (in 1974), there was that sense of wanting to return something to the University that you had benefited from."

University of Minnesota Alumni Association members really do make a difference. We thank our 50,000 members for helping to build a stronger U.

Keep your membership current. Call us at 612-624-2323 or 1-800-UM-ALUMS, or visit our web site at [www.umaa.umn.edu](http://www.umaa.umn.edu).



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Eugene Hook ('54)

## Building lifelong connections







# The 2002 Capital Request

Bonding for new and ongoing projects will help the U build on its strengths.

**S**eeking to build on the momentum created by two strong construction appropriations from the Minnesota State Legislature, the University of Minnesota is asking the state to bond for \$186.5 million for new and ongoing projects. The 2002 capital request, entitled "Building on Our Strengths," continues University President Mark Yudof's priorities:

- Renewing the campus to preserve our historical buildings
- Investing in the future to promote excellence in the life sciences, technology, and education
- Enhancing the undergraduate experience to create a welcoming community in which to learn

The request, if fully funded, would be matched by \$53.2 million in University money for a total of \$239.8 million in projects. Below are brief outlines of the major projects that would affect the Twin Cities campus.

## SYSTEMWIDE HIGHER EDUCATION ASSET PRESERVATION AND REPLACEMENT—\$80 MILLION

This broad category includes funds for about 85 projects on the four campuses. It would accomplish smaller but needed tasks such as renewing and updating infrastructure, addressing safety and accessibility issues, and doing major maintenance, including replacing roofs and windows.

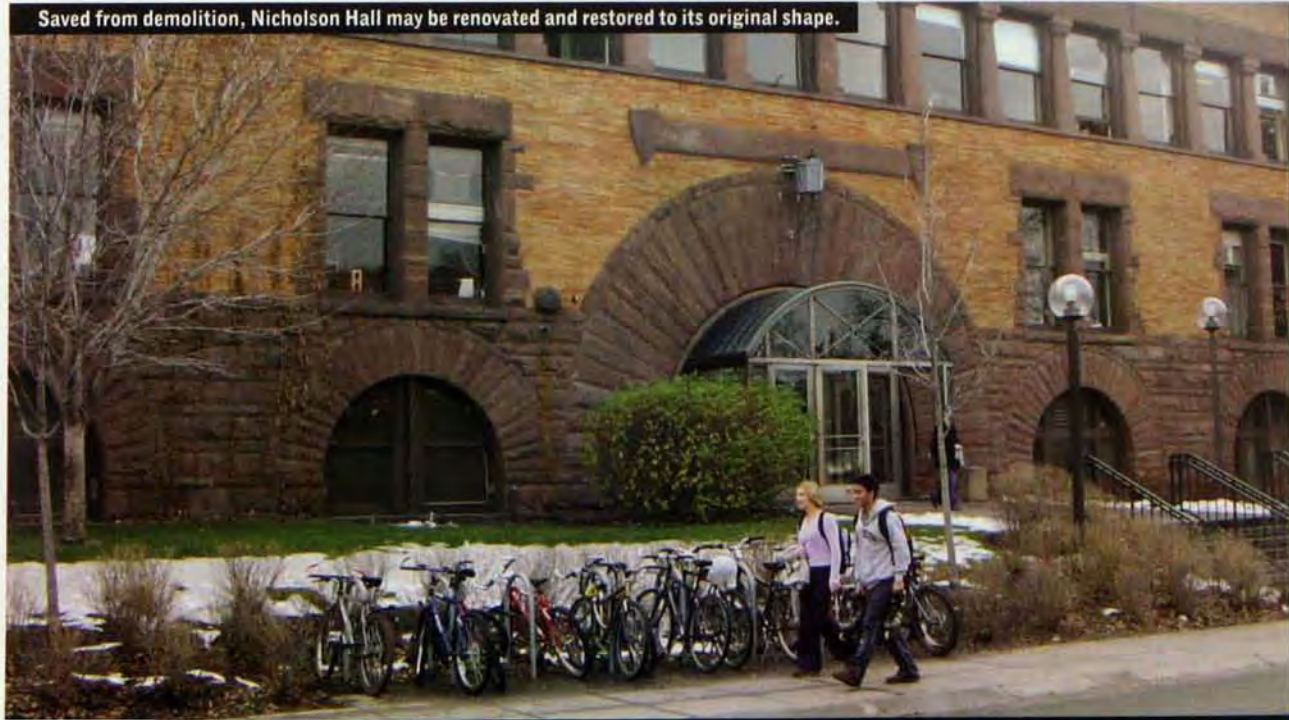
## NICHOLSON HALL—\$24 MILLION

The 110-year-old former student union was once slated for closing and possible demolition. Under this proposal, the main portion of the historical building would be renovated into a freshman learning center with up-to-date classrooms, computer labs, advising and counseling space, a Student Writing Center, and the College of Liberal Arts Language Center. A wing and auditorium that were built on to Nicholson would be demolished and the building returned to its original shape and exterior. The University would fund \$8 million of the total cost.

## PLANT GROWTH FACILITIES, PHASE II—\$18.7 MILLION

This request for St. Paul campus facilities follows up on a 2000 appropriation that created a new Containment and Quarantine Facility. Phase II would renovate several existing greenhouses and create a new "headhouse" facility for the plant-growth area. Hundreds of researchers and up to 1,500 students in agriculture, biology, and natural resources would use the energy-efficient facilities. Greenhouses would become "laboratories under glass" for research on crops, plant genetics, and pest control. The University would fund \$6.23 million of the total cost.

Saved from demolition, Nicholson Hall may be renovated and restored to its original shape.





Currently in disrepair, the Mineral Resources Research Center would be restored to add much needed space on campus.

## How You Can Help the U

As the University presents its 2002 capital bonding request, it comes armed with a formidable ally—the 3,500-plus volunteers of the University of Minnesota Legislative Network. The UMAA-sponsored grassroots group helps alumni and friends learn how easy and effective it is to support University legislative requests. In 2001, some 15,000 calls, letters, and visits initiated by network members helped the University receive about twice what Governor Jesse Ventura had recommended.

A new challenge this year is Minnesota's projected two-year budget shortfall of almost \$2 billion by mid-2003. The extraordinarily large deficit will put everything on the table for possible cuts, including those budgets already approved. Members of the Legislative Network will not only be advocating for the capital bonding request, which is not part of the state's general fund, but will be asked to remind their legislators how important state support is to the University's current momentum.

Rising graduation and student-satisfaction rates, growing

### MINERAL RESOURCES RESEARCH CENTER—\$18.4 MILLION

This historical but little-used campus building, tucked in the far northwest corner of the Minneapolis campus along the Mississippi River, would become home to several related College of Education and Human Development programs and add meeting space. The University would issue bonds for more than \$4.1 million and raise an additional \$2 million from other sources.

### TRANSLATIONAL RESEARCH FACILITY—\$37 MILLION

This facility would combine Medical School and College of Pharmacy researchers and create space for 33 new scientists in areas where the University is already showing strong results, such as Alzheimer's, diabetes, and cancer research. It would be built as an addition to the Lions Research Building on the northeastern edge of the Minneapolis campus. Fund-raising and University sources would cover \$12.3 million of the cost.

### OTHER PROJECTS

The University will request a total of \$5 million for preliminary design work on renovating Northrop Auditorium and building a new Institute of Technology classroom and lab facility north of the Washington Avenue Ramp. Installing better technology in high-priority classrooms systemwide would cost another \$4 million, and \$3 million has been requested to update and expand research and outreach centers statewide.

Major projects requested for other campuses include a \$33 million lab science building in Duluth, \$7.7 million to replace Bede Hall in Crookston, and \$9 million for updating and expanding the Social Sciences building and installing sprinkler systems in three dormitories on the Morris campus. The University would issue bonds for or otherwise raise one-third of the cost of each of those projects.

endowments and research awards, and a ranking by the University of Florida of the University of Minnesota as one of the three best public research universities in the country, have been made possible by the vision expressed by University President Mark Yudof. In addition to the U's internal reallocations and administrative streamlining, legislative support for the University over the last four years has been critical to building the momentum. That support came after two decades in which University funding declined as a percentage of state spending.

The Legislative Network helps alumni and friends to communicate to legislators about that momentum and why it is vital to the state, now and in the future. Network publications offer tips on how to express support and add personal stories or opinions to make that support even more meaningful.

To join the Legislative Network or to get more information, visit [www.uma.umn.edu/uma/legislative-network](http://www.uma.umn.edu/uma/legislative-network), e-mail [umalummi@tc.umn.edu](mailto:umalummi@tc.umn.edu), or call 612-624-2323. More information about the 2002 capital request can be found at [www.umn.edu/urelate/govrel](http://www.umn.edu/urelate/govrel).



## Member Spotlight | Howard Guthmann

According to Howard Guthmann (B.A. '43), retirement doesn't mean one is finished with financial planning. It simply means that one has many more financial decisions to make. But retirement also brings a little more spare time to learn how to handle those decisions. A semi-retired accountant, Guthmann uses his financial expertise to help others, especially retirees, take charge of their financial planning.

Since 1995, when he co-founded the University's ElderLearning Institute, Guthmann has taught a class called Financial Planning During Retirement (he is also chief financial officer and a board member of the ElderLearning Institute). Part of the University's College of Continuing Education, the institute offers eight-week noncredit courses on a variety of topics. Guthmann's next financial planning course begins in fall 2002.

Guthmann, a life member of the alumni association, credits accounting professor John Reighard with helping him land his first job out of college at a local accounting firm. Nearly 60 years later, Guthmann is still with the company, now called Wilkerson, Guthmann & Johnson, Ltd., in St. Paul. "It's a part of me," says Guthmann.

Guthmann grew up in St. Paul and financed his college education with a variety of scholarships and jobs, including managing the student union on the St. Paul campus. He completed his coursework in three years but remained involved with the University over the decades, including as an accounting teacher through the Extension Service and as a mentor to Carlson School of Management students. He also serves on more than a dozen local organi-



Howard Guthmann

zations, including the St. Paul Winter Carnival.

And he will always keep his hand in investing. Guthmann belongs to four investment clubs, each of which, on average, tops the S&P 500's performance, he says. While cautioning that he has no magic investment tips, Guthmann offers some insight into one area in which investors tend to trip up: know-

### Deals on Great Conversations and Career Services

Great conversation, career direction, and member discounts—the UMAA and the College of Continuing Education (CCE) have teamed up to offer alumni association members special deals on two new CCE programs. Great Conversations, a series that pairs University faculty experts with a nationally known figures, got started this month with a discussion on politics between University President Mark Yudof and Paul Begala, a former adviser to President Bill Clinton and one of Yudof's former law students, on January 15.

"Minnesotans, including the extraordinary faculty at the University of Minnesota, are reshaping the story of our times," Yudof said. "We felt it was critical to give every Minnesotan a chance to be immersed in the world's most exciting issues. The best way to do that is by including them in actual conversations with the foremost authorities."

Upcoming conversation topics are:

- Modern Architecture, February 19, with Thomas Fisher, dean of the College of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, and Steven Holl, *Time* magazine's 2001 Architect of the Year.
- Stem Cell Research, March 26, with Catherine

Verfaillie, director of the University of Minnesota's Stem Cell Institute, and Austin Smith, director of the Centre of Genome Research at the University of Edinburgh in Scotland.

- Ethics and Rights of the Media, April 2, with Jane Kirtley, director of the University of Minnesota School of Journalism and Mass

### Return to Learning

The College of Continuing Education is also offering discounts on services of its new Career and Lifework Center, which is designed to help workers get the education they need to further their current career or to shift into other areas. The center is offering free "Returning to Learning" informational seminars as well as one-on-one counseling. A set of seminars begins in January. Many of the sessions are held in the McNamara Alumni Center, and UMAA members get discounts on seminars and sessions.

The center's Web site also offers tips and ideas, as well as an interactive "Financial Resources Wizard" to help sort out paying for education. For more on the Career and Lifework Center, visit [www.lifework.umn.edu](http://www.lifework.umn.edu) or call 612-626-7222 or 800-234-6564.

### Homecoming 2002 Date Is Set

Mark your calendars and plan to return to the U for homecoming on October 12, when the football Gophers take on the Northwestern Wildcats at the Metrodome. Watch *Minnesota* for more information on homecoming week festivities.

## Building a Beautiful U

ing when to sell. It's often hard to part with a stock, he says. "You're saying that you made a mistake."

Unfortunately, hanging onto losing stocks can easily wipe out any gains. The goal, asserts Guthmann, should be to aim for moderate—rather than stratospheric—gains while keeping losses in check.

Guthmann says one thing keeps individuals from enjoying a secure retirement: procrastination. People put off saving too long, he says. "They want to buy; they want their kids to have a better education and better jobs," Guthmann says. Twenty-somethings should start socking away a few dollars regularly the minute they're out of school, he advises. During the 40 or so years that many people spend in the workforce, even modest amounts can add up to a nice nest egg.

For more information on the ElderLearning Institute, call 612-624-7847 or visit [www.cce.umn.edu/eli](http://www.cce.umn.edu/eli).

—Karen Kroll

One of the most vivid memories of my college experience is the fall day when, as an incoming freshman, I first set foot on Northrop Mall. The steps of Walter Library were worn and grooved from the many students who had passed through the building's doors over the years. All around the mall were majestic, columned buildings looking down at me, seemingly proud of the many great minds and great ideas they had been witness to. I felt silently admonished to take this new endeavor—the pursuit of knowledge—very seriously.

On another beautiful fall day more than 20 years later, I experienced that same sense of awe when the UMAA's national board of directors toured the many construction projects under way on the Twin Cities campus. In 1998 the Minnesota Legislature approved bonding to fund an ambitious building and renovation plan that would support five strategic academic initiatives and position the U to become one of the top public research institutions in the country. But University President



Bruce Nelson, B.S. '80

Mark Yudof also sought to create a more welcoming environment for students and visitors by upgrading facilities and beautifying campus. Today, stunning new buildings and landscapes are emerging from construction sites across campus. A renaissance is afoot at our alma mater.

Walter Library's historical exterior, weathered and worn through the years, has been restored to its original splendor, and its interior has been entirely rebuilt. Walter will soon house a state-of-the-art facility devoted to the U's digital technology initiative, which includes the Minnesota Supercomputer Institute and a newly created digital library. The Digital Technology Center will help position the U as a national leader in the area of electronic information.

At the other end of the mall stands Coffman Memorial Union. Normally the hub of student activity, it stands strangely silent behind construction fencing while it is restored and updated. Old brick masonry has been removed and new windows are being added to bring in more light. While Coffman will continue to anchor the south end of the mall, we will be able to look through it and beyond to the Mississippi River. The area behind Coffman has been opened up to create Riverbend Commons, an area of student housing, underground parking, beautifully landscaped plazas, and grand staircases that connect Coffman to the river. Next year, new pedestrian bridges will span Washington Avenue, reconnecting Northrop Mall and the University to the river, just as Cass Gilbert envisioned in his 1907 master plan for the U.

Across the river, an arts quarter is taking shape near the Carlson School of Management—itsself a new, state-of-the-art structure. The gem of the arts quarter is a new art building now under construction. The current art building, a dilapidated facility next to the law school, was purchased by the University for one dollar in the 1960s and, according to President Yudof, "It was worth every penny."

As we passed the newly renovated architecture building, I heard gasps of amazement at the striking copper-clad addition. A critical element of the U's design initiative, this new building will bring together all the units of the College of Architecture and Landscape Architecture from across campus. The new addition was designed by Steven Holl, who was named America's best architect by *Time* magazine this past June.

Throughout the campus, the impact of the investment in the U is evident, as is the leadership of President Yudof. Our university is a warmer, more welcoming place. It has more green space and less asphalt, fresh maroon and gold paint on the Washington Avenue Bridge. This has become a campus we can take pride in. It truly is a beautiful U.

This year the U will ask the state for additional capital—\$186.5 million, which would be supplemented with \$53.2 in University money and fund-raising—to continue the campus renewal and to build on our strategic initiatives. And the U is poised to excel. The initial investment has produced spectacular results, but more funding is needed to sustain this great effort. If you have not been to campus lately, come back for a visit and see for yourself. Then join me in contacting our state legislators to urge their support for the University's capital request this year.

To learn more about the capital request and how to help the U, see pages 50 and 51. ■

Communication's Silha Center for the Study of Media Ethics and Law, and Brian Lamb, CEO and creator and of C-SPAN.

■ Black Intellectual History, May 7, with John Wright, University of Minnesota professor of Afro American Studies and English, and Cornel West, Harvard professor and author of *Race Matters*.

All lectures are at 7:30 p.m. in the Ted Mann Concert Hall, 2128 Fourth St. S, Minneapolis. Individual conversation tickets are \$25; UMAA members can buy single tickets for \$20 (a \$4 facility fee will be added to each ticket price). Call 612-624-2345 for tickets.



# UMAA Calendar

Upcoming alumni events on campus and around the country. For more information, visit [www.uma.umn.edu](http://www.uma.umn.edu) or call 612-624-2323 or 1-800-UM-ALUMS (862-5867) and ask to speak to the UMAA staff person listed after the event.

## January

- 22 2002 legislative session briefing, 5:30 p.m. at the McNamara Alumni Center; contact Nicole Bennett at 612-626-8371
- 26 Columbus (Ohio) Chapter viewing party for Ohio State at Minnesota men's basketball, 3:30 p.m. tip-off, at Champps in Columbus; contact Mark Allen

## February

- 1 West Valley (Arizona) Chapter annual meeting and dinner, 5:30 p.m. at the Lakes Club; contact Chad Kono
- 1 Bay Area Chapter ice skating event, time TBA, at Winter Lodge in Palo Alto; contact Mark Allen
- 1 Denver Chapter snowshoe event, time TBA, at Estes Park; contact Mark Allen
- 5 Carlson School of Management First Tuesday Lecture with Target Corporation Vice President Jerry Storch; 11:30 a.m. at the Radisson Hotel Metrodome; call 612-626-9634
- 6 College of Natural Resources career fair, 10 a.m.-2 p.m. in the St. Paul Student Center; contact Phil Splett at 612-624-6247
- 7 South Central Minnesota Chapter "Golden Gopher Memories with Ray Christensen," 6 p.m. at the Mankato VFW; contact Chad Kono

- 7 UMAA Mentor Connection Networking Necessities event, 6:30 p.m. in Memorial Hall, McNamara Alumni Center; contact Judy Anderson
- 10 San Diego Chapter annual meeting, 11 a.m.-2 p.m. at the Bali Hai restaurant on Shelter Island Drive; contact Mark Allen
- 17-24 Florence Escapade alumni tour; contact Becky Von Dissen
- 17 Red Wing Chapter "Golden Gopher Memories with Ray Christensen," 4 p.m. at Mississippi National Golf Links; contact Chad Kono
- 21 New York Chapter "Happy We Aren't in Minnesota in February Happy Hour," 6 p.m. at Park Avenue Country Club; contact Mark Allen
- 24 Student Alumni Leaders SnoBall Dance, 8 p.m. at the McNamara Alumni Center; contact Judy Anderson
- 24 Southwest Florida Chapter, Dixieland band performance, 5:30 p.m. at the Naples Country Club; contact Chad Kono
- 26 College of Liberal Arts Alumni Society Critical Dialogues, "Tales a Culture Tells: Fairy Tales and the Value of Childhood," 7 p.m. in the McNamara Alumni Center; contact Erica Giorgi at 612-625-8837

- 27 West Valley (Arizona) Chapter Day at the Races, time TBA, at Turf Paradise; contact Chad Kono
- 28 Business Cards and Brew recent grads networking event, 6:30 p.m. at James Page Brewing Co.; contact Karla Hoff

## March

- 4 College of Education and Human Development Alumni Society Book Drive for Kids and Book Fair kickoff event, 7-8:30 p.m. at area Barnes & Noble Booksellers (book drive runs through March 8); contact Raleigh Kaminsky at 612-626-1601
- 7-10 Big Ten Men's Basketball Tournament alumni events, Chicago; contact Mark Allen
- 15 West Valley (Arizona) Chapter Spring Luncheon, 11:30 a.m. at the Luke Air Force Base Officers Club; contact Chad Kono
- 16-23 The Antebellum South Along the Intracoastal Waterway alumni cruise; contact Becky Von Dissen
- 24 Suncoast (Florida) Chapter spring luncheon, 11:30 a.m. location TBA; contact Chad Kono
- 24 Southwest Florida Chapter tailgate and picnic, time TBA, at Fleischman Park, Naples; contact Chad Kono

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## Executive Director

# A New Year's Wish for the U

**W**hile I don't make New Year's resolutions, I do make New Year's wishes. And my wish for 2002 is that every member of the alumni association makes a gift to the University of Minnesota.

For many, this may be a first gift. And I know from personal experience that the first gift can be a sacrifice. I remember what a stretch it was for me when I made my first gift to the U. I gave \$100 to the Goldstein Gallery in the College of Home Economics (now the College of Human Ecology) in 1979. That was a lot of money for me 23 years ago; I was in graduate school and had two young children. But I wrote that check while contemplating the marvelous collection of historical costumes, designer fashions, ethnic dress, rare textiles, and decorative arts that I love at the Goldstein.



Margaret Sughrue Carlson,  
Ph.D. '83

With that first gift that supported something close to my heart, I began a tradition of making an annual gift to the U.

Last year as I made my gift, I thought of how lucky I am to have a world-class education and a job I dearly love. I consider my gift a tribute to at least a half-dozen people at the U who made a difference in my life and helped me become the person I am today: professors Van Mueller, Robert Keller, Shirley Clark, Tim Mazzone, Mary Corcoran, Bill Ammentorp, and George Shapiro. Every one of them prepared me for ventures yet to be charted.

Keller was determined to help me become a better writer. His pen bled red ink on my first drafts, but in the process he helped me sharpen my writing skills. Shapiro gave me a B on my first paper. Scrawled across the page was a note: "You are technically correct . . . but you haven't interjected any of your feelings, values, and emotions into this paper. . . . I only give A's to students who uncover their values and think critically." And when I was about to delay finishing my dissertation to accept a job offer, Mueller convinced me that if I received one job offer at that time I would receive seven when I completed my degree.

We are in the final stages of Campaign Minnesota, which concludes in June 2003. The goal of \$1.3 billion is close at hand, but to go over the top we will need an incredible show of support from everyone who cares about the U. Leading this charge is the University of Minnesota Foundation and the Minnesota Medical Foundation, the fund-raising arms of the U. Our role at the alum-

ni association is to carry the message that giving is important and giving makes a difference.

Only one out of every eight University graduates contributes to the U, and only a modest percentage of our dues-paying members are also annual donors. Imagine the impact if every single alumni association member participated in the campaign. Whether they were gifts of \$10 or \$10,000, the results of our combined generosity would be staggering.

Take a moment to consider what you have in your life and why. Perhaps you are in a career that you love because of the start the U gave you. Or you are a leader in your community or an organization because of the example set for you by a class or a professor. Or maybe your world and conscience widened because of classmates with different backgrounds and perspectives.

Whether you're making your first gift to the University of Minnesota, renewing an annual pledge, or considering increasing your support, remember the people at the U who helped you become the person you are today. Use the attached envelope to pay tribute to them with a gift. Private giving supports so much and goes so far, and your gift can be designated to the college or program of your choice.

I'd also like you—our alumni association members—to send us a few sentences explaining why you've decided to support Campaign Minnesota. I'm especially interested in hearing why first-time givers are contributing at this time. Then, in a future column, I'd like to share your experiences with others. Enclose your comments with your check (my colleagues at the University foundations will forward them to me), or write to me at [mcarlson@umn.edu](mailto:mcarlson@umn.edu).

One hundred percent participation from alumni association members is indeed a lofty wish. But I'm convinced it can happen, because time and again you've enthusiastically answered our calls to action. When we set a goal to reach 50,000 members by the end of 2000, you joined, renewed, and recruited fellow alumni. When we needed 5,000 books for the Heritage Gallery, you came through with hundreds more. When I asked for Gopher memorabilia for special displays, you sent historical treasures. And during last year's legislative session, you placed 15,000 phone calls to other alumni to drum up support for the University's budget request.

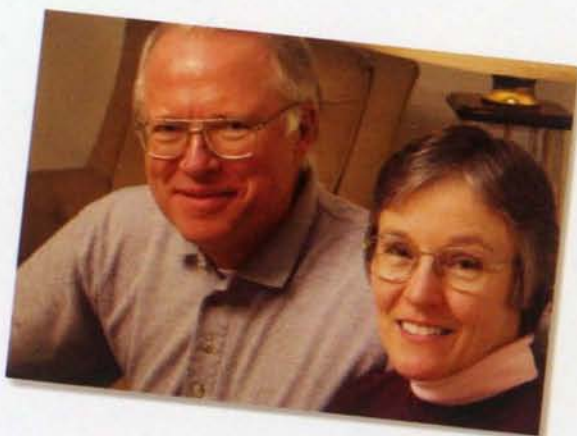
As you think about this new call to action, please consider the words of campaign chair Russell Bennett (B.S. '50, J.D. '52): "Campaign Minnesota will determine whether our children and grandchildren will have a great university to attend." So in these first weeks of the new year, reflect on the past in the context of the future, and take this opportunity to make great things happen at the U. ■

**Imagine the impact if every single alumni association member participated in the campaign. Whether they were gifts of \$10 or \$10,000, the results of our combined generosity would be staggering.**

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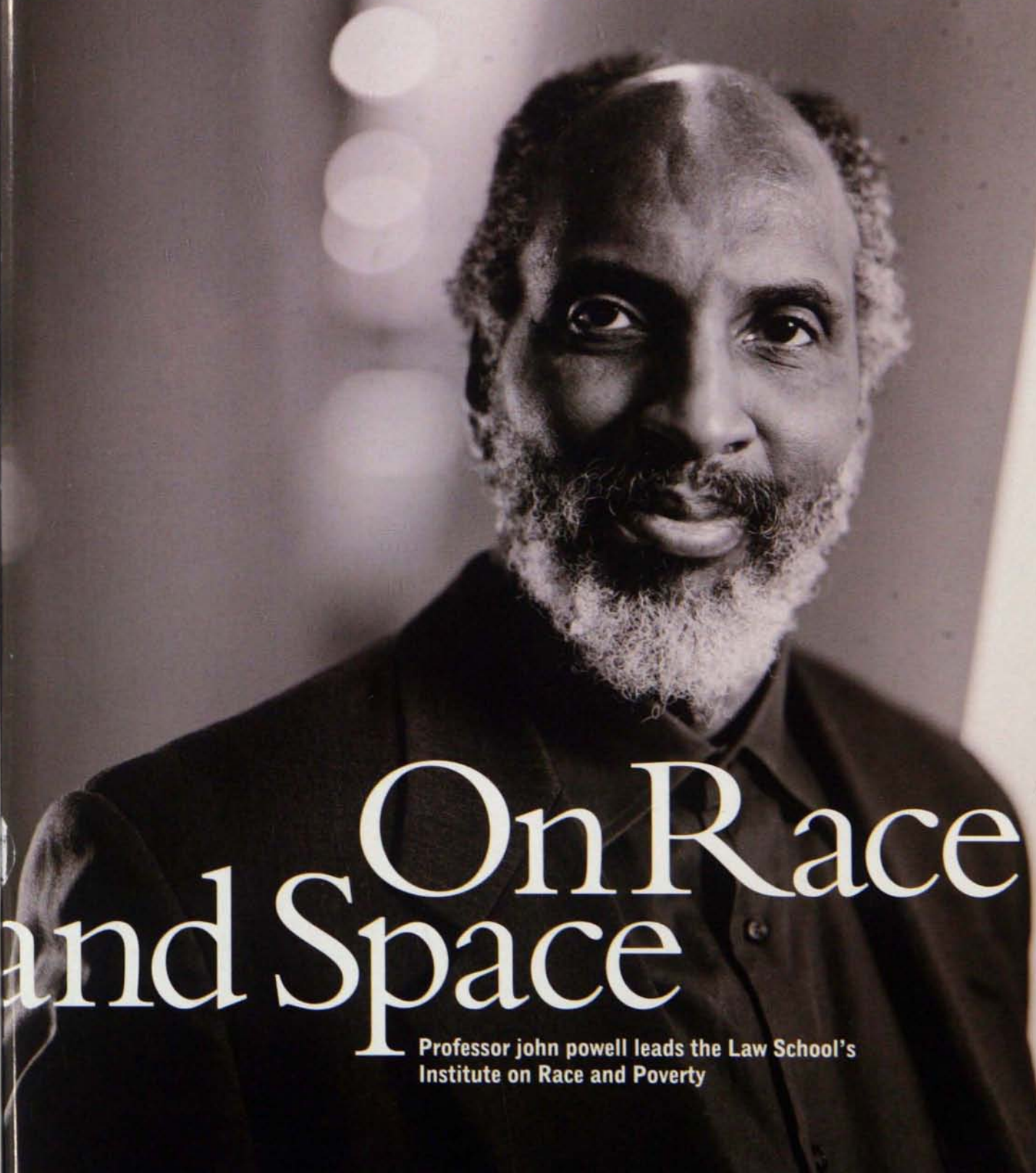
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# MINNESOTA

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Grieving the loss of a job—and the self-esteem, identity, and sense of security that went with it.

*Essay by Amy Gage*

### 20 History's Lessons

As part of a series recognizing its 100th year, the alumni association publication looks back at what made headlines in March and April in decades past.

*By Shelby Fling*

### 22 On Race and Space

Urban sprawl, the outward development of metropolitan areas, relocates jobs and tax bases away from central cities and first-ring suburbs. University law professor John Powell believes people of color are disproportionately affected by sprawl and that such exclusion from opportunities is not new.

*By Michael Finley*

### 28 The Human Face of Health Care

The University's School of Nursing is a leader in preparing future nurses for the challenges of practice and the delivery of patient care—from addressing workplace issues to applying research aimed at improving the health of people around the world.

*By Barbara Silberg*

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The winning entry in *Minnesota* magazine's third-annual fiction contest.

*By Laurel Ostrow*



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### 40 Voices: Marching On

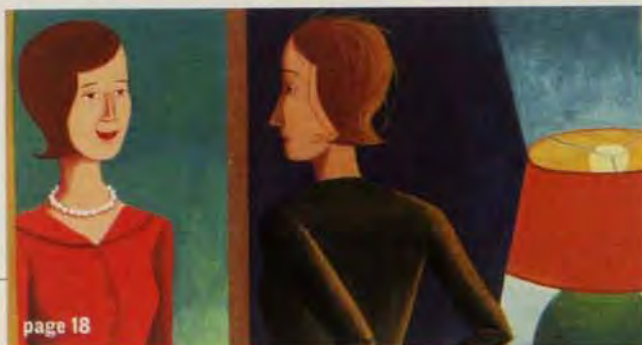
Sixty years after the Bataan Death March, Philip Brain (B.A. '39) recalls his life as a prisoner of war, how he survived, and what he walked away with.

*As told to Vicki Stavig*

### 44 Sports: Pulling Together

With a winning formula and a top-notch coach, the University of Minnesota's second-year rowing program is primed to go far fast. Plus, Sports Notebook: a preview of the season's Gopher sports programs and other athletics news.

*By Chris Coughlan-Smith*



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University coaches, administrators, and supporters must work as a team on behalf of Gopher athletics.

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*Cover photograph by Mark Luinenburg*

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## Editor's Note

### What Happened Next

Pageing through old issues of the *Minnesota Alumni Weekly*, I came upon a reference in a March 25, 1912, news item that seemed to be a whisper of great things to come. It was just a few lines long and noted that the University of Minnesota's "School for Nurses," established three years earlier, had graduated its first class. "This class numbers four," the article read. "The award of their diplomas will be postponed until the commencement exercises in June."

Ninety-three years after its founding and thousands of diplomas later, the School of Nursing is the oldest university-based nursing program in the United States. That brief notice caught my eye because in this issue our attention again turns to the nursing school, with a look at how it is preparing students for the nursing profession, in the modern health care system (page 28).

While nursing students and alumni may have special interest in such an article, the topic touches us all. Nurses are on the frontline of health care in our schools, clinics, and hospitals. We count on nurses to keep a sharp eye on patient care in an industry that, increasingly, has its own eye on costs. We expect nurses to handle us with compassion and patience while they also manage tremendous stress and face a growing shortage of colleagues.



Shelly Fling

I had set out, thumbing through our past issues, to learn what curious or noteworthy University and alumni happenings made headlines over the past century. There are plenty (which you'll see on page 20, as well as in the May-June issue, when we trumpet the magazine's 100th anniversary year), but I was surprised to find that nearly every issue contains articles on which the alumni journal continues to build. *Minnesota* no longer monitors the president's every move like a small-town newspaper or openly pleads for subscribers to pay up. But then, as now, the pursuit of excellence, the journey toward equity, and the thoughtful exchange of ideas at the U is well-documented. Reading old and current

issues of the alumni journal is discovering what happened next.

The first editor of the *Alumni Weekly* feared he would struggle to find enough news to print and so intended mostly to reprint stories from the *Minnesota Daily* that might interest alumni. From the beginning, however, the journal appears to have struggled to find room for all the bulletins about research advances, faculty accomplishments, and alumni endeavors around the world.

Athletics got plenty of ink as well—not only recaps of football games, but also scrutiny of spending and revenue in the athletics department and editorials about mending its problems. A reflection of the pride alumni and friends have in the University, athletics again calls for the alumni association to voice an opinion, about how to address its budget crisis (page 53).

Some of the news items in the old journals represent well the climate of the times—some that now seem quaint, such as an article about whether University women should be allowed to use the swimming tank two days a week instead of one. Some of the reports, however, still elicit a pang of remembrance. One such item appeared in the April 11, 1942, issue. It reported that journals sent to alumni in the Philippine Islands had been returned bearing the mark "undeliverable." The world would later learn all that transpired in the Philippines during World War II, and one to tell about it was alumnus Philip Brain (B.A. '39). Several years ago he wrote a book about his experiences as a survivor of the Bataan Death March, and he tells his story again, from the perspective of 60 years later, for *Minnesota* (page 40).

If you read nothing else in this issue, take the time to read this story—not to witness the horror he experienced, but to learn what he did next, because of it. ■

To contact editor Shelly Fling, write to fling003@umn.edu

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# Letters

## Out of Step with the Band

While I appreciated the coverage in the November–December issue of campus life and events following September 11, I was disappointed that no mention was made of the most visible student group on campus: the University of Minnesota Marching Band.

As a volunteer staff member, I watched as the band responded quickly and proudly as a representative of the University in the wake of September 11. At the invitation of the governor's office, the marching band performed at the "Minnesota Remembers" memorial service on September 16 at the State Capitol. It was at this point that the band became not only a representative of the University, but of the entire state.

On September 29, the Gopher football team had its first game since the attacks, hosting Purdue at the Metrodome. As part of the memorial, the marching band unfurled its big American representational flag, and both teams entered the field in silence.

The final event was on Thanksgiving weekend at the Gopher-Badger football game. With the help of the 34th Regiment Infantry (Reserves) Band, members of the U of M Alumni Band, and members of the Eden Prairie High School Band, the U of M marching band performed a patriotic show, playing "America the Beautiful" and "Stars and Stripes Forever" and displaying the big flag.

I know quite a few lives were touched by the band's performances, including those of a large number of alumni.

DAVID MALERICH (B.S. '96, M.S. '98)  
St. Paul

## The Real Image Problem

I chuckled when I saw, in the January–February issue, the vintage ad for Chesterfields cigarettes that had been in a decades-old *Minnesota Alumni Weekly*. I did not chuckle, however, when my eyes landed on the full-page ad for "body sculpting" in the same issue.

I was very dismayed by your inclusion of the massive ad for plastic surgery with its euphemistic headline and provocative photo. Using scalpels during highly invasive surgery on a human being under general anesthesia is not the same as Michelangelo artfully chiseling away on marble. To suggest that filleting away a person's fat will turn her into a female model is an attempt to undo the health teachings of our university. Those teachings are based on the principle that an appropriate diet combined with exercise is the key to developing or retaining one's preferred shape. *Minnesota* would be a better magazine without this ad; I hope it will be absent in the future.

MARK KAPLAN  
Minneapolis

## Hitting a Nerve

As a life member of the School of Dentistry Century Club, a donor to the school's 2000 x 2000 x 2000 campaign, and a former assistant professor in the dental school (1968–71), I am a bit troubled



by Margaret Carlson's column relative to the University of Minnesota being recognized as one of the top three public universities for research ("On Track and Leading the Pack," November–December).

It has been my lifelong belief that the mission of any public institution of higher learning is that of teaching and training its students. This current insatiable appetite for grabbing all the federal dollars one can get, the higher salaries paid to administrators, the addition of new buildings in which to conduct research, and adding new researchers does little to enhance the education of the undergraduate. It usually results in more graduate students (hired at little pay) teaching the student, while the fat cat sits in his laboratory.

I realize that research is important, but one should not limit the hiring of new teachers to those who have research on their minds. Becoming one of the three top universities in the country in graduating exceptionally well-prepared students should be your primary goal.

HAROLD PRESSMAN (D.D.S. '44)  
Billings, Montana

## Tone Down the Hype

Your story on stem cells in the January–February issue was more hype than proper medical science reporting. Statements such as "these adult stem cells hold the promise of cures to diseases that have so far mystified modern medicine" and "within the next five years, stem cells may begin to treat diseases with a single missing or malfunctioning cell-type, like hemophilia, diabetes, and muscular dystrophy" are premature and inappropriate. So are the statements that say stem cells later could be used to repair damaged or diseased body parts. They are inappropriate and harmful because they raise false hopes in the minds of many patients ill with serious diseases. Let's not repeat the mistakes made with gene therapy, where promises of cures greatly exceed delivery.

If the media wish to bring accomplishments in medicine to the attention of their readers, it is better to select an area that has already delivered cures and continues to improve on them, such as the treatments for hypertension and atherosclerosis. Improvements in these treatments, in terms of both effectiveness and cost, continue to build on the impressive and very real successes.

FRANCIS HADDY (M.D. '46)  
Rochester, Minnesota

## Correction

Valsartan, the drug that reduced heart-failure hospitalizations in a University study ("Heartening Developments," January–February), is not manufactured by Ciba Pharmaceuticals but by Novartis Pharma AG, which merged with Ciba a few years ago. ■

Please send your letters to the editor to: Minnesota, McNamara Alumni Center, 200 Oak St. SE, Suite 200, Minneapolis, MN 55455. Or e-mail to: fling003@umn.edu. Letters may be edited for style, length, and clarity.

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## The Summer Books Section Is Coming

*Minnesota* is collecting recently published books written by University alumni, faculty, staff, and students for the magazine's summer books section.

This annual feature acknowledges the literary contributions of people affiliated with the University and includes a list of titles and summaries as well as excerpts from a selection of several novels, memoirs, essays, short stories, and collections of poems. The books section will appear in the July-August issue of *Minnesota*.

If you have written a general interest book in 2001 or 2002, please send a review copy to Shelly Fling, McNamara Alumni Center, 200 Oak Street SE, Suite 200, Minneapolis, MN 55455. Or send a publication notice to the above address or to [fling003@umn.edu](mailto:fling003@umn.edu). The deadline is May 6, 2002.



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

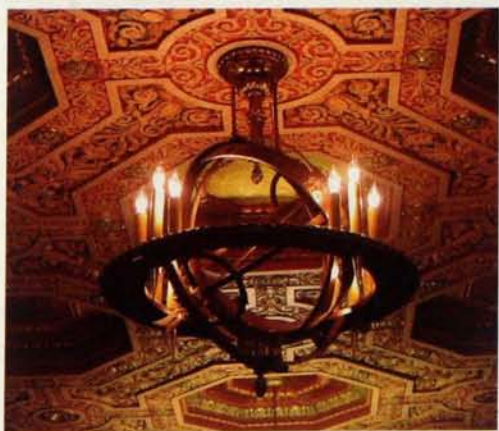
# Campus Digest

## Restored Walter Library Opens

University librarians began moving back into Walter Library in January while construction workers finished up the three-year restoration of the historic building. As reference librarians and bibliographers stepped around building materials and power cords, they began noticing things they never had before, such as the brilliant details in the Italian ceilings. Paint, pillars, and woodwork had been hiding beneath 75 years of grime but have now been restored to their original glory. In some ways, the library is finally being shown as it originally was intended.

Originally built in 1924, Walter has also been outfitted with state-of-the-art technology for its new tenants, including the Digital Technology Center, and a student computer lab. And the floors of the reading rooms have been raised a foot to accommodate the necessary wiring for computer access. In the large reading room, the original, 300-pound oak tables have been restored, and the bookshelves will be shorter to improve sight lines around the room.

Walter Library will host a grand re-opening event for University students, faculty, staff, and alumni on May 1 from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. For more information, call 612-624-9339. The Institute of Technology is also building a Web site that will offer virtual tours of the renovated library. Visit [www.it.umn.edu/walter](http://www.it.umn.edu/walter).



The architects of the renovation retained the library's owl motif. It appears in stone (far upper left) and on the rim of the reading room ceiling lights (upper left and far upper right) as well as on heating grates and other unexpected places. The original foyer chandelier (left) has been restored, and the gold leaf in the ceiling (above) reflects its light throughout the library's entryway.



Above: The large reading room

Right: The reading room skylight has been completely replaced.

Below right: Octagonal section of the large reading room ceiling

Below: Ceiling detail from the reading room



## New Raptor Center Mission Takes Wing

For 30 years, the Raptor Center at the University of Minnesota has worked to make the world a friendlier place for birds of prey. The center has rehabilitated injured eagles and hawks, reintroduced peregrine falcons to the wild, researched the habits of and challenges facing wild birds, and held educational programs around the state and nation.

The Raptor Center has succeeded to such an extent—treating an average of 800 birds a year—that in the past few years, the need, and the funding, for that kind of work has

declined. "In the '70s, '80s, and early '90s, we were able to garner a good deal of public support for our mission," says Dr. Patrick Redig, director of the world-renowned center.



Dr. Patrick Redig (left), director of the Raptor Center, and Dr. Frank Cerra, senior vice president of the Academic Health Center, hold center patients.

"Now, the peregrine falcon is off the endangered species list and the bald eagle soon will be. When that happens, the California

condor will be the only raptor on the list."

Instead of becoming victims of their own success, Redig and his colleagues will put their expertise into new areas of avian research and education: tropical and companion birds. The hundreds of birds broadly known as parrots, or psittacines, will be their particular focus. Many parrots are now captive-bred for pets and have life expectancies of up to 75 years. They have unique behaviors and medical issues and tend to bond with their human handlers. With some 60 million bird owners in the United States, the need for veterinarians and rehabilitation work is great. The Raptor Center also intends to conduct research and hold educational programs about the problems facing the birds in the wild. Redig says working with both wild and pet birds will allow staff to create "greater understanding among the public of the needs and challenges of these birds in the wild."

The College of Veterinary Medicine, which houses the Raptor Center on the St. Paul campus, is fully behind the new mission, recognizing the need to train veterinarians to work with companion birds. Although there are already some skilled bird veterinarians in the area, the Raptor Center gets referrals from them for more complicated matters, such as setting broken bones and some surgeries. That work will increase under the new plan, filling a need for student training and for bird owners alike.

Redig adds that he believes raptors will always be the core of the Raptor Center's mission. But since the center depends upon private giving and fees for more than 80 percent of its budget, working with tropical birds will provide both a new area for research and education and a way to keep the Raptor Center thriving.

For more on the Raptor Center, visit [www.raptor.cvm.umn.edu](http://www.raptor.cvm.umn.edu).

—Chris Coughlan-Smith

## Capital Campaign Update

The Campaign Minnesota total as of December 31 is \$1,245,000,000, or 96 percent toward the \$1.3 billion goal. This includes \$52 million in gifts from 7,900 faculty and staff since campaign counting began in 1996. A major emphasis this year has been to encourage alumni to participate in the campaign. The number of alumni making gifts is up 15 percent through December, compared with the same period last year. To make a gift to the University or for information, visit [www.campaign.umn.edu](http://www.campaign.umn.edu) or call 612-624-3333 or 800-775-2187.

**A** University of Minnesota surgeon has a new angle on ankle replacement. While knee, hip, and even shoulder replacements have become almost routine procedures, the same has not been true of ankles. The ankle is a notoriously complex joint formed by the juncture of three bones—the tibia, fibula, and talus—which allows a wide range of motion in many different directions.

Ankle replacement surgery was initially attempted in the mid-1970s but eventually was all but abandoned because of a high failure rate. Until recently one's best hope for permanent pain relief was an ankle fusion, a procedure that eliminates discomfort but also severely limits the mobility of this critical joint. Now, however, a new prosthetic device and modi-

fied replacement procedure are yielding success rates comparable to other types of joint replacement.

"The failure of earlier ankle replacements was caused by the fact that the artificial joint was glued to the tibia and talus," explains Dr. J. Chris Coetzee, a University faculty member and one of only 450 surgeons worldwide who've been trained in the new replacement technique. The newer style of prosthesis, he says, has a larger surface area than the older devices and is covered with a rough polymer surface that allows the bone actually to graft to the artificial joint.

Since coming to the University in 1999, Coetzee has performed nearly 100 ankle replacements. He also serves on the faculty at a Chicago-based training facility where other surgeons are learning the procedure. While most joint replacement patients are over 60, Coetzee says that a growing percentage of his patients are younger. About 15 percent are under 40, and he recently operated on a 31-year-old woman suffering from rheumatoid arthritis.

"My initial plan was to do replacements on people you'd hope would not outlive the prosthesis," Coetzee says. "But basically it's worked out that we started going to a 'whenever you need it' status." When it comes to deciding who's a good candidate for ankle replacement, "weight is almost more important than age," he says. If you're under 250 pounds, have "realistic expectations," and are in good general health, you might consider joint replacement as an option.

"Some people play tennis [on an artificial ankle], but I wouldn't because of all the sudden stopping and starting," Coetzee says. "It will not allow you to run marathons, but it will allow you to do most low-impact recreational activities—golf, hiking, biking, swimming, skiing, limited running."

—Richard Broderick



Dr. J. Chris Coetzee

## Overheard on Campus

"The country's aging population appears more interested in issues like health care and public safety than higher education. While higher education's share of average state spending fell 14 percent from 1986 to 1996, Medicaid's share nearly doubled. The funds allocated to correctional facilities grew by more than 25 percent."

—University President Mark Yudof, writing in the January 11 issue of the *Chronicle of Higher Education*

## Overheard on Campus

"The most important thing you can do is to invest massively in the University of Minnesota. . . . What you want is to turn it into Berkeley or UCLA."

—Carnegie Mellon University economics professor Richard Florida on how the Twin Cities can improve its quality of life and attract talented people, referring to elite state institutions that have spawned vibrant communities brimming with start-up businesses, culture, and creativity

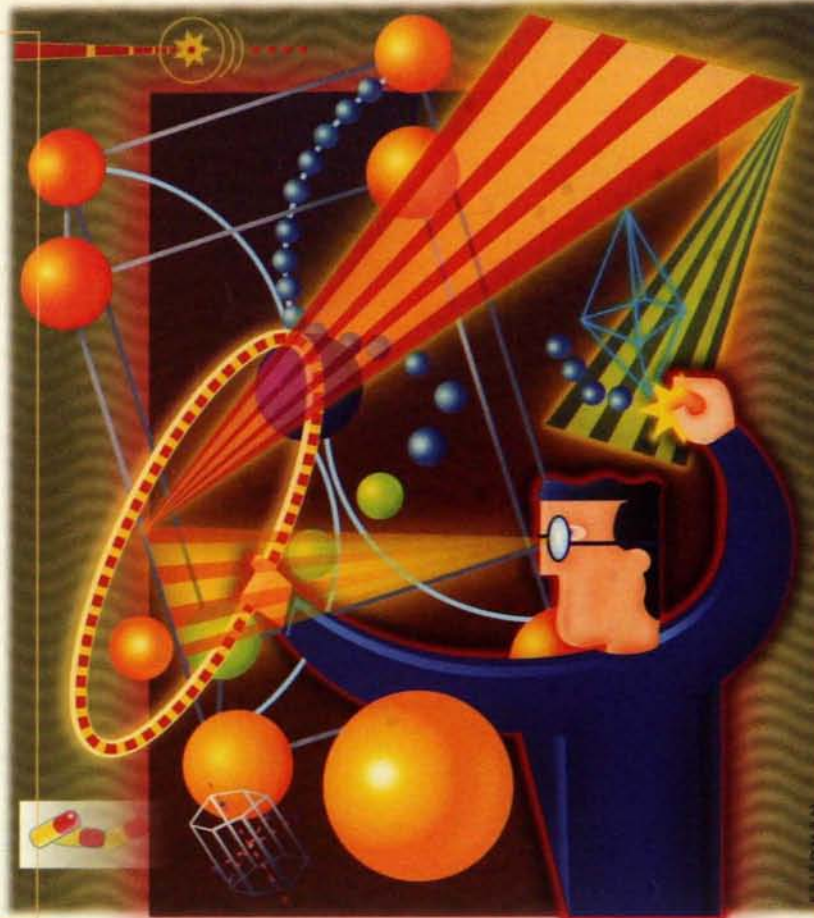
## Overheard on Campus

"No other institute in the state stewards as many valued landscapes as the University of Minnesota. [It is the] discordant, rich, and sometimes jarring diversity of inherited open spaces and building styles that makes the Twin Cities campus so memorable."

—Frank Edgerton Martin, editor of *Valued Places: Landscape Architecture in Minnesota*, on why the University of Minnesota campus was one of 52 landscapes chosen for the book

## Potential Crystallizes

In a rare feat of crystal engineering, University of Minnesota researchers have pioneered a way to force a developing crystal to line up to exact specifications. These crystals have the potential to change the wavelengths of light, which could allow for new kinds of laser technology, improved optical switching in communications, and use in purifying drugs. Crystals develop in a series of room-like structures, with a floor, a ceiling, and vertical dividers that repeat to form a lattice. The molecules that fill the space inside the room are notoriously difficult to control, however, so researchers formed the crystal dividers in a curved shape they likened to a banana. Molecules trapped inside as the crystal formed were forced to line up all in one direction and therefore have uniform polarity. The resulting crystal can turn red light into shorter-wavelength blue or green light, meaning blue- or green-light lasers will be easier to build. A shorter wavelength also means more information can be transmitted along optical communications lines. In drug purification, similar crystal lattices could be developed to sift out molecules that develop with similar compositions but come together in a different structure. In the morning-sickness drug thalidomide, for example, one molecular structure is helpful while another of the same chemical composition has been shown to cause birth defects. The research was published in the November 30, 2001, issue of *Science* ([www.sciencemag.org](http://www.sciencemag.org)).



# Faculty Research

A look at recent University of Minnesota studies, research, discoveries, and rankings

## Sick of Smoke

Children exposed to tobacco smoke absorb and metabolize a lung carcinogen, University of Minnesota research proves. While long suspected, this is the first study to quantitatively prove the presence of NNK, a tobacco-specific carcinogen. The study of 204 Minneapolis children in grades two through five follows up on a study that found high levels of the same carcinogen in the spouses or partners of smokers. Both studies used urine samples to test for levels of metabolized NNK and both showed that subjects with high exposure to secondhand smoke had an average of five to six times more NNK on average than those not regularly exposed to tobacco smoke. The 204 children were part of a broader study on environmental health risks. Results were published in the November 2001 issue of *Cancer Epidemiology, Biomarkers, and Prevention* (<http://cebp.aacrjournals.org>).

## Healing Hemophilia

A severe blood disease appears to respond to gene therapy techniques being pioneered at the University of Minnesota. Working with immune-deficient mice, researchers drew blood, separated out specific cells, and inserted genes for human factor eight (FVIII). FVIII, a protein that helps the blood clot, is missing in hemophilia A. The cells were allowed to reproduce in lab conditions and then were returned to the mice via transfusion. The cells traveled to the marrow and the spleen, where they divided further and became a stable part of the blood. Follow-up testing showed that the mice had double the usual level of FVIII for a sustained period after the therapy. Dr. Robert Hebbel, the lead researcher, hopes that the strong showing will prompt approval of trials in humans. Hemophilia A affects about one in 5,000 males (the disease affects far fewer females) and results in spontaneous bleeding. Current treatment typically consists of injections with clotting factors, but side effects are common and injections can be incompatible or disease-tainted. Since the new therapy uses the patient's own blood as a base, these risks are virtually eliminated. The findings were published in the January 15, 2002, issue of *Blood*, the journal of the American Society of Hematology ([www.bloodjournal.org](http://www.bloodjournal.org)).



# Campus Arts and Events



At the Weisman

**Workers-Five O'Clock, 1935-40, oil on canvas, by Dorothea Lau, part of "New Visions of the American Heartland," at the Weisman Art Museum through March 24.**



**Untitled (farm scene), pastel on paper, by B.J.O. Nordfeldt, part of "New Visions of the American Heartland," at the Weisman Art Museum through March 24.**

**The Wayne Shorter Quartet performs at the Ted Mann Concert Hall March 23 at 8 p.m.**



At Ted Mann

**Lyon Opera Ballet performs at Northrop Auditorium April 26 and 27 at 8 p.m.**



At Northrop



**The Maria Schneider Orchestra performs at Northrop Auditorium April 17 at 8 p.m.**

## DANCE

### NORTHROP DANCE SEASON

Northrop Auditorium is located at 84 Church St. SE, Minneapolis. Call 612-624-2345 or visit [www.northrop.umn.edu](http://www.northrop.umn.edu).

#### Eifman Ballet

Boris Eifman intertwines the sad history of Czar Paul I with the story of Shakespeare's Hamlet to tell the story of the son of Catherine the Great in *Russian Hamlet*. With music by Beethoven and Mahler, the ballet focuses on universal emotional and moral themes. March 20 and 21 at 7:30 p.m. Tickets are \$23, \$28, and \$38.

#### Paul Taylor Dance Company

Paul Taylor and his company promise a feat of elegance, beauty, and wit—past and present. April 6 at 8 p.m. Tickets are \$20.50, \$24.50, and \$29.50.

#### Lyon Opera Ballet

French choreographer Maguy Marin presents *Cendrillon*, a French *Cinderella* set in a dollhouse. April 26 and 27 at 8 p.m. Tickets are \$23, \$28, and \$38.

### THE UNIVERSITY DANCE PROGRAM

Performances take place at the Barbara Barker Center for Dance, 500 21st Ave. S., Minneapolis. Call 612-624-5060 for tickets and times.

#### Ming-Shen Ku

Noted choreographer and teacher from Taiwan, Ming-Shen Ku, and company use improvisations as a performance form. April 19-20.

#### Student Dance Concert

May 3-4

#### End of the Year Show

May 9

## FAMILY EVENTS

### MINNESOTA LANDSCAPE ARBORETUM

The Arboretum is nine miles west of Interstate 494 on Highway 5, Chanhassen. Admission is \$5; free for those 18 and under. Call 952-443-1400.

#### Garden Festival

Children and their families can learn how to plant, tend, and eat out of their own vegetable garden. Design a garden, plant seeds to take home, and make plant markers. April 20, 12-3 p.m. Free. Call 952-443-1422.

#### Earth Day, Every Day

Celebrate the wonders of Mother Nature at the Arboretum with a variety of activities including guided garden tours, treasure hunts, children's nature crafts, sidewalk art and musical entertainment. April 21, 12-4 p.m. Free. Call 952-443-1400.

#### Arboretum Bud Break 5K Run/Walk

The fifth annual 5K run/walk winds through the scenic spring landscape of the Arboretum. The race is open to all ages and skill levels. Pre-registration must be received by April 26 to qualify for \$15 race fee, which includes admission to the Arboretum and a T-shirt. May 5, 7 a.m.-12 p.m. Call 952-443-1454.

## MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

### BELL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

10 Church St. SE, Minneapolis, 612-624-7083. Hours: Tuesday-Friday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sunday, 12-5 p.m.

#### Exploring Nature's Histories and Mysteries

For 130 years, Bell Museum scientists, curators, and exhibit developers have been working to solve nature's mysteries. This exhibit chronicles the exciting discoveries of the past and explores the most intriguing questions of the present. Through photographs, art, film, research equipment, and activities, find out how collections of old bird eggs helped solve the puzzle of the disappearing peregrine falcon; discover how scientists use lichens to learn about air pollution; meet U.S. scientists and watch them conduct research, from analyzing bird songs to examining echolocation in bats; and more. Through August 4.

### FREDERICK R. WEISMAN ART MUSEUM

333 East River Road, Minneapolis, 612-625-9494. Hours: Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Thursday, 10 a.m.-8 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday, 11 a.m.-5 p.m. Admission is free.

#### New Visions of the American Heartland

This exhibit explores the Midwest's cultural identity through commissioned works by four contemporary artists: Malcolm Cochran, Maya Lin, Mary Lucier, and Kerry James Marshall. Through March 24.

#### Time Take

The subject of time as it moves through lives of women in a three-way collaboration by photographer Laura Crosby, composer Libby Larsen, and writer Marisha Chamberlain. Through April 7.

#### On the Edge of Your Seat

This exhibit—with more than 100 works of art, posters, playbills, costumes, and vintage theater lighting and motion picture equipment—looks at the responses of American artists to the new and evolving visual culture in popular theater and movie houses from 1890 to 1930. April 21-August 4.

### GOLDSTEIN GALLERY

244 McNeal Hall, 1985 Buford Ave., St. Paul, 612-624-7434. Hours: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; Thursday, 10 a.m.-8 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday, 1:30-4:30 p.m.

#### Moda Italiana: America's Amor for Italian Design

This exhibition examines such characteristics as line, playfulness, pattern, and quality that are recognized as distinguishing Italian design and that have appealed to an American market since World War II. Artifacts include Italian fashion designers represented in the Goldstein collections (Armani, Ferragamo, Missoni, Pucci, Valentino, and Versace) as well as Italian product design, decorative arts, textiles, and furniture. Through April 14.

#### 2002 Senior Student Show

April 28-May 12

#### KATHERINE E. NASH GALLERY

In Willey Hall, 225 19th Ave. S., Minneapolis, 612-624-7530. Hours: Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, 10 a.m.–4 p.m.; Thursday, 10 a.m.–8 p.m.; Saturday, 11 a.m.–5 p.m. Admission is free.

#### Master of Fine Arts Thesis Exhibitions

March 12–April 12 in the Main Gallery

#### Department of Art Scholarship Exhibition

March 12–April 12 in the Teaching Gallery

#### Faculty Show

Work by Thomas Rose, March 12–April 12 in the Spotlight Gallery.

#### Master of Fine Arts Thesis Exhibitions

April 10–May 10 in the Main Gallery

#### Graduating Seniors' Salon

April 16–May 10 in the Teaching Gallery

#### Faculty Show

Work by Eric Geschke. April 16–May 10 in the Spotlight Gallery.

## MUSIC

### NORTHROP JAZZ SEASON

#### Wayne Shorter Quartet

Wayne Shorter, a three-time Grammy winner and one of jazz's most remarkable composing minds for four decades is emerging with renewed commitment to composition. He performs with drummer Brian Blade, bassist John Patitucci, and pianist Danilo Perez. March 23 at 8 p.m. at the Ted Mann Concert Hall, 2128 Fourth St. S., Minneapolis. Tickets are \$33. Call 612-623-2345.

#### Maria Schneider Orchestra

This 10-year-old, 19-piece group is led in sensuous harmonies and rhythms by composer, arranger, conductor, and University alumna Maria Schneider. April 17 at 8 p.m. at Northrop Auditorium, 84 Church St. SE, Minneapolis. Tickets are \$31. Call 612-624-2345.

### UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MUSIC

The Ted Mann Concert Hall is located at 2128 Fourth St. S., Minneapolis. The Lloyd Ultan Recital Hall is at Ferguson Hall, 2106 Fourth St. S., Minneapolis. Admission to all events is free unless otherwise noted. For more information, call 612-62-MUSIC (626-8742) or visit [www.music.umn.edu](http://www.music.umn.edu).

#### Side by Side

A special concert featuring the Minnesota Orchestra and the University Symphony Orchestra in a combined performance of Dvorak's Symphony No. 7 and Shostakovich's Symphony No. 1. Giancarlo Guerrero conducts. April 5 at 8 p.m. at Orchestra Hall, 1111 Nicollet Mall, Minneapolis. Free but reservations are required. Call 612-624-5056.

#### Faculty Recital

Violinist Jorja Fleezanis and pianist Karl Paulnack perform works by Bloch, Davidovsky, Mennin, Messiaen, and Tavener. April 15 at 7:30 p.m. at the Ted Mann Concert Hall.

#### Cello Gala

Students of professor Tanya Remenikova perform. April 19 at 7:30 p.m. in the Lloyd Ultan Recital Hall.

#### Concert Choir, Chamber Singers, and Symphonic Wind Ensemble

A performance of Stravinsky's Symphony of Psalms. Thomas Lancaster, Kathy Saltzman Romey, and Jerry Luckhardt conduct. April 21 at 3 p.m. at the Ted Mann Concert Hall.

#### Faculty Recital

Thomas Ashworth performs the music of Milhaud, Creston, Makhholm, and alumna Libby Larsen. He is joined by musicians Willis Delony (piano), KrisAnne Weiss (voice) and Ruth Palmer (piano). April 22 at 7:30 p.m. in the Lloyd Ultan Recital Hall.

### UNIVERSITY BAND

Timothy Diem conducts the band in works by Walter Hartley, Frank Ticheli, and Mozart. April 23 at 7:30 p.m. at the Ted Mann Concert Hall.

### Composers Concert

Music by graduate composition students, performed by School of Music ensembles. April 25 at 7:30 p.m. in the Lloyd Ultan Recital Hall.

### Communion d'Esprit: Songs Inspired by Ancient Traditions

Guest vocalist Charlottemarie leads the University Women's Chorus in this presentation of traditional folk and sacred music and Sanskrit and Vedic chants. April 27 at 7:30 p.m. at the Ted Mann Concert Hall.

### Jazz Combos III and IV

April 28 at 7 p.m. in the Lloyd Ultan Recital Hall.

### Campus Orchestra

Roberto Buffo and Nicholas Wallin conduct the orchestra in performances of Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 1, Mendelssohn's Symphony No. 5, and Offenbach's Overture to Orpheus in the Underworld. April 29 at 7:30 p.m. at the Ted Mann Concert Hall.

## READINGS AND SPEAKERS

### CREATIVE WRITING PROGRAM

Readings and lectures hosted by the Creative Writing Program in the Department of English are free and open to the public. Call 612-625-6366.

#### Ron Hansen

Ron Hansen has written a short story collection, a children's book, and five novels, most recently *Hitler's Niece*. His first work of nonfiction, *A Stay Against Confusion: Essays on Faith and Fiction*, was published in 2001. He reads April 4 at 7:30 p.m. at the Weisman Art Museum, 333 East River Road, Minneapolis.

#### Margaret Atwood

Canadian novelist, poet, and critic Margaret Atwood has authored more than 25 books, including the recent bestsellers *The Blind Assassin* (which earned the Booker Prize in 2000), *Alias Grace*, and *The Robber Bride*. She delivers the

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Minnesota Orchestral Association  
1111 Nicollet Mall  
Minneapolis, MN 55403  
[www.minnesotaorchestra.org](http://www.minnesotaorchestra.org)  
Click on "Giving"

## ...Life's Greatest Pleasures

Guy Stanton Ford Lecture April 12 at 10:15 a.m. at the Ted Mann Concert Hall, 2128 Fourth St. S., Minneapolis.

### Eavan Boland

Irish poet Eavan Boland's latest collection, *Against Love Poetry*, leaps dazzlingly from her own romantic history to the Irish potato famine, the Book of Kells, domesticity, and the inventor of the computer language COBOL. Boland is the author of nine other volumes of poetry. She delivers the Beach Lecture April 19 at 7:30 p.m. at the Ted Mann Concert Hall, 2128 Fourth St. S., Minneapolis.

### Yusef Komunyakaa and Heather McHugh

Yusef Komunyakaa is the author of 12 books of poems, including *Neon Vernacular*, winner of the 1994 Pulitzer Prize. He is a professor in the Council of Humanities and Creative Writing program at Princeton University. Heather McHugh has published numerous books of poetry, essays, and translations, including *Glottal Stop: 101 Poems of Paul Celan*. McHugh's awards include Pushcart prizes, a Guggenheim fellowship, and National Endowment for the Arts grants. They read April 25 at 7:30 p.m. at the Elmer L. Andersen Library, 222 21st. Ave. S., Minneapolis.

### FIRST TUESDAY LECTURE SERIES

The Carlson School presents lunch and a top-level executive as the keynote speaker the first Tuesday of every month at the Radisson Hotel Metrodome, 615 Washington Ave. SE, Minneapolis. The April 2 speaker is Art Collins, president and CEO of Medtronic. Registration begins at 11:30 a.m., lunch is at 11:45 a.m., and the event concludes at 1 p.m. The cost, which includes lunch and parking, is \$18 until the Thursday before the event and \$23 after that day. Call 612-626-9634.

### GREAT CONVERSATIONS

A series produced by the College of Continuing Education that pairs University experts with nationally known figures to discuss some of the most complex and compelling issues of our time continues. All lectures are at 7:30 p.m. at the Ted Mann Concert Hall, 2128 Fourth St. SE, Minneapolis. Tickets are \$25, \$20 for University faculty and staff (a \$2 processing fee will be added to the ticket price). Call 612-624-2345.

### Stem Cell Research

Catherine Verfaillie, director of the Stem Cell Institute, and Austin Smith, director of the Centre for Genome Research at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. March 26.

### Ethics and Rights of the Media

Jane Kirtley, director of the Silha Center for the Study of Media Ethics and Law, and Brian Lamb, founder and CEO of C-SPAN. April 2.

### Black Intellectual History

John Wright, professor of Afro-American Studies and English and principal scholar for the Givens Collection of African American Literature and Life, and Cornel West, former Harvard professor (now at Princeton) and best-selling author. May 7.

## THEATER

### UNIVERSITY THEATRE PROGRAM

#### Anything Goes

Welcome aboard an elegant ocean liner for a wild, anything-goes cross-Atlantic cruise. Music and lyrics by Cole Porter, directed by H. Wesley Galk. April 12-21 in the Whiting Proscenium Theatre at the Rarig Center, 330 21st Ave. S., Minneapolis. Tickets are \$11 for the general public, \$7 for alumni association members, and University faculty, staff, and students. Call 612-624-2345.

#### Minnesota Centennial Showboat Arrival

Celebrate the arrival of the reconstructed Minnesota Centennial Showboat at Harriet Island in St. Paul. The Showboat will arrive between April 7 and 12. Call 612-625-1052. ■

# in Brief

**T**he University has presented "a strong case" to the Minnesota Legislature, said University President Mark Yudof in a legislative update to the regents February 8. But if Governor Jesse Ventura's \$33.2 million budget reduction is passed, the U has three options: raise tuition, make cuts to existing programs, or scale back projects regents have approved. "We'll try to put together a central package [a combination of things] and stretch the pain across the different constituents of the University," Yudof said.

**Students fear another tuition hike on the heels of the recent 13 percent increase**, said Venora Hung, student representative to the Board of Regents. "We understand what you can and cannot control, but we don't want to see double-digit increases." Hung said that although the state continues to underfund the University, there is public support for low tuition rates "and we believe now is the time to take advantage of the support from the community."

**The majority of speakers at the Board of Regents Ad Hoc Committee on Athletics open forums January 28 and 29 voiced support for women's athletics** and called for the University to maintain separate men's and women's departments. The solutions offered to solve University athletics budget woes included raising more private funds, implementing more stringent rules on budget and spending, and creating endowed coaching positions. The University is determined "to have a healthy and viable athletic program," said Vice President Tonya Moten Brown. "All options are on the table." The committee—which heard from more than 50 people, including faculty, students, donors, parents of student athletes, former athletes, and coaches—forwarded the comments to Yudof and Brown, who will present recommendations to the Board of Regents March 8.

**The University's Board of Regents voted to request \$3.98 million from the Minnesota Legislature's bioterrorism bill to increase security at facilities and labs.** The proposal includes \$1.8 million for card-access readers and 24-hour monitoring equipment at 150 laboratories containing infectious agents, biological toxins, and radioactive agents; \$289,000 for security upgrades in 22 areas containing toxic chemicals, gases, and radioactive materials; and \$297,000 to create and maintain a database and inventory of chemical and enhanced biological materials. "The University has an obligation to protect the life, health, and safety of our students, staff, faculty, and visitors, as well as to protect facilities and equipment that are funded in part with state and federal dollars," said Maureen Reed, chair of the University's Board of Regents.

**The Earth Liberation Front has claimed responsibility for the arson on the St. Paul campus January 26.** No injuries were reported and damage, estimated to be at least \$250,000, was largely confined to the soil testing lab. The Earth Liberation Front, described by the FBI as a domestic terrorist group, said in a communiqué that the

target of the fire was the Microbial and Plant Genomics building. Research in the facility, which is under construction, will focus on genomes of plants and microbes and could lead to environmentally friendly results, such as reducing the use of pesticides and fertilizers. University police are working with state and federal law enforcement in the investigation.

**The University is negotiating to buy a share of viewing time on the Large Binocular Telescope**, which is being installed on Mt. Graham, Arizona. The purchase is made possible by a \$5 million gift from Hubbard Broadcasting. Since the project was proposed 20 years ago, activists and American Indians have raised concerns about the environmental and cultural impact of the telescope. In light of concerns raised recently, University officials will consult with the University's American Indian Advisory Committee, the Social Concerns Committee, and other stakeholders. Telescope construction began in 1998 and observation will begin in 2003 or 2004. The regents will make a final decision on participation in the project sometime in the next three months.

**Changes in medical and dental plan coverage for Medicare-eligible retirees and dependents will be offered for 2003.** The University has submitted requests for proposals (RFPs) from health plan vendors. The Benefits Advisory Committee's retiree subcommittee will help evaluate the RFPs and make a recommendation to President Yudof in May. University retirees currently pay the entire cost of their health coverage. The new plan offerings should be available during fall 2002 open enrollment. The subcommittee goals are to ensure proposed designs match past State Employee Group Insurance Plan offerings, and to work toward the long-standing objective of University subsidy of retiree health benefits.

**The University won two Committee on Urban Environment awards** for its Heritage Trail and participation in the Nicollet Island Community Planting Project. The projects, led by University Relations and Facilities Management, were part of the University's sesquicentennial celebration and Beautiful U Day last year respectively. The Committee on Urban Environment has been a citizen advisory committee to the Minneapolis City Council since 1968.

**A National Wildlife Federation report has listed the Twin Cities campus as a national leader** among colleges and universities in three categories of environmental practices: offering majors and minors requiring environmental courses, supporting and evaluating faculty on environmental studies, and transportation programs. "The State of the Campus Environment: A National Report Card on Environmental Performance and Sustainability in Higher Education," based on findings from 891 institutions, provides "green grades" for environmental performance in 17 categories.

**The School of Nursing is one of seven in the nation selected to participate in a \$2.2 million Geriatric Investment Program.** Each school will receive \$75,000 a year for three years from the John A. Hartford Foundation. The amount, supplemented with \$25,000 annually from the respective universities, will be used to enhance course offerings and training. ■

*Pauline Oo is a writer in the Office of University Relations.*

# After the Layoff

Grieving the loss of a job—and the self-esteem, identity, and sense of security that went with it.

BY AMY GAGE

I remember what my boss was wearing the day she told me I no longer had a job. I remember that her legs looked stubby in her thigh-high skirt. I remember that I knew I was losing my job the second I sat down in her office, where the shade was drawn against the noonday sun. I caught the pitying look on her face, the mixture of sadness and relief that one might show an old dog who's about to be put down.

The woman felt sorry for me—for *me*, someone who's always known success, who's always measured my self-worth by how much I accomplish. She even hugged me when I burst into tears. And then she couldn't wait to usher me out of her office.

It was November 15, 2000. I wore a black pantsuit to work that day and didn't bring a lunch. I knew my meeting with my boss would decide my fate. I'd seen the signs: the canceled business trips, the unanswered e-mails, the snubbing from my boss's boss. "I was stunned," I told friends later, "but not surprised."

Actually I was shell-shocked. I was walking under water, moving slowly, my vision murky and obscured. I began to spend more time outside, shoveling snow and walking my dog before daybreak, looking for peace, perhaps, in the quiet mysteries of nature. I stayed off freeways, out of the city, out of restaurants and dress-up clothes—anything that reminded me of the profession I had lived and loved for 20 years.

I am a journalist. I *was* a journalist. That was my calling and my identity. I had a dream job as a business columnist at a city newspaper. But then I left that position for this high-paying corporate gig, daz-



zled by the bonus, stock options, business trips, and bump in pay. Three months later, the mirage evaporated, and I was out of work, my career shattered—or so I feared for a good long time.

I found another job within a month of the layoff, which soothed the initial angst over how I'd support two school-age sons and a husband who works primarily as an at-home dad and, therefore, has little income and no benefits. But loss of a paycheck, I soon learned, was only part of the

disruption. Raised by a career-driven, exacting father with whom I identified more than my housewife mother, I had absorbed the peculiarly American notion of career as self-identity and self-worth—the job as ego. And so began the hardest, most essential year of my life, when I've struggled to figure out who I am beyond the byline and the paycheck.

I've been collecting newspaper stories since then about layoffs, which some reporters insist on calling "firings." I want to tell them there's a difference: "*I did nothing wrong!*" The pile of clippings lately has been growing taller and more disturbing. The dot-coms turned out to be the baby boomers' last laugh on a generation that thought it had found the proverbial free lunch. Even the corporate giants we once trusted—Ford and Northwest Airlines, AT&T and American Express—have escorted loyal, longtime workers from the premises with nothing more than a severance package (if they're lucky) and a cardboard box.

But there is one story I have yet to see in the media, and that's my own. It's the aftermath—the story of what happens, months after a job's been ripped away, to an ego, a career, a family, a sense of security, and a faith in one's employer that, sad to say, I will never feel again.

One year to the day after I lost my job, I was sitting in the dining room of a house in Wayzata telling a group of businesswomen about my layoff anniversary. Although we met occasionally as a career support group, I thought they would find me sentimental or self-pitying. Instead, two other women eagerly recited when

they lost their jobs too: "My layoff date was June 28." "I was laid off last October." For the first time in a year, I had the inkling that I wasn't crazy, that I wasn't obsessing about the experience or taking it too "personally." I could see that, one day, I'd gain perspective.

It is easy in our culture to become the sum of what you do. When I wrote a newspaper column about women in business and, later, about the elusive search for "work-life balance," I would give speeches to groups—from 20 people to 200—about the importance of knowing your values and then prioritizing your responsibilities around them. The trouble was, I wasn't doing that myself. Too often, I saw my children as a mere distraction from my larger purpose. Too often, I drank wine to relieve the stress. Too often, I asked my sources: "How do you juggle all your roles?" The question

perks? How would I answer the standard questions at cocktail parties? What would feed my self-esteem now that the recognition and the expense-account lunches were gone?

The resulting soul-searching coincided with the angst and questioning most people face at middle age. I learned that I disliked the class distinctions that seemed important in my home town, that the religion in which I was raised no longer served me. I figured out that I'd always followed the cause-and-effect rules of my parents' generation: Go to college, and you'll get a good job. Get married, and you'll live happily ever after. Stay with the same employer, and you'll be rewarded for longevity. Follow the rules, and you'll always pass "Go!"

Having embraced those platitudes as truth, I was dumbfounded when they failed me. I was forced to confront a whole

I was lucky, and I know it. I walked out with a generous severance package. I had the luxury of choosing among job offers. But the scars have only recently begun to fade. A friend of mine who spent nine years at the company, and also left disillusioned, jokingly gave me a coffee mug and a T-shirt bearing the corporate logo. I keep those artifacts stashed in a rarely used cupboard. I don't contact anyone from the company. I don't want to stay connected. When a former colleague called last fall to tell me she'd been fired, I urged her to retain a lawyer, as I had—as though money in the bank could soothe her pain.

As with all grief and loss, time is the only healer. I still put in too many hours. I feast on praise about my performance. I see more of my family than I used to but less than I would like. But if I stop to pay attention, I see the progress in small ways.

Work is less a "cause" now and more a job. If one of my sons needs a ride to a soccer match or a volunteer in his classroom, I find a way to make it work.

Six months after the layoff, I came across a note I had jotted when I was researching a newspaper story about the closing of Stroh Brewery in a working-class section of St. Paul. Some family members had worked at the plant for generations; many people with only a high school education had little chance of replacing their decent union wages. "It's not supposed to work this way," I scribbled, "having to job hunt at middle age. The adult pattern is out of sequence, like a child dying before a parent."

Life isn't fair, my parents used to say. I guess that's one rule of their generation that still applies. ■

*Amy Gage (B.A. '82) holds a degree in English and women's studies from the University of Minnesota. She is media relations specialist at St. Olaf College in Northfield, Minnesota, and continues to work as a freelance journalist.*

**I would give speeches to groups—from 20 people to 200—about the importance of knowing your values and then prioritizing your responsibilities around them. The trouble was, I wasn't doing that myself.**

should have been: "Where do you find happiness and peace?"

A personal coach whom I would interview during the six-plus years I wrote the column used to tell me I had to learn to "be, not do." I'd conjure myself wrapped in a comforter on my living room couch, reading a book or staring absently into space. I thought she was instructing me, literally, to sit still more often. But what she meant, I see now, was something more psychological than physical. She was asking me to engage in an exercise I often did at work-life workshops I conducted. Ask participants what they do, and the room erupts with energy. Then ask them who they are, and no one speaks.

I was 43 when I lost my job, an age at which I thought I had arrived. Having made the career climb during my 20s and 30s, I had crested the peak and would stay on top because I'd earned it, because I had built a family and bought a house and nurtured a profession. With my job loss, however, also came a loss of self. If I was my business card, as so many of us in middle-class America become, then who was I without the title and the salary and the

new set of questions. I spent four weeks at home between my layoff and my new job, and discovered I thrived in the role of full-time parent that my husband had enjoyed for years. Why had I signed on as sole breadwinner? How had I rationalized being gone so much from my kids? What lack in my life had I been filling during all those years of compulsive working? Why had I counted on work alone to feed my soul?

Certain headlines in the news remind me of the fear and the indignities: "Laid-off workers face tough job market; those over 50 likely in for a long search." I remember learning that, at 43, I was legally classified as an "older worker," and that the company would protect itself against an age-discrimination lawsuit. I learned later that my boss was banned from talking to me once I pushed for a larger severance, and here I had assumed she was merely heartless. Most disillusioning, of course, since I had once written about this company as a "great place to work," was seeing through the flimsy logic of a marketing handle once the employer wants you out the door.

FIRST PERSON features personal essays written by alumni, faculty, students, or anyone with a University connection. To request writers' guidelines for First Person, write to Shelly Fling, Editor, Minnesota Magazine, McNamara Alumni Center, 200 Oak St. SE, Suite 200, Minneapolis, MN 55455. Or e-mail [fling003@umn.edu](mailto:fling003@umn.edu).



MINNESOTA TURNS 100

# History's Lessons

As part of a series recognizing its 100th year, the alumni association publication looks back at what made headlines in March and April in decades past. By Shelly Fling

## 1902 Women's Basket Ball

The popularity of women's basketball at the University reaches back more than a century, and the varsity players drew crowds and respect. "In offensive work, especially, is the team strong," the March 17, 1902, *Minnesota Alumni Weekly* reported. "Elizabeth Jones, the little captain and forward is probably the strongest woman player in the northwest. Her work is very fast, heady and always reliable and her long throws for goal from the field arouse great enthusiasm in every game she plays."

## 1912 Intercollegiate Football

As football nationwide grew increasingly brutish and ungovernable, the *Alumni Weekly* expressed an unfettered opinion about the state of the college game. "We believe that there has grown up around the game many evils; that these evils must either be eliminated or the game abolished as an intercollegiate sport," the March 18, 1912, *Alumni Weekly* reported. "Intercollegiate football, as it exists today is illogical in its relations to true sport and is foreign to any of the real and legitimate purposes of the University. THAT IT EXISTS AT ALL, AS IT IS TODAY, IS A MATTER OF SUFFERANCE ON THE PART OF THOSE IN AUTHORITY."

## 1922 For Dr. Northrop's Old Friends

The second president of the University, Cyrus Northrop, died April 3, 1922, at the age of 88. The *Alumni Weekly* dated April 6, 1922, was filled with tributes to the man who led the U from 1884 to 1910. President emeritus William Watts Folwell, then in his late 80s, wrote: "He appreciated science, he appreciated literature and art, but what he most desired was to have the University remain a place of training for character, noble aspiration, and devotion to service. What he thus inspired by precept he taught by example."



THE COVER OF THE MARCH 17, 1902, ALUMNI WEEKLY FEATURED WOMEN'S BASKETBALL CAPTAIN ELIZABETH JONES.

## 1932 Minnesota Crime Studies

The *Alumni Weekly* in the 1930s published lengthy articles by University scholars on a variety of topics, including the pressing issue of rising crime rates. In the April 16, 1932, issue, sociology instructor E.D. Monachesi (B.A. '31) argued that scientific analysis of crime ought to replace unquestioned theories: "Feeble-mindedness as the cause of crime is one of the very many highly treasured opinions which we hold. . . . Perhaps only those criminals who are less efficient mentally are apprehended."

## 1942 Campus Red Cross

After December 7, 1941, news about how the University was contributing to the war effort dominated the pages of the *Alumni Weekly*. "During its first three weeks of work, the campus Red Cross surgical dressing unit turned out a total of 33,128 dressings," the March 14, 1942, issue reported. "It is an all-University project and work is done by students, by wives of faculty members, faculty women, and members of the non-academic staff of the University. . . . The first dressings made went to the University Hospitals to be stored for use in case of a local civilian emergency and now dressings are being made for the army and navy."

## 1952 The Wiggins Case

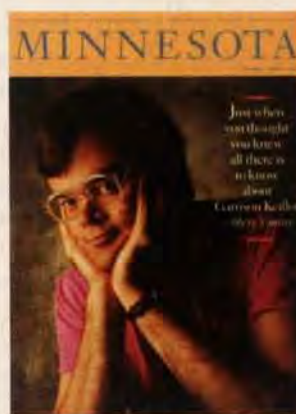
The February 1952 *Minnesota* published an article defending the University's controversial decision not to reappoint philosophy instructor Forrest Wiggins, a tenure candidate who had publicly questioned the University's social order and was the first full-time African American faculty member at the U. The April 1952 *Minnesota* carried several letters in response. From Michigan: "There are some aspects of this case which are disturbing to any white person who is sensitive to the racial dilemma." From Iowa: "It may well be that it was for the good of the University not to retain that gentleman as a teacher, simply because of his socialist and/or communist sympathies. But if it was necessary to fire him for these reasons, let us say so and be done with it."

## 1962 Survival—Let the People Decide

Physiology professor Maurice Visscher (Ph.D. '25, M.D. '31) wrote a sobering article in the April 1962 *Alumni News* on an urgent topic of the day: surviving nuclear war. "Bluntly, it would require at least a third of the entire gross national product of our country for an entire year to give one-half of our people a sporting chance to survive in a bare physical sense the nuclear war in prospect," he wrote.

## 1972 Chicano Studies Department Established

In the fall of 1971, a committee was preparing a proposal for Chicano studies at the University "when a group of Chicano students demanded a University department 'within 72 hours,'" the March 1972 *Alumni News* reported. A Chicano studies department, the first in the five-state area, was formed a few months later and given a chairman, two assistant professors, supplies, and library resources.



ALUMNUS GARRISON KEILLOR ON THE COVER OF THE MARCH-APRIL 1992 MINNESOTA

## 1982 Mulford Q. Sibley's Utopia

The March 1982 *Minnesota* published an interview with controversial political science professor Mulford Q. Sibley about his views on disarmament, the distribution of wealth, the undemocratic development of technology, and his ever-present red necktie. The color, he said, symbolized solidarity with the working class, the socialist movement, and the "common blood that flows through the veins of all people regardless of power, wealth, or station in life."

## 1992 Scenes from an Education

In an interview for the March-April 1992 *Minnesota*, Garrison Keillor (B.A. '66) revealed how he got into radio. "I needed a part-time job to pay for tuition," he said. "All the bright creative people were going into television then. I liked radio just fine, even though I was so shy I could hardly bear to be looked at when I was on the air. In time, I learned that the engineers looking at me from the control room didn't really care what I was saying, they only watched out of habit. Even a shy person learns to bear up under pressure when money is at stake."

Shelly Fling is editor of *Minnesota*.

Largest win to date:  
\$6.6 billion, Minnesota, 1998



*Michael V. Ciresi*

*"In our suit, we had one firm. They had 30 law firms and 600 lawyers ...  
The merit of our case is best described by the settlement."*

Michael V. Ciresi, Name Partner and Chairman of the Executive Board, Robins, Kaplan, Miller & Ciresi

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# On Race and Space

Urban sprawl, the outward development of metropolitan areas, relocates jobs and tax bases away from central cities and first-ring suburbs. University law professor John Powell believes people of color are disproportionately affected by sprawl and that such exclusion from opportunities is not new.

**L**egend has it that Daniel Boone was so averse to being hemmed in that when he saw the curl of smoke from a chimney four miles away, it was his cue to move on. He kept moving till he found a pass through the Cumberlands, creating a superhighway through which a century of American expansion flowed.

Residents of today's affluent suburbs may claim kinship with Boone. Like him, they picked up and moved away from the troubles of the city to start a new life. What critics call "sprawl," modern-day homesteaders see as an expression of the American dream, their manifest destiny to work hard, live well, and fan out.

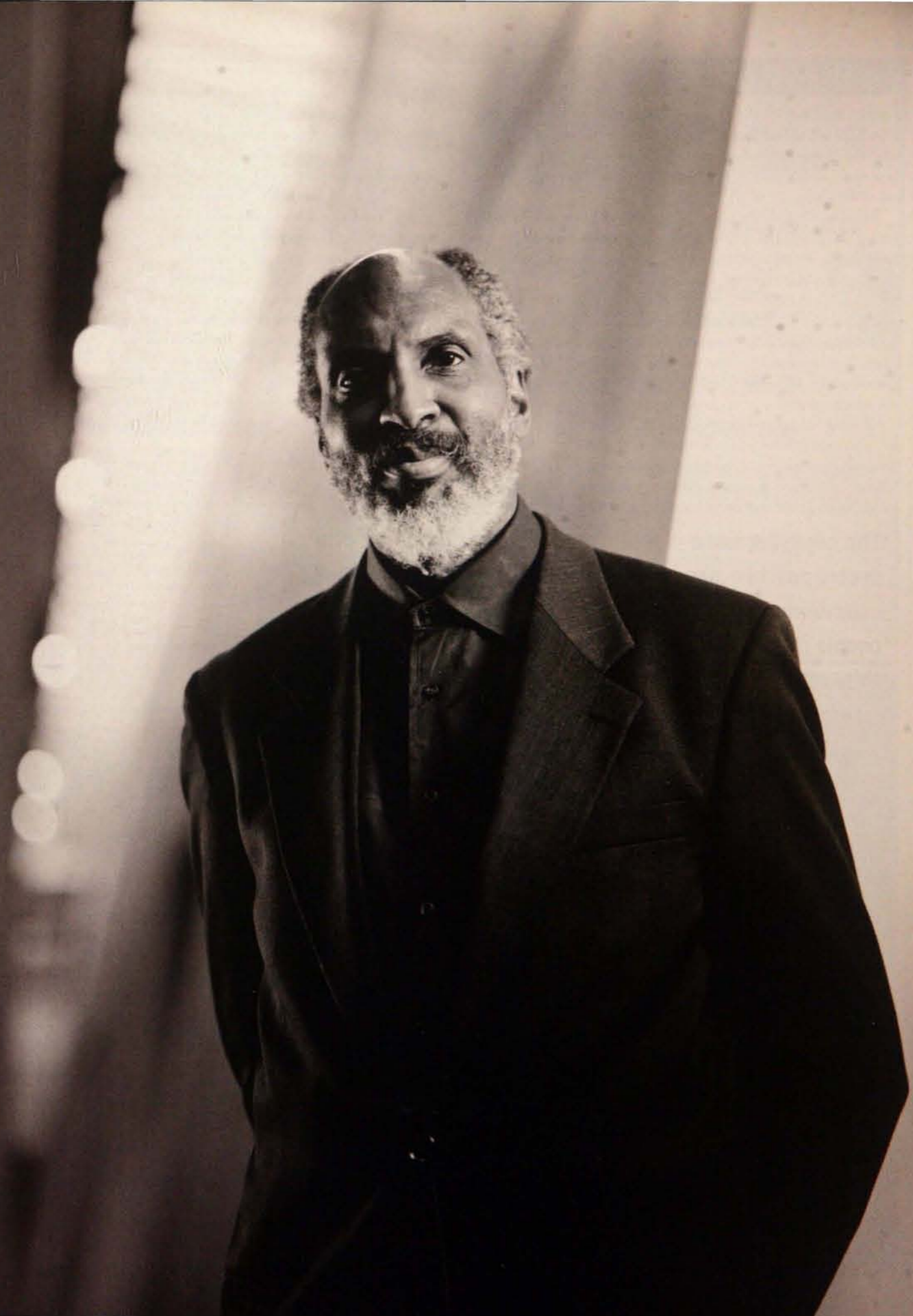
But what happens when one American dream, the freedom to move, collides with another, equal access to opportunity? An editorial writer for the National Center for Public Policy Research in Washington, D.C., think tank devoted to conservatism and free-market economics, sums up one side of the debate: "The campaign against urban sprawl is perilously close to a campaign against the American dream."

But the University Law School's Institute on Race and Poverty (IRP) has been providing ammunition for the other side. "'Space' is how race plays out in American society—and the key to solving inequities in housing, transportation, education, and health care," says John Powell, founder and executive director of the institute and the Earl R. Larson Chair of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Law at the University's Law School.

The question is, who's right? The free-market thinkers, or those who see sprawl as a kind of conspiracy to segregate? And does the story play out any differently in Minnesota's tolerant climate?

Powell makes a powerful claim about sprawl. From the first days, he says, back in the 1930s and '40s, the move to settle outside core cities was encouraged by the federal government, but black people never figured in these plans. "The effect has been to lock people who are not white out of access to opportunity. Sprawl," he says, "is the new face of Jim Crow."

BY MICHAEL FINLEY | PHOTOGRAPH BY MARK LUINENBURG



## THE VISIBLE HAND

Former national legal director of the American Civil Liberties Union, powell (who prefers the lower-case spelling of his name) was one of the first to suggest that a correlation exists between how space is allocated in the United States and how races are allocated within it.

In some metro areas, like Detroit, sprawl has created a devastating doughnut effect in which the inner city is an empty economic hole, with 40,000 abandoned homes, while the outer rings enjoy all the glaze and sprinkles.

In the Twin Cities, the trend is the same, although not as devastating. In 1970, 25 percent of all Twin Cities offices were located in suburbs. By 1993 that rose to 60 percent, meaning that that portion of metropolitan area jobs are simply out of reach for people who rely on public transportation, which is limited, or who, for whatever reason, can't find housing close to those jobs.

Zoning has a particularly killing effect on integration, says powell, who won a Community Service Award in 2001 for contributions to improving the lives of people and communities of color by identifying barriers such as race, poverty, education and housing and working to overcome these barriers. A recent study of 10 Twin

**“The overlying issue is fragmentation, the splintering of a metropolitan area into jurisdictions and distinct neighborhoods that some people can move into and other people cannot,” says john powell. “The outward aspect of this movement seems at first glance like the natural result of free movement. But there is nothing natural about sprawl.”**

Cities suburbs showed that zoning restrictions effectively exclude people needing affordable housing to settle there. For example, in areas zoned for single-family homes, all 10 communities required lot sizes larger than the state recommends. Four of the 10 suburbs required that each house have a two-car garage.

The 2000 census showed that only six suburbs out of 50 have more than 20 percent people of color living in them. Since developers seldom build houses close to the city for under \$300,000, white up-and-comers have to travel farther out each year to build. The outer ring reaches farther than ever. Where Eden Prairie and White Bear Lake were part of the outer ring 20 years ago, Annandale, Watertown, and Belle Plaine define the urban fringe today.

Suburban sprawl isn't the only way geography hints at how people feel about race and opportunity. It happens within cities, too, through the fragmentation of cities into poor and wealthy neighborhoods. But sprawl is so big and so obvious and its history so indisputable to powell that he uses it as a lens to zero in on issues of justice.

Our system has designed metropolitan areas where the inner city and a few of the first-ring suburbs, like Minneapolis's Brooklyn Center, are the only options for the poor and nonwhite, and where upper-income people dominate outer-ring suburbs like Chaska and Wayzata or the upscale communities within the city, like Kenwood in Minneapolis and Crocus Hill in St. Paul.

To many people, this situation seems logical and even necessary,

that people of means will freely choose to live in the nicest areas, and people without means will be compelled to live where they can afford. Isn't that a free economy doing what free economies do?

Many developers, public officials, and members of the public take this view, and the IRP includes some of the worst expressions of it in its literature. “I don't buy into the ‘urban sprawl’ thing,” the IRP quotes a lobbyist for local builders. And, “What's the attraction of having affordable housing and mixing the races?” a resident opposed to integration asks.

Ted Mondale (B.A. '85), chairman of the Metropolitan Council, the regional planning agency serving the Twin Cities seven-county area, believes he is fighting the good fight against sprawl and is unafraid of rocking the jurisdictional boat. “Almost all the urban policies of the '40s through the '70s were disasters,” he says, referring to, among other things, the decline in mass transportation and the building of high-rises where low-income people are concentrated. “And we'll be spending the next 40 years undoing them.”

But Mondale resists the idea that race and space are linked. “Sprawl,” he says, “is a development pattern. It is not, inherently, a race policy.” He suggests that sprawl produces housing that on the surface is affordable—by building way out there, where land prices are still low—“but it's often a false economy, once you add up extra travel costs and other externalities.”

Likewise, Larry Lee, a community development officer for the city of Bloomington, a Minneapolis suburb that has a better record than many on developing affordable housing, says that powell's hypothesis is “controversial, for sure. The problem is, the concept of sprawl is not any single person or group's idea. It's the result of a lot of different decisions by people looking to buy homes, by developers choosing where to build offices and stores, and bankers deciding where to invest their money. This theory suggests a conspiracy. But how can you have a conspiracy when all the decisions are being made on such an incremental basis?” In short, what kind of conspirators never meet one another?

But that's not how it works, powell insists. In city after city, there is a clear correlation between race, wealth, and access to opportunity. Sprawl is less the consequence of a free economy, he says, than of a stacked deck. A suburban refuge for the few was not only conceived by the very visible hand of government, it has been financed from the beginning by all taxpayers, including the people left behind.

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF SPRAWL

Eric Myott, a geographic information systems specialist for the IRP, says cities are more segregated today than they were a century ago. Back then, people did live in ethnic and income-based neighborhoods, but these neighborhoods closely abutted one another, as the Summit and Selby Avenue neighborhoods do in St. Paul. Today, we separate ourselves not by a single street or row of houses, but by miles and miles of space, and the barbed-wire equivalent of zoning and jurisdictional boundaries.

Most Americans don't realize, powell says, that until the 1920s

there was no zoning in the United States. There were no "suburbs." Cities simply grew by annexing outlying areas. U.S. President Herbert Hoover, elected on the basis of his managerial skills, was both an early proponent of zoning, then called "federal regionalism," and a voice of caution. Hoover saw that the power of government to say what went where had potential for abuse—and specifically that separating people by jurisdiction poses problems of basic equity.

Some cities annexed everything—New York being the prime example, swallowing four boroughs to become what it is today. Albuquerque is an example of a city that preserved this power; it has no distinct suburbs. But Powell says that when the southern blacks migrated to northern cities in the 1920s, and began registering to vote, states suddenly saw the advantages of limiting cities' annexation powers. Powell's supposition: Annexation was an unassailable local power until there was a chance people of color could acquire political clout.

The federal government, Powell says, actually taught banks how to redline, in which the granting of loans and mortgages is refused in areas deemed a high financial risk. Feelings of segregation were so strong that for years it was considered a violation of professional ethics—not of equal treatment—for a Realtor to introduce blacks to a white neighborhood.

Powell actually enjoys studying documents from the 1920s through the '40s, because the records of that period are so forthright about their intention to keep black people in the city, while inviting white people to create their own neighborhoods. The same intention exists today, Powell says, but it lurks behind a thicket of politically appropriate language.

The curtain came down on explicit segregation with *Brown v. the Board of Education* in 1950, when "separate but equal" was ruled unconstitutional. When it became clear that segregation could not be maintained via education, Powell says, housing became the prime instrument. Thanks to sprawl, Powell asserts, America is more segregated than the day before the Supreme Court ruled on that landmark case. Indeed, census data show that cities are far less white today than 50 years ago, and communities that did not exist a half century ago are overwhelmingly white today.

"We need to stop glossing over the truths of history," Powell says. "The reason for the Alamo was that white Texans wanted Texas to have slaves. Most Americans don't know slavery was outlawed in Mexico, that Mexico was the good guy in that conflict.

"In the two great giveaways in American history, blacks were explicitly excluded from participating," he continues. The federal government stationed troops to prevent blacks from being part of the homesteading rushes following the Civil War. And in the prosperity following World War II, many black soldiers never received their G.I. Bill benefits, intended to help returning soldiers to go to college, finance a small business, or buy a home.

Sprawl, Powell believes, is a continuation of what reasonable historians will conclude has been a conspiracy to deny people of color equal access to the good things of America.

#### THE TIPPING POINT

The Institute on Race and Poverty, whose goals are to create scholarship, commentary, and dialogue to promote a better understanding of the issues confronting communities that face the combined challenges of racial segregation and poverty, is one of a handful of research centers operating out of the University's Law School. Others include the Human Rights Center and the Institute on Criminal Justice. The Institute on Race and Poverty has been in existence since 1993, when John Powell decided to create a "think and do tank" that digs up and exposes the facts and figures of racism and injustice that many people don't know exist, or don't care to acknowledge: how real inequality in America is, what policies drive it, and what its consequences are.

"Sprawl is just one aspect of the issue," Powell says. "The overlying issue is fragmentation, the splintering of a metropolitan area into jurisdictions and distinct neighborhoods that some people can move into and other people cannot. The outward aspect of this movement seems at first glance like the natural result of free movement. But there is nothing natural about sprawl."

Myott has created census and other maps that illustrate the charge that sprawl and race are linked. Each map shows the imbalance in a different way: where peo-

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ple of color live, how different communities permit land use, where the jobs are, where the bus routes stop. Unfortunately, buses generally turn back before reaching the areas of greatest job creation.

Perhaps the worst thing about sprawl segregation is that it is such a self-fulfilling dynamic. Even when people of color establish a foothold in a suburb, bad things happen. Powell describes a "tipping point" of 8 percent to 9 percent minority in a community beyond which white flight begins in earnest.

This flight would present an opportunity, if thousands of other minorities were available to move into the suburb that whites have left. But minorities able to afford \$300,000 homes are in short supply, particularly in largely white places like Minnesota. With such a limited market to sell to, houses go unsold, property values fall, and the newcomers who bought in lose money. When 92 percent of the market won't buy your product, prices plummet.

One exception is Chicago, where a politically strong black middle class has managed to create a stable presence outside the immediate city. The redistribution of people outside the city hasn't stopped sprawl, but it has created the fairest regional economy of any major American city.

Another exception is Albuquerque. Because it annexes outlying areas, there is no division today between rich suburbs and a struggling inner city. Albuquerque is one community.

#### A THINK AND DO TANK

In its nine years, powell's research center has tackled a host of controversial issues, including racial profiling, disparities in health care, and disparities in incarceration. Since September 11, the institute has been examining the civil rights violations for people of color because of certain antiterrorism measures.

In addition, the institute has been active in the World Conference Against Racism and Xenophobia. This is the group that news organizations last year depicted, to powell's consternation, as being focused solely on the issue of the dollar amount to be paid in reparations for slavery. In fact, WCAR is responsible for many practical efforts, including the creation, with the institute's participation, of a "report card on racism," a single standard that groups in various countries can use to report on conditions inside their borders.

But the sprawl theory has a grandeur and originality that is attracting many in public administration. "Our work is deliberately relevant to social justice issues," says Gavin Kearney (J.D. '97), the IRP's director of research. "In academia one must be officially objective and neutral. In practice, that is harder to do. I suppose what we do seems inherently less neutral than organic chemistry. We are not neutral, for instance, on racism and poverty. Even if we were, other people would be quick to point out ways in which we are not. In any event, we're not trying to fool anyone."

"Do we have enemies?" he poses. "I wouldn't go that far. But there are people who would prefer we not get involved in projects because the facts we turn up make their jobs more difficult. Until these facts become known, they have plausible deniability of them. Racism is something lots of people would rather not deal with."

Colleen Walbran (J.D. '00), a research fellow at IRP, defends the existence of an advocacy institute within the Law School. "The problems attorneys deal with that relate to race and fairness are in almost infinite supply. But it's frustrating how the law

requires us to seek individual solutions to endemic problems," she says. "What the IRP does is look not at the individual symptoms, but try to get at the root causes."

#### FACING THE SPACE AND RACE ISSUE

What does an awareness of the racial injustices caused by sprawl require of people? Is there anything people of good will can do about a "conspiracy" whose participants are not even conscious of joining? The first thing people need to do, powell says, is acknowledge that a controversy exists, to carefully consider the two points of view, and to realize that what is at stake are fundamental justice and equal opportunity. "We need to own up to history and address the issues it has bequeathed to us."

Walbran describes a four-step approach:

**Analyze trends in your region.** Demographic maps like Eric Myott's clearly show the inequities of distribution of the races in the Twin Cities. Public officials may deny that disparities exist, until confronted with hard data.

**See what's happening elsewhere.** Study successes occurring in cities like Portland, Chicago, Baltimore, and Indianapolis. No two cities are alike, but there is much to be learned from experiences elsewhere.

**Identify what's disconnecting access to opportunities.** Don't look for the usual suspects, like transportation and housing, but look hard at the root issues, such as zoning and highway subsidies.

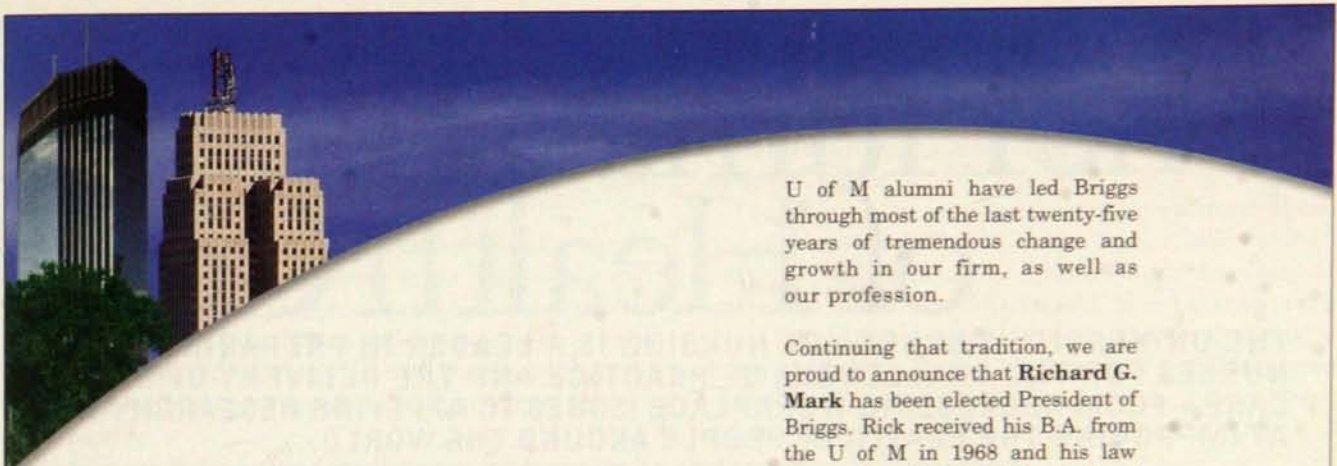
**Fix them.** The Twin Cities has established the Metropolitan Council for oversight of cross-jurisdictional issues like sprawl and pollution. Perhaps protecting everyone's civil rights must be added to its responsibilities.

It's a battle, and powell and the others at the IRP know whom their likely allies will be. They are hoping to win the support of leaders like Mondale. They know they can also link arms with existing anti-sprawl groups, like environmentalists, and "sustainable growth" advocates like the Smart Growth movement, which seeks to establish new standards for outward expansion that make better sense environmentally and economically. And it makes sense that, in a system of winners and losers, the urban core city can make common cause with relatively integrated next-ring suburbs like Bloomington and Brooklyn Center to spread opportunities more equitably.

But the IRP knows its best chance for success rests with getting all people, rich and poor, white and nonwhite, to identify their own best interests. It's not good economics to abandon existing infrastructure and build a host of shiny new ones 30 miles away, powell says. It's not good business to tell a huge chunk of its customer base, as southern white businesses did in the 1950s, and outer-ring expansion is doing today, to get lost. It's not good for a society to split itself in half, into the entitled and the restricted.

"I see attitudes about race improving a lot," powell says. "We all understand that everyone wants something better for themselves. What could be more intrinsic to our sense of hope and hard work? But so far, we haven't looked up and seen, really seen, how this strange structure we have in place affects our choices. Once we see, I think we will see great change." ■

*Mike Finley is a freelance writer living in St. Paul. For more information on the Institute on Race and Poverty, visit [www.umn.edu/irp](http://www.umn.edu/irp).*



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# The Human Face of Health Care

THE UNIVERSITY'S SCHOOL OF NURSING IS A LEADER IN PREPARING FUTURE NURSES FOR THE CHALLENGES OF PRACTICE AND THE DELIVERY OF PATIENT CARE—FROM ADDRESSING WORKPLACE ISSUES TO APPLYING RESEARCH AIMED AT IMPROVING THE HEALTH OF PEOPLE AROUND THE WORLD.

BY BARBARA SILBERG | PHOTOGRAPHS BY DAN MARSHALL



SENIOR LA TESHA BROWN

In an age of headline-making business failures, accounting scandals, and backroom politics, America's faith in professional ethics and honesty has been shaken to the core. One profession that continues to command respect, however, is nursing.

In recent years, nurses have ranked at the top of the annual Gallup Poll of professions, supplanted in the number-one spot only by firefighters in the most recent poll, conducted shortly after September 11. In the 2001 poll, 84 percent of Americans rated nurses "high" or "very high" for their honesty and integrity. By comparison, pharmacists earned a 68 percent rating, doctors 66 percent.

The high regard for nurses doesn't surprise Sandra Edwardson (R.N., Ph.D. '80), dean of the University's School of Nursing. "Nurses are the human face of health care," she says. "They provide comfort, care, and compassion at a time when people are facing life-altering events, such as childbirth, illness, or death. Nurses are the chief watchdog—the constant in the care situation for the patient and the family. They act as coach, counselor, and advocate. They know best how the patient is doing and what the patient needs."

In her 22 years on the faculty and 12 years as dean, Edwardson has witnessed many changes in the roles and responsibilities of nurses. Today, nurses can be found not only in hospitals, clinics, and nursing homes, but also in schools, industry, home health care, public health settings, and government agencies. They are educators, researchers, scholars, independent practitioners and consultants, salespeople, health system administrators, and health care policy makers. Nurses practice in burgeoning disciplines like gerontology, women's health, and complementary therapies, as well as in more established specialty areas like maternal and child health, oncology, and critical care. A growing number of nurses with advanced practice (master's degree) preparation is making diagnoses and prescribing medications and therapeutic devices.

"Preparing students and professionals for the roles they will play and the challenges they will face in improving patient care is the heart of what we do," Edwardson says of the School of Nursing, established in 1909 and the oldest university-based nursing program in the nation. "We want to produce creative and innovative leaders, develop better care practices, address critical issues like underserved populations, and play a key role in improving the work environment for nurses and other health professionals."

#### A RIGOROUS ACADEMIC PROGRAM

To be licensed to practice in the United States, today's registered nurse has to master a complex body of knowledge drawn from the basic and medical sciences as well as the social and behavioral sciences. The R.N. must be familiar with the latest advances in

biotechnology, health care delivery, and ethics and must demonstrate competence in a wide range of clinical skills. In addition, the R.N. has to develop strong analytical, interpersonal, and leadership capabilities.

The baccalaureate program in nursing is a demanding course of study. Just ask senior La Tesha Brown, who came from Louisiana to Minnesota for her schooling at the urging of an aunt and uncle who live in Minneapolis. "The University of Minnesota has tough [prenursing] criteria—harder than programs at other schools I looked at," Brown says. "And the program is competitive. I didn't get in the first time I tried. I completed an Inter-College Program in health and wellness [B.S. '00] while I waited to be admitted to nursing."

Prenursing students complete course work intended to give them a well-rounded background for practice, including cultural anthropology or sociology, writing, psychology, growth and



development, public health, statistics, nutrition, anatomy, and pharmacology. In the upper division, the nursing program emphasizes development of clinical, leadership, and critical thinking skills, and research is an important component of every course.

Clinical experience constitutes a significant portion of the upper division program. Through laboratory simulations and clinical placements, students practice physical assessment, interpersonal communication, and professional skills while providing care to individuals, families, communities, and populations. The clinical rotations expose students to a wide variety of care settings, includ-

**"NURSES ARE THE LARGEST GROUP OF PROFESSIONALS IN HEALTH CARE, BUT YOU RARELY SEE THEM ON SENIOR MANAGEMENT TEAMS OR ON HEALTH SYSTEM BOARDS," SAYS JOANNE DISCH. "NURSES MUST BECOME FULL PARTNERS IN THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM IF PATIENT CARE IS TO IMPROVE."**

**"WOMEN AND CHILDREN ARE OFTEN THE OVERLOOKED SURVIVORS OF WAR AND OTHER POLITICAL VIOLENCE," SAYS CHERYL ROBERTSON. "AFTER LISTENING TO THEIR STORIES, WE CAN SUGGEST COMMUNITY-BASED RESILIENCE STRATEGIES TO HELP THEM REGAIN THEIR LIVES."**

ing hospitals, clinics, long-term care facilities, hospices, client homes, child care centers, schools, and public health agencies.

Brown—who wants to enter hospital practice and perhaps move on to public health nursing—has completed four of her clinical rotations, all in Minneapolis area health centers. For her current clinical rotation, in public health, Brown visits a different public health clinic each week for 15 weeks, gaining experience working with diverse population groups.

Looking ahead to graduation this spring, Brown feels some trepidation. "I'm a little scared, leaving the comfortable cocoon of the college setting for a world I'm still learning about," she says. "But I've grown in so many ways. I've learned how to deal with all different people, and my interpersonal skills have improved.

"The B.S.N. [bachelor's of science in nursing] program is very intense, but the professors, advisers, and student services staff have all done their best to help me succeed. I have a solid foundation of knowledge to build on. What they teach really sticks."

#### **BUILDING A BODY OF KNOWLEDGE**

The discovery and dissemination of knowledge to enhance health care is a key focus of the School of Nursing. Faculty and students conduct research intended to promote and restore health, improve quality of life, and design and evaluate effective health interventions.

To the nurse, research is no dry, scholarly pursuit. It is essential to improving patient care and to advancing the science of nursing. Perhaps recent graduate Melissa Thorson (R.N., B.S.N. '98) says it best: "One of the strengths of the University's program is its focus on research. Nurses have to employ evidence-based practices to achieve optimal outcomes. With medicine

and nursing constantly changing, we have to keep up with developments or we'll be left behind."

Thorson, a trauma nurse clinician at North Memorial Medical Center in Robbinsdale, works with a team of surgeons in



**SCHOOL OF NURSING DEAN SANDRA EDWARDSON**

assessing and coordinating the care of every trauma patient admitted to the hospital.

The School of Nursing encourages its graduates to continue learning and growing, and like many practitioners, Thorson is pursuing graduate study at the school. She is working on her master's in nursing with the goal of becoming a clinical nurse specialist in adult health. The program is designed to prepare students for advanced practice positions that address complex health issues. Students complete a core of disciplinary, advanced nursing, and specialty course work while learning to further integrate research into their practice.

Recent Ph.D. graduate Cheryl Robertson (R.N., M.P.H. '88; Ph.D. '00) is a good example of the creative and productive scholars the nursing doctoral program wants to develop. A passion to understand the experiences of people living through war and terror has taken Robertson to vio-

lence-scarred countries around the world, including Uganda, Croatia, Nicaragua, and Cambodia. Ultimately that passion, and the research interests it spurred, drew her to a career in teaching. Robertson joined the nursing faculty as an assistant professor shortly after completing her doctoral studies.

Robertson became interested in refugee health issues after working with Minnesota International Health Volunteers and the Center for Victims of Torture, both based in Minneapolis. She decided to focus her research on resilience and coping in families and communities affected by war. For her doctoral study, she investigated the survival patterns, parenting issues, and cultural context of "ethnically cleansed" Bosnian women who were resettled from the rural community of Srebrenica to the capital of Sarajevo in the mid-1990s.

"Women and children are often the overlooked survivors of war and other political violence," says Robertson. "The women I studied lost their husbands, their homes, their extended families, and their communities. They were forced to live in the woods and barely survived.

"We have to provide interventions appropriate to the situation. The refugees need to have access to safety and security. They have to regain trust. They need basic health care and a source of income. . . . After listening to their stories, we can suggest community-based resilience strategies to help them regain their lives."

Robertson currently is involved in an epidemiologic study of the prevalence of torture and associated factors among Somali and Ethiopian refugees living in the Twin Cities. She and an interdisciplinary group of collaborators are in the third year of the five-year study, which is supported by the National Institutes of Health (NIH).

Research and teaching provide an ideal



marriage of Robertson's interests. "But the students are the primary reason I'm here," she says. "Faculty and students are involved in a fascinating smorgasbord of issues. The students have so much potential. It's really exciting."

In her work as a general medical nurse and a geriatric nurse practitioner, Karen Feldt (R.N., Ph.D. '96), has seen firsthand the acute physical and psychological effects of unchecked pain. Feldt, an assistant professor of nursing, stumbled into an interest in pain management while working with Professor Muriel Ryden (R.N., B.S. '53; Ph.D. '82) in evaluating how to reduce aggressive behavior in a group of nursing home dementia patients. After investigation, the researchers discovered that some of the aggressive residents had recently suffered hip fractures but had received little or no pain medication following surgery.

Feldt turned to the research literature for guidance but was stunned to find virtually no useful studies. In discovering that dementia patients were left out of the literature, Feldt had found her doctoral research subject: a comparison of pain treatment in cognitively impaired and noncognitively impaired patients over age 65 who had suffered hip fractures.

"I found that cognitively impaired patients received significantly less pain medication," says Feldt. "The research transformed my practice of nursing and how I teach about pain. I started prescribing analgesics regularly rather than waiting for my patients to ask for medication. Many cognitively impaired patients are unable to articulate what they are feeling. . . . Here's one example where research is really making a difference in the trenches."

Feldt, on the faculty of the school's Center for Nursing Research on Elders, is working with North Memorial Medical Center on refining a checklist of nonverbal pain indicators that she developed as part of her Ph.D. research. The instrument—which includes such behaviors as restlessness, moaning, calling out, and bracing—currently is being tested in health centers around the world. The research is supported by a grant from the School of Nursing's Densford Clinical Scholar Program, which pairs a nursing faculty member with an advanced practice nurse to explore clinical issues affecting patient care

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and to develop interventions to improve patient outcomes.

It's mid-February and Professor Linda Bearinger (R.N., Ph.D. '90), has just returned from two weeks in Bangladesh. Her latest pilgrimage offered one more opportunity to address her favorite subject: youth development programs for vulnerable adolescents. Invited to Bangladesh by the World Health Organization, Bearinger taught a workshop on monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of programs designed to meet the development and participation rights of adolescent girls. The workshop was attended by representatives of 20 Asian and African countries.

An internationally recognized authority, Bearinger consults and speaks widely on the importance of health promotion for at-risk youth. Her research centers on protecting vulnerable youth from violence, sexually transmitted diseases, early pregnancy, substance abuse, and other high-risk behaviors, especially among American Indian populations in urban settings and indigenous peoples of Australia and New Zealand.

"In the last five, 10 years, there has been a worldwide shift to thinking of young people as resources to be protected and kept safe," says Bearinger, director of the school's Center for Adolescent Nursing. "The University of Minnesota has been one of the leaders in promoting strengths in the lives of adolescents—such as connections to schools, families, and adults—and in translating research into policy and practice."

Bearinger, who holds appointments in nursing and pediatrics and completed her doctoral studies in educational psychology, stresses the value of interdisciplinary collaboration in her work: "The adolescent health faculty at Minnesota represent expertise in nursing, medicine, nutrition, psychology, pediatrics, and social work. We have been at the forefront of research in this area because of the many perspectives we bring to the issues."

**EXTENDING NURSING'S INFLUENCE**

Of the School of Nursing's many outreach efforts, perhaps none will leave a more lasting imprint on the profession and practice of nursing than the Katharine J. Densford International Center for Nursing Lead-

ership. The Densford Center, the nation's first university center dedicated to the development and promotion of nurse leaders, was established as a comprehensive resource to support creativity and innovation in nursing and health care and to improve the health and well-being of people worldwide. The center, created in 1997 with the support of a \$3 million gift from Katherine Lillehei (R.N., B.S. '43) and family and contributions from hundreds of alumni and friends of nursing. The center was named after a visionary former director of the nursing school.

The Densford Center has set some ambitious goals. It will serve as a forum for exploring issues and exchanging ideas affecting the delivery of nursing and health care services, bringing together visiting scholars, senior fellows, researchers, practitioners, students, faculty, policy experts, and community leaders. "We want to bring nursing's unique perspective to bear on local, national, and international issues concerning health and health care," says Densford Center director Joanne Disch, R.N., Ph.D., professor of nursing and Katherine R. and C. Walton Lillehei Chair in Nursing Leadership. "We want to influence agendas affecting patient care and nursing practice. . . . We want to support the development of nursing leaders throughout their careers. And we want to serve as an incubator of ideas and a source of information and expertise for constructive change."

Disch is clear-eyed about the challenges ahead. Improving the work environment for nurses and other health professionals is a top priority. "We have a profoundly dysfunctional health care system," she says. "I think it's especially hard and frustrating to be a nurse in an acute care facility today because of the intensity of the workload. In many settings, resources have been cut, including support staff. Nurses are having to do the work of housekeepers and secretaries and not their own professional work . . . namely, taking care of patients."

Problems in the health care system frustrate physicians too, Disch says. "And it's not as if administrators are happy campers either. They're under tremendous pressure to contain costs and make budget cuts. It's no fun to be an administrator and have everybody think you don't care about patients," she says. "Everyone has a role

to play in fixing the health care system. We need to come up with some new rules for health care. We need to get back to patient-centered care. We need to encourage more dialogue and collaboration among health care professionals."

That dialogue, says Disch, has to begin among nurses. That's why the Densford Center invited all 30,000 nurses who work in the seven-county Twin Cities metropolitan area to attend a forum on February 25 to exchange observations on issues that are affecting their work. "We want to have a unified—not uniform—message," says Disch, who is brimming over with the prospect of nursing's potential. "Nurses are the largest group of professionals in health care," she says, "but you rarely see them on senior management teams or on health system boards. Nurses should have input into decisions about patient care, admission policies, staffing, and resources. . . . Nurses must become full partners in the health care system if patient care is to improve."

"We can improve the workplace. We can improve communication. We can lead in creative and proactive ways. When nurses come together, we can accomplish just about anything."

#### A CHANGING HEALTH CARE LANDSCAPE

If anyone has her finger on the pulse of health care today, it's Marie Manthey (R.N., M.N.A. '64). Manthey is founder and president emerita of Bloomington-based Creative HealthCare Management, one of the first and largest health care consulting companies run by nurses in the United States. An internationally recognized authority on health care delivery systems and hospital work redesign efforts, she continues to consult for clients across the United States and abroad. For her contributions to nursing, the University of Minnesota awarded Manthey an honorary doctorate in 1999.

Manthey has been blazing trails in nursing for nearly 40 years. While assistant director of nursing at University of Minnesota Hospitals from 1964 to 1971, she helped develop the care delivery model known as primary nursing, in which a nurse assumes principal responsibility for coordinating patient care. The model revolutionized hospital care and remains the foundation of professional practice today.

Given her broad perspective, Manthey is troubled by trends she sees that are eroding not only the decision-making role but also the humanistic role that nurses play. "One of the problems is that over the last 10 to 15 years the health care system has become completely focused on a business and technology orientation," says Manthey. "The essence of nursing practice is the ability to create a strong therapeutic relationship with the patient, which requires a great deal of clinical and technical knowledge coupled with humane sen-

sitivity. Unfortunately, providing compassion and comfort is often unrecognized and undervalued."

Many nurses are frustrated over heavy workloads resulting from inadequate staffing levels, mandatory overtime, a lack of decision-making authority and respect for their contributions, and salary and benefits that are not commensurate with their levels of education and responsibility. Many of these issues were at the root of the high-profile nurse strikes at two Twin Cities hospitals last fall. "Nurses are very

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worried that patient care is being compromised by these negative factors," says Manthey.

Nurses must focus on "things we can do something about," Manthey says. "And we have to learn how to deal with . . . tough situations in the workplace without getting frustrated and angry."

Manthey suggests several solutions to relieve workplace stress for nurses and improve patient care. Professional nurses should think more strategically about issues like delegation of duties to licensed practical nurses and nursing assistants, she says. And health care organizations might refine systems for handling patient data and reducing the amount of paperwork nurses must complete, which typically takes a third of their time.

One of the most critical nursing challenges is a shortage of practitioners. In Minnesota, there currently are approximately 3,300 R.N. vacancies, according to the Minnesota Department of Economic Security. By 2008, the department estimates, the state will need 18 percent more nurses to serve an aging baby boomer population and satisfy a ballooning demand for services.

Many factors influence the nurse shortage. Workplace dissatisfaction has prompted an increasing number of nurses to leave the field, or to work part time. At the University of Minnesota and nationwide, the number of applications to baccalaureate nursing programs has been slipping in recent years, largely due to increased career opportunities for women (who constitute over 90 percent of R.N.'s), better salaries in other fields, and the widely recognized difficulties and pressures of the work. With a large number of nurses approaching retirement in the next 10 to 15 years, the shortage is likely to grow.

To address the shortage, the School of Nursing is launching two programs in fall 2002. Thanks to a special legislative appropriation, the school is establishing a satellite of its baccalaureate program, which will enroll 30 students per year, at the University Center in Rochester. A 15-month accelerated postbaccalaureate program for students who have completed degrees in other fields is expected to accommodate 24 students per year at the Twin Cities

**"I FOUND THAT COGNITIVELY IMPAIRED PATIENTS RECEIVED SIGNIFICANTLY LESS PAIN MEDICATION. THE RESEARCH TRANSFORMED MY PRACTICE OF NURSING AND HOW I TEACH ABOUT PAIN, SAYS KAREN FELDT. "MANY COGNITIVELY IMPAIRED PATIENTS ARE UNABLE TO ARTICULATE WHAT THEY ARE FEELING."**

campus. Although the number of graduates from these programs will be "a drop in the bucket" in terms of the needs, says Dean Edwardson, the plans are a step in the right direction.

Cultural competency is another pressing issue. With a rapidly diversifying population, nurses must be sensitive and responsive to the needs of the diverse ethnic groups they serve. "The School of Nursing is anchored in the practice of nursing in multicultural settings and is very effective in that role," says Gayle Hallin (R.N., B.S.N. '70; M.P.H. '77), assistant commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Health. "It needs to produce more culturally competent nurses. The acute shortage of nurses offers an opportunity to extend the boundaries of practice—to attract more minority practitioners and make the work more satisfying for them."

Indeed, the nursing school has stepped up its efforts to increase ethnic diversity among its student body, faculty, and staff. In addition to hiring a minority recruiter, the school has established relationships with student ethnic groups on campus and has developed a mentoring program for students attending Roosevelt High School, a health sciences magnet school in Minneapolis. In creating the Center for American Indian Research and Education, the school is building a critical mass of expertise in health issues of native people. With three American Indian faculty members, a major goal is to attract more American Indian students to nursing.

At a time of rapid change for America's troubled health care system, nurses are poised to take their rightful place at the table as full partners in shaping the direction of health care practice and policy. Facing the challenges that lie ahead, nurses have unparalleled opportunities to demonstrate their creativity and resourcefulness and to act as a humanizing force for change.

"Nurses, with their emphasis on technical competence and humanistic sensitivity, are positioned to be the key health care workers of the future," says Marie Manthey. "Their core, enduring values of

caring and compassion represent the highest order of thinking and human development. Our health care system may well be in crisis, but nurses will help lead the way back to a patient-centered practice."

"The School of Nursing is well connected to the real world, Manthey adds. "It understands the pressures of practice

and is responsive to community needs. It is preparing well-rounded nurses and scholars who will respond with imagination and a critical intelligence to the health care needs of our society." ■

*Barbara Silberg (B.S. '69) is a Minneapolis freelance writer and editor.*

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# My Strong Hand

# W

HEN ANGELA first came to me for lessons, she seemed to lack confidence. I expected her to be bolder, because she was an American and a doctor. I initially trusted her more than my other foreign students because of her reserve, and because of the respect she showed for Japanese calligraphy, known as *shodo*.

Angela found me through my husband, Russell. She does medical research at his new Japanese company. He told me she was smart and had long, red hair. I should have wondered why he talked about her hair, as if intelligence grows from the scalp.

"I don't want her to startle you," he said. "She's different."

He laughed in the rippling way he does when he thinks I'm not going to understand because I'm Japanese. I walked to the far end of the room to get away from him. Then I told him he'd never be able to comprehend haiku because he's American. This injured him and woke him up. He connects strongly with haiku, the same way he empathizes with animals and is thrilled by the rapids of the Colorado River. Later, he made me a milk shake and hugged me, and we forgot about it.

When we were getting to know each other, Russell liked my sense of humor. He told me I was pretty and intuitive. We held a Shinto marriage ceremony and went to the temple when the children turned 3, 5, and 7 for the observance of *shichi go san*. All the formality of traditional observances didn't match his cynicism about religion, but he surprised me often and even danced for

*Obon*, All Souls' Day, our first year of marriage. These were the initial proofs of his desire for me and of his interest in my country.

The time I doubted him, my strong hand quivered when I practiced *shodo*. This time of uncertainty was caused by Angela.

She started coming to my house every Tuesday, a night on which Russell works late. Streaked with gray and held back by bright barrettes, her hair didn't surprise me the way Russell thought it might. Her jade eyes were remarkable though. She outlined them in purple, as if to toy with their natural beauty. Men and women notice different things about people.

Danny and Yuki play games in their room while I teach *shodo*. The apartment is quiet, except for the whir of the heater or an occasional giggle from the kids. The tatami room is a brightly lit work space. Depending on the season, I display either *ikebana* (flower arrangements) or *shikishi* (banners with phrases or poetry).

One Tuesday Angela arrived dressed in a dark blue suit and pumps with buckles.

"Do you like my shoes?" she asked. This personal question seemed like an invitation to friendship.

"Very pretty," I said. "You like Japanese fashion."

Before starting our lesson, we knelt in front of each other. Angela said the words of respect, bowing low on her hands and knees over a triangle made of her thumbs and forefingers. Her hair fell over her shoulder, perfuming the air with a scent I imagined her dabbing on her pale neck in the morning.

"*Yuroshiku onegai itte shimasu.*" Her Japanese was usually very good, but this day she fumbled over the words.

From a green cotton bag, she pulled out her set. With a snap, she opened the box, revealing the standard tools of calligraphy. "This is the moment I like best," she said, "when I take out my instruments."

"Instruments? Like a violin or piano?"



"No, I mean these." She laughed, picking up the *fude* (brush) and *inkan* (small tray to hold ink). She ran her fingers over the dragon with grooves along its back, used to hold her wet brush between characters.

I thought I should laugh with her, but I smiled instead to be safe.

"I guess that's a doctor's language," she said in Japanese.

She put down her felt pad and adjusted it precisely. Her hands, I noticed, were rough, the cuticles chapped. Why did she take such good care of herself otherwise, but neglect her hands?

"I'd like to do a *shikishi* for a present. Is there anything like this I could manage?" She pointed to one of my finest works on the wall.

"*Shikishi* haiku is very difficult, especially if done in the traditional style. I can do one for you if you like."

"I want to do it myself," she said. "For Russell."

"My husband?"

"Yes, if that's all right. Certainly not as nice as any you could do, but this would be a welcome present from me."

Japanese often give such gifts to newcomers. Still, this gesture suggested an intimacy I assumed Angela didn't understand. Her fingers were poised over the paper to write the character for fragrance. A lovely word, but a simple exercise. Even now, she held her brush incorrectly.

"*Shikishi* work is very difficult; most of my students don't attempt this so soon."

Angela forgot to brush off the extra ink and saturated the page, ruining her work. "I'd like to try," she said.

Despite my discomfort, I decided logically there was nothing wrong with her trying.

"Do you have any books of suitable poetry?" Her face reddened; this was important to her. I felt a little nausea and yet I felt sorry for her, so lovely and open. What I knew of her life was sad. Her teen daughter lived with her in Japan, but her husband and son had frozen to death camping during a winter storm in the U.S. five years earlier. Sorry, sorry, sorry, I thought.

I pulled out the book and she paged through it.

"When we observe them calmly, we notice that all things have

He laughed in the rippling way he does when he thinks I'm not going to understand because I'm Japanese. I walked to the far end of the room to get away from him. Then I told him he'd never be able to comprehend haiku because he's American.

their fulfillment," she quoted a Basho translation. "That seems like Russell, doesn't it?"

What did she mean? That the poem and Russell were the same? The first haiku I had reproduced as a *shikishi* for Russell was this same Basho she had chosen. We have had it over our marriage bed for 15 years. When I gave Russell the *shikishi*, he had teased that fulfillment is the spell I cast over him, that I understood the mysteries of existence in a way he had yet to discover. I told him he was being silly.

I nearly informed Angela that Russell already had this haiku, but stopped myself. Maybe I thought of the duplication as some sort of test. Of myself. Of Russell. I wasn't sure.

Angela practiced for four more lessons in order to create the *shikishi*. She stayed an extra 20 minutes each time and worked at home. What she produced wasn't bad; I had to admit that she was improving.

Angela asked me questions. Where did I meet Russell? What did we have in common? How did he get the scar near his eye? We'd never talked of my husband before. Now he was everywhere. He wasn't usually part of my teaching, so I felt intruded upon.

The question of the scar troubled me because I didn't know how he'd gotten it, didn't remember exactly what it looked like.

"I don't recall how he got the scar," I responded and wondered if I loved my husband enough. While we'd made love the night before, I'd thought about Yuki's violin lessons and who would be a good teacher. Russell had kissed me and I'd turned away from him, patting him on the arm. When had my husband become like a beloved old chair, worn and comfortable, but taken for granted?

When Russell returned from work, I examined him carefully and saw the pink scar above his eyebrow, which had been there throughout our marriage. A kind of dreariness took hold of me.

## About the Contest and Its Winner

*Laurel Ostrow graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1975 with a bachelor's degree in English. She teaches fiction at the Loft Literary Center in Minneapolis and is working on her second novel. She is also a nurse practitioner. Ostrow lived in Japan for four years in the early 1990s, teaching health and English and studying calligraphy. She is grateful to the many people who helped her glimpse the complexity and beauty within the culture and people of Japan. Ostrow, who also won the fiction contest its first year, in 2000, now lives in St. Paul with her husband and two children.*

*Minnesota magazine's annual fiction contest is open to all University of Minnesota alumni. An independent judge selects the winner from a group of finalists culled by the editorial staff of Minnesota. The winning entry is published in the magazine and its author is awarded a cash prize. Watch future issues of Minnesota for guidelines for entering our next fiction contest.*

No one discovered it because I hid it far inside, imagining my feelings as jewels stored in locked boxes in my chest. My hand became less sure, my characters jerky. My *sumie* looked dry and lifeless. To an untrained eye, there was no difference. But to me, it was as if a small tremor had shifted my curves and distorted my straight lines ever so slightly.

Angela finished her gift at her home and I waited.

The company picnic fell on my 40th birthday. I expected a special gift and an evening out with Russell. Instead, he insisted that we go to the picnic.

He put his hands on my waist, "There are games this year for the kids. And prizes."

"They have enough stuff," I said. I sound funny when I say stuff, so I tried to smile, though I didn't feel like it.

Russell said in Japanese, "There are a lot of people you like who are going."

"Angela?" I pulled away.

"I don't know." He stepped back, looked at the floor and arranged a piece of hair that always fell on his forehead.

"Why don't you get a haircut?" I sat down in the kitchen and began peeling a chunk of radish in my usual way. I ran the knife up the length of radish toward myself, strips of peeling fell by my waist into the sink.

"What's the matter?" he asked.

Before I could answer the way I wanted to, by asking if he loved Angela, so smart and beautiful and in love with him and understanding every word of the CNN reports, the blade caught my right thumb by the first joint. Before I could ask him if Angela had given him the haiku, his favorite haiku, the blood started and ran down to the green top of the white radish.

"My God, Kaori." Russell took a handkerchief out of his pocket. He wrapped it around my thumb and first finger, after running cold water over the cut. Russell and the children took me to the hospital, where five stitches were put in the thumb of my strong hand. That night, Russell made scrambled eggs.

I phoned all my students to cancel their lessons. When I phoned Angela, she said it must be terrible for an artist to be wounded this way. I didn't know what to say, but was relieved to hear how insecure she sounded. We had something in common.

At the picnic, my finger wasn't healed enough to play games. Russell had bought a huge cake for me to share with the company people. Angela and her daughter didn't come. She was on my mind that day, with her bright cheeks and faltering, seamless fingers. It hurt me to think about her.

"Where's Angela?" I asked Russell while he pitched a ball to Yuki.

He turned and looked at me, heat in his pink face reminding me of Angela, of his race.

"You two have a special relationship, don't you?" he said.



Yuki yelled for him to keep pitching, "Hayaku! Pitch! Ootasan!" Our children often mix Japanese and English, which usually delights us, but that time Russell ignored Yuki and focused on me.

"I respect Angela, don't you?" I asked.

"She thinks you're wonderful. Did you know she gave me the fulfillment Basho? I told her to share it with someone else, because I have one that's perfect from you. Angela is grateful to me for help at work. How's your finger, Ko-ri?"

He stroked my arm, gently running his hand down to mine. He held up the bandaged finger and kissed it, then embraced me. "I love you, Kaori. Don't forget." The company people might have thought we were putting on a show, but his body felt good, firmly in place next to mine.

Soon after, this little poem came in the mail addressed to me. Angela had used a narrow brush and violet paper to write her own haiku.

*In my hand  
an open pine cone, wet with rain  
makes me shiver.  
Heal quickly, dear Kaori.*

A month passed and I was ready to begin teaching again. I sent out a mailing informing my students they could return at their usual times. The afternoon of Angela's lesson, I considered again the meaning of her poem, while going about my tasks and teaching. At five o'clock, the doorbell rang and Angela waited in the outside hallway. When she took off her scarf, I saw that her hair had been cut off just below the ear.

"Your hair," I said, looking on the floor, as if it might have fallen there.

"I got tired of it long," she said. "Now I feel the wind on my neck. Like a little boy."

A beautiful woman wanting to be a little boy? I have always worn my hair short, but never considered it a statement on masculinity. "I got your poem," I said, avoiding a comment on her hair.

"You liked the poem?"

"Yes, it paints a picture."

"The poem is an apology."

The poem seemed to be about her emptiness and tears, not about her regret for hurting me. But I said nothing.

"I was embarrassed. You should have told me he already had the *shikishi*," she said.

So she thought I was the guilty one, for not having informed her that my husband's

love was unavailable. Arrogant American, after all.

"Don't worry about it. Let's get to work," I said kindly.

"OK, Kaori..." Her arms moved away from her sides, as if to reach out to me, but she walked past, saying politely, "Osakimi," excuse me for going ahead of you.

By the work tables, she knelt, her head down on her hands on the floor. I knelt also, and bent my head to my hands.

"Please take out your instruments," I said in English.

"Instruments? You remembered," she

said, smiling with tired eyes.

"Tonight, let's practice the character for heart. *Kokoro*. This is an easy character, but important."

"OK," she said, running the weight bar down her paper to smooth it. "I think I've done this before."

"You have," I said, "but I'll demonstrate again."

Though my thumb still felt stiff, my hand was as steady as before, and there was no tremble in the touch of ink to paper, only the strong lines and perfect curves of the character representing heart. ■

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# Marching On

Sixty years after the Bataan Death March  
Philip Brain (B.A. '39) recalls his life  
as a prisoner of war, how he survived,  
and what he walked away with.

I took on a new role in April 1941, when I joined the Army and was sent to the Philippines, where I was stationed at Clark Field near Manila. At 12:25 p.m. December 8—which, because of the time difference, was December 7 in Hawaii—the Japanese wiped out all the aircraft at Clark Field. We retreated to Bataan and were soon ordered to cut our rations to two meals of rice a day. One month later, our rations were cut to one meal of rice each day. We were sick and starving and resorted to eating anything that moved, including monkeys and lizards.

On the morning of April 9, 1942, I was awakened by the jab of a Japanese soldier's rifle butt and told to fall in line with the other captured soldiers. During the five-day Death March to San Fernando, men who were too sick or tired to keep up, or who tried to break rank to get water from the wells we passed, were shot or bayoneted and left where they fell. When we reached San Fernando, we were packed into small, steel boxcars. The heat inside was unbearable, and many men died.

Eight hours later, those of us still living climbed out and began a march to Camp O'Donnell, which consisted of a few buildings, no latrines, and just one water faucet. About 55,000 prisoners would eventually reach Camp O'Donnell. More than 1,600 men died during our first two weeks there; more than 4,000 died during the first two months. During the day, we had two jobs: digging latrines and burying the dead. Often, during the night, the tropical rains would wash the dirt away from the bodies, and we would have to re-bury them the next day.

Many of the men I helped to bury were my friends, and I began to build a shell around myself. I shut out all emotions. I didn't want to get too close to other prisoners, because I knew they would probably die. The nights became very important to me, because I could look at the stars and feel that I wasn't alone. As I looked at the sky, I began to communicate with a force greater than myself, and I felt a new strength.

Nights still mean a lot to me.

In May, many of us were sent to Calauan, south of Manila, to rebuild bridges. We carried 100-pound sacks of cement, sacks that weighed more than I did. I had weighed 168 pounds when I joined the Army, but by this time I weighed only 95 pounds.

Prisoners were organized in groups of 50 and, when an American prisoner escaped during a guerilla attack, the Japanese commander gave an order to shoot all the prisoners who remained in that group. We protested, and he reduced the number to 10, whom we would have to choose. To avoid ever again having to decide which men would be shot if another prisoner tried to escape, we organized "blood groups" of 10 men, each with an interior guard

Many of the men I helped to bury  
were my friends, and I began  
to build a shell around myself. I shut out  
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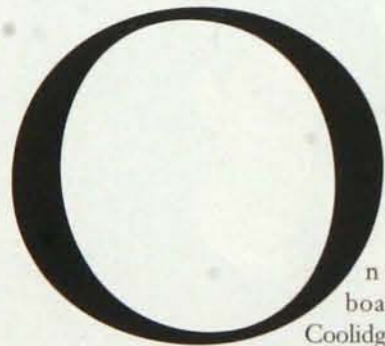
whose job was to prevent prisoner escapes. When a man did try to escape, there were no decisions to be made; the men remaining in that group were executed. Later, the Japanese agreed to follow the Geneva Prisoner of War Convention and lifted the order to shoot 10 men for each one who tried to escape.

The Red Cross delivered letters from our families but, in order to survive, we had to keep thoughts of home repressed. My father stopped writing about my mother and, although he didn't tell me so, I knew she had died. While working on a detail in the rice fields one day, I had heard her say to me, "I will be with you always." It was the day she died.

Eventually, 500 of us were sent by prison ship to the island of Mindanao, where

we worked on a farm in a penal colony deep in the jungle. I got malaria and ended up in the hospital. It was a low point in my life, until I heard the man on the cot next to me humming a song I recognized. It was one of the songs of Theta Delta Chi. He belonged to the fraternity, too, and we became good friends.

After working in the rice fields at Mindanao for 20 months, I was put on a prison ship and sent back to the island of Luzon. If



On September 8, 1941, I boarded the President Coolidge and sailed out of San

Francisco on my way to the Philippines. Little did I know that I would spend most of the next four years as a prisoner of war.

My life to that point had been happy and somewhat carefree. My father, Philip, Sr., was the University of Minnesota's tennis coach and the official photographer for the Gopher football team. I often traveled with him as he showed those films to various groups in the Twin Cities and surrounding areas, and sometimes I showed them on my own. I also helped my father build the scoreboard he designed and which was erected on top of Cooke Hall at the open end of Memorial Stadium.

Given my father's connection with the University, it was only natural that I enrolled there. I found great camaraderie as a member of the tennis team and Theta Delta Chi fraternity and as a volunteer leader with several YMCA groups. Those were wonderful years. In 1939, after earning a bachelor's degree in physical education, I decided to make the YMCA my career. I went to graduate school at George Williams College in Chicago and then began working at the YMCA's Camp Menogyn near the Canadian border, a camp I had attended as a boy.



I had had a choice, I would have taken three death marches to one prison ship trip. The Japanese crowded us into the cargo hold of a small freighter, where the temperature reached 120 degrees and many men died. We would pass their bodies up to the deck, and the Japanese would throw them overboard.

We reached Japan in September 1944 and were sent to work in the copper mines on the northern end of Honshu. Every morning we walked down 478 steps into the mine, and

**My father stopped writing about my mother**  
and, although he didn't tell me so, I knew  
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Philip Brain holds a photograph of himself and two other soldiers that appeared in the December 22, 1941, issue of *Life* magazine. He is in the center of the photo, which was taken two weeks before the attacks on Pearl Harbor and the Philippines.

every night we dragged ourselves back up those steps. The wind and snow blew through our clothes, and we were weak from a day of using picks to break the copper loose, then loading it into ore cars and pushing the cars out of the mine. At the end of the day, as I climbed those 478 steps, I had to think of something that would keep me going, so in my mind I would plan and prepare an entire Thanksgiving meal, from the dressing to the pumpkin pie.

On August 15, 1945, when we lined up to start the march to the mine, we noticed that we had new guards: kids with no

weapons. They said, "No mine today," so we went back to the barracks. We didn't know what to think. Later that day, they lined us up again and told us the war was over and that America had surrendered. We didn't believe them.

After three days of not going to the mine, we were lined up again and told that the war was over and that America had won. We climbed to the roofs of the barracks and used cloth to spell out P.O.W., so the American pilots would see us as they flew over. There was no big celebration. After all those years of not saying too much, we had no emotion left.

The Americans parachuted medicine and food to us from B29s, but some of the parachutes didn't open and the cans of food broke. We put everything from those cans together in a big pot and made what we called B29 stew. The food upset our stomachs, but that didn't stop us from eating it.

We left camp September 13 and boarded the hospital ship *Hope* in Sendai. I weighed 68 pounds when I got on the ship and 98 by the time we landed in San Francisco. I had not cried during the three-and-a-half years I had been a prisoner of war, but I cried when I talked to my father on the telephone and was finally able to release my emotions.

I returned to Minneapolis and tried to re-start my life, but it wasn't easy. I had trouble sleeping in a bed, so I slept on the floor. It also took awhile for me to be able to form relationships with people, but I formed an important one when I returned to work with the YMCA. On my first day there, I met a secretary named Deloris. I married her two years later. Today we live in Golden Valley and have two grown daughters and four grandchildren.

I felt that God had spared my life because I had something important to do, so I remained with the YMCA for 35 years, working with school programs, as a camp director, and with endowment and planned giving. On December 31, 1981, I retired from the YMCA and formed my own company, Phil Brain & Associates, to help nonprofit organizations develop endowments. I received two treasured awards for my work: one from the National Society of Fund Raising Executives and one from the Minnesota Planned Giving Council. In 1990 I was honored again, when the Rotary Club of Minneapolis published *Soldier of Bataan*, a book about my prisoner-of-war experiences.

My years as a prisoner of war taught me that the line between life and death is very narrow. I believe that many prisoners stepped across that line with at least one foot, but were brought back by a voice, a memory, or the touch of another man's hand. In truth, I am grateful for those years as a prisoner of war, because they gave me a chance to assess my values and to determine what is really important in life. I also learned that, through prayer, you never walk alone. ■

*Vicki Stavig is a freelance writer who lives in Bloomington. The interview for this article was complemented with material from Philip Brain's memoir, Soldier of Bataan. The book was published in a limited run, but copies were sent to public libraries throughout Minnesota.*

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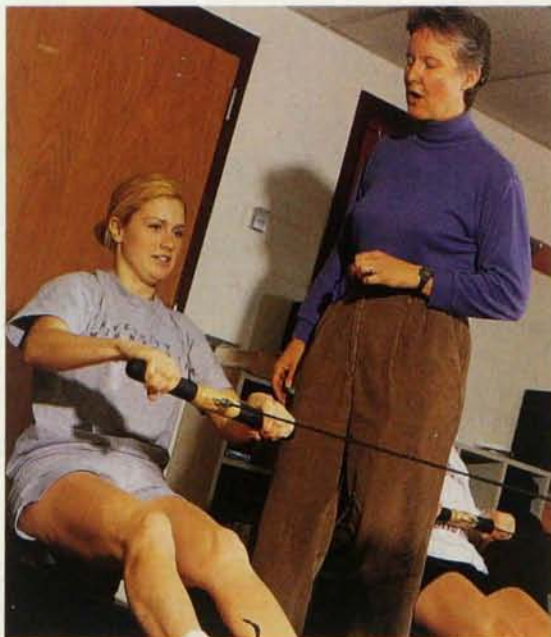


# Pulling Together

With a winning formula and a top-notch coach, the University of Minnesota's second-year rowing program is primed to go far fast. By Chris Coughlan-Smith

**H**ow does a school start a varsity sport from scratch and, in a few years, make it a conference and national contender? If a formula for such a thing exists, University of Minnesota women's athletics seems to have it. Soccer kicked off as a varsity sport in 1993; five years later it had two Big Ten titles and three NCAA tournament appearances to its credit. The hockey team opened play in 1997 and won the unofficial national title in 2000.

Dipping its oars in the water for the first time in the fall of 2000, the Gopher rowing team is just one of 50 that have sprung up at colleges and universities nationwide in the past five years. In its first 18 months, however, it has shown that it is one of the best of the new teams and has a shot at reaching the NCAA's 12-team championship regatta within another 18 months.



Rowing coach Wendy Davis supervises junior Beth Hornby and other rowers in a winter workout.

"I expect us to be winning some major races this spring," says coach Wendy Davis. "[Then] we can start doing some real recruiting of people who otherwise would only be looking at Michigan and Wis-

consin. We were only 10 seconds back of Wisconsin [at the Head of the Iowa Regatta in October], and they've been a high-caliber program for 30 years."

One of the keys to a successful start-up program is finding the right coach. But attracting the right coach, one with the experience and patience to take on the challenge, requires a real commitment to building a successful program. In each of the three newest women's programs, administrators started with the promise "that we were not just adding slots, but adding to the family. We don't want to create an orphan sister," says Chris Voelz, director of women's intercollegiate athletics. Adding to the family is important for the University. Federal Title IX legislation currently says that colleges must provide proportional opportunities for both men and women athletes. "Yes, rowing, like hockey and soccer, played a role in our gender-equity plan," Voelz says. "But we're not just creating opportunity; we're creating equitable, meaningful opportunity."

To do that, Voelz assigned her former senior associate director, Donna Olson, to investigate what it would take to create a solid rowing program. Olson went East, where most of the top programs are located, and met with experts. Among them was Rudy Vespoli, one of the best racing boat builders in the world. Vespoli, in turn, helped convince Davis to look at the University of Minnesota. Davis had been a coach at Stanford, a top West Coast program, for a decade, then took over at Yale in 1993. There, her teams had top-five national finishes in each of her four years. She left Yale in 1997 to spend more time with her two young children. She coached individual rowers for a few years but then felt ready to return to college coaching. "Donna Olson showed [Rudy Vespoli] what they were planning to do with the program," Davis recalls. "He called me and said, 'You know, you really should apply there. This is the real deal.'"

Voelz says Wendy Davis was "one of those names that kept coming up in different circles."

Davis applied with low expectations but soon became excited. "It's a great department; they don't do anything half-baked here. When they added [rowing], they added it with the expectation that we would be vying for top five in the country," Davis says. "I was amazed. By the end of [the interview] I called John [her husband] and said 'We're going to have to put our house on the market if I get offered this job.'"

Once at Minnesota, Davis worked to get the basics in place—purchasing equipment, configuring her staff, discussing budgets, and looking for athletes. Minnesota has a long tradition of club rowing, and women's rowing was once a varsity sport before being resurrected in 2000. "The club athletes [who came out for the varsity team] deserve a lot of credit," Davis says. "They had to adjust to much higher expectations as varsity athletes." The team's best showing last year may have been at the NCAA regional meet. Ranked 18th and with seven former club rowers, the varsity eight-person boat finished ninth, just a few seconds out of sixth. The Gophers' novice boat, for first-year rowers, took second in its race. Current senior Amber Riopel of Rhinelander, Wisconsin, was named to the all-Big Ten second team.

The one non-club rower was Beth Hornby, a junior from

Winnipeg, Manitoba, who made all-Big Ten first team. The recruiting coup of the first year, Hornby "absolutely fell in our laps," Davis says. "She called me in June of '99 inquiring about scholarship information. I didn't know her from Adam."

Hornby comes from a rowing family. Her father rowed and is now an official with Canada's national rowing organization. Beth Hornby began racing at 14, "an early age in this sport," she says. But there was only one problem: Hornby was a lightweight sculler, meaning she is a smaller athlete whose experience is in one- and two-person boats in which the rower uses two oars. In the four- and eight-person racing



With the Mississippi River running through campus, Minnesota has an ideal setting for a rowing program, says coach Wendy Davis.

shells, each rower takes one oar, the boats move faster, and the stroke cadence is quicker. Still, no problem.

"She adjusted very quickly. She's a good racer and just what we needed," Davis says. "She knew what she was doing and was very, very patient with those club athletes when they were making the transition. . . . She stayed upbeat, never got down on the other rowers."

Hornby's tenacity, hard work, and skill compensated for her smaller stature. "Size is very important in rowing, although fitness is more important," Davis says. "What she did was remarkable. It was like playing center on a Big Ten basket-

ball team at 5-8."

"Coach Wendy really pushed me," Hornby says. "I'm used to competing against other lightweights and smaller club rowers. All through the winter she kept

on having me challenge bigger girls. I told her I wanted to improve, and she told me how."

After a winter of lifting weights, rowing-machine workouts, and cross-country skiing for endurance work, followed by a spring of racing, Hornby went home to Winnipeg for the summer and earned six medals in the national regatta. As a result, she was named Canada's female Sculler of the Year for 2001.

The new rowers who made up the novice boat last year, the one that took second at the regional race, are moving up to challenge for varsity spots now. Even as new rowers they have what Davis is looking for. Since few high schools have rowing teams, "we're trying to recruit swimmers and cross-country skiers and people who have a good physiology base from high school but who didn't get the [rowing] coaching," Davis says. "Next year we'll be looking at basketball players, because size is important."

Rowing is hard work, requiring hours of both strength and stamina training, individual technique work and team coordination. The team aspect particularly appeals to Hornby. "When you are rowing at once with all those people, you want to pull hard for everyone else," she says. "You sort of feed off each other."

The rowers also bonded last year when their novice coach, Kerry O'Keefe, became ill with cancer. Voelz credits Davis for



Rowers currently haul equipment down to a tent next to the heating plant. They hope to have a permanent boathouse someday.

helping the students through the summer and fall, especially after O'Keefe died in September. "To see her manage a team, a staff, and this huge challenge of a death in the family really showed me what she is made of," Voelz says. "She did it with such grace."

Davis sees only a few obstacles to becoming a top national program in very short order. "One of the key steps, frankly, is building a permanent boathouse," she says. While that was in the discussion stage when Davis arrived, all such facility planning is suspended until the athletics financing crisis can be addressed (see accompanying article). "It's not only for recruiting but for safety's sake. . . . We can't be in a tent. It's cold. You come off the water and you

are more wet than any other athlete. It takes about 20 minutes from the time they end a workout until they are released and they're just getting colder and colder, and then they get on bikes and ride home."

But the setting, Davis says, is perfect. "With the Mississippi River cutting through campus, very protected and beautiful, it's ideal," she says. "If it's flooding we've got 10,000 lakes to choose from."

With the support she is getting, the program is poised to move up. "We're moving as fast as I could have hoped. I really think that if everything goes just right, certainly by next year we could get an NCAA bid. I would hope to get one next year." That kind of expectation from a new Gopher women's program is not unusual. It's all part of the formula. ■

*Chris Coughlan-Smith is senior editor for Minnesota.*

## Troubled Waters?

**B**udget woes in University of Minnesota athletics meant tough decisions loomed this winter, but rowing coach Wendy Davis kept an upbeat outlook. Although it's the newest Gopher varsity sports program, rowing has one important consideration on its side: With the addition of rowing, the University has reached rough proportionality in male and female athletics opportunities, something required under federal Title IX legislation. Because of that, the University could not unilaterally drop some men's teams as some other schools have done; eliminated programs would have to be balanced on both sides.

That would make rowing especially difficult to cut, as it has a large number of athletes relative to its budget. The \$522,000 that the rowing program spent over its income ranked eighth among the 18 nonrevenue sports in a recent

U report. But, Davis pointed out, "if you divide the budget by the number of student-athletes you carry, you see that rowing, swimming, and track and field are by far the most cost-effective sports. If they look at it that way I know we're safe. Some sports spend \$60,000 per athlete and we spend \$9,000."

Temporary budget cuts were made over the winter and more permanent solutions were expected as early as March (when the magazine was on press). Even in the best case, Davis knew she would have to make do with less and is glad to have years of college coaching experience behind her. "As coaches at this level, you must leave no stone unturned to be successful. Now we have to use our intelligence and experience to determine which stones are the priority stones. We have to be smart about everything we do."

—C.C.S.

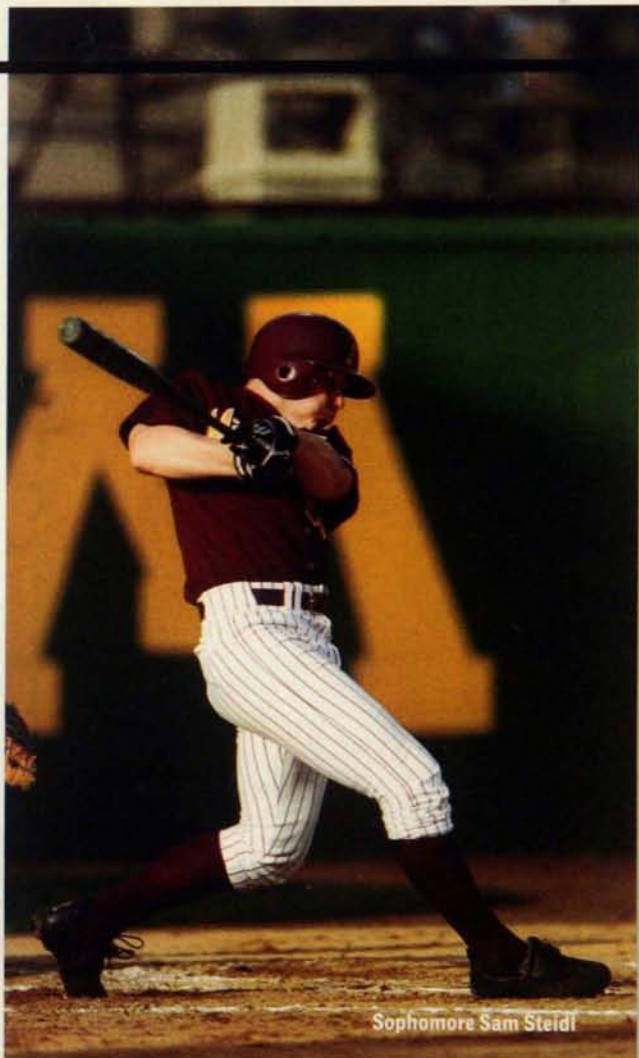
# SPORTS NOTEBOOK

## Baseball >>>

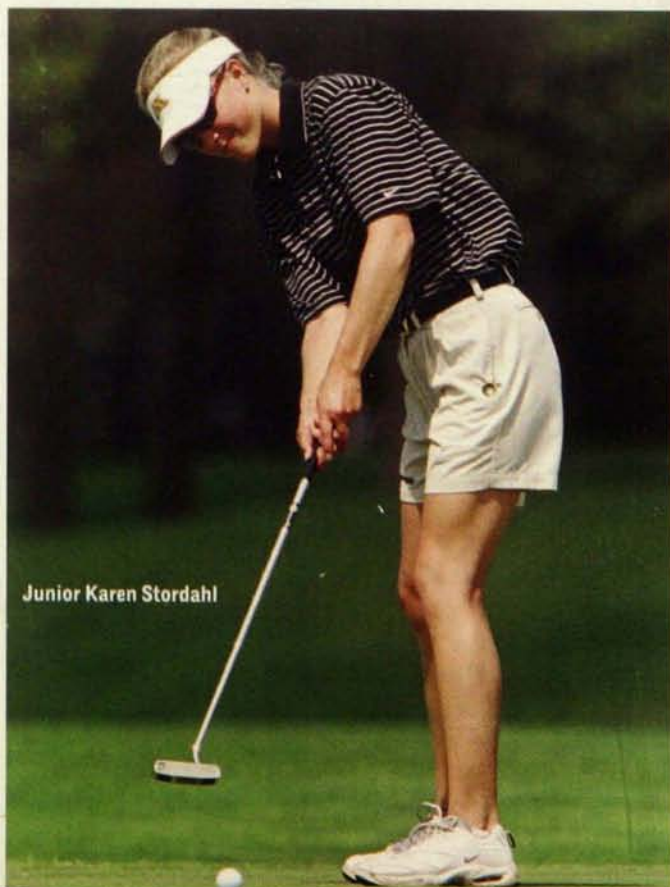
With six starters returning, young but experienced pitchers, and a handful of recruits expected to contribute, a fifth consecutive NCAA tournament berth seems a reasonable goal for the 2002 baseball Gophers. But replacing two star pitchers and three power hitters—including Jack Hannahan, the Big Ten's 2001 most valuable player—make that goal more challenging. "I think our tough early schedule will help us find out who can really step up and play and who will emerge as leaders on this team," says head coach John Anderson. "Looking back over the last four years, we've had really good chemistry and really good leadership. Developing that will be the telling sign for us."

The all-Minnesotan outfield returns intact with seniors Jason Kennedy of Minnetonka and Scott Howard of Apple Valley and 2001 freshman all-American Sam Steidl of Alexandria, who hit .401. Howard could see time in the infield as well this year. The middle of the infield returns with junior Luke Appert of Cottage Grove, Minnesota, at second and junior Scott Welch of Missoula, Montana, at short. Injuries last year meant five freshmen got plenty of pitching experience, led by Jay Gagner of Cumberland, Wisconsin, who developed into a strong starter. Junior C.J. Woodrow of Plymouth, Minnesota, and junior college transfer Nate Broehm of Winona, Minnesota, will likely start the year in the rotation as well.

"I think by the time the Big Ten season comes around we'll know what we have," Anderson says. He fully expects the Gophers to be among the top four teams in the conference again. "I'm a believer in competition. Our tough nonconference schedule will make us better when we get to the big games late in the year. . . . I think we have the talent and could put the pieces together. Nobody is interested in stopping [the string of NCAA appearances]."



Sophomore Sam Steidl



Junior Karen Stordahl

## <<< Women's Golf

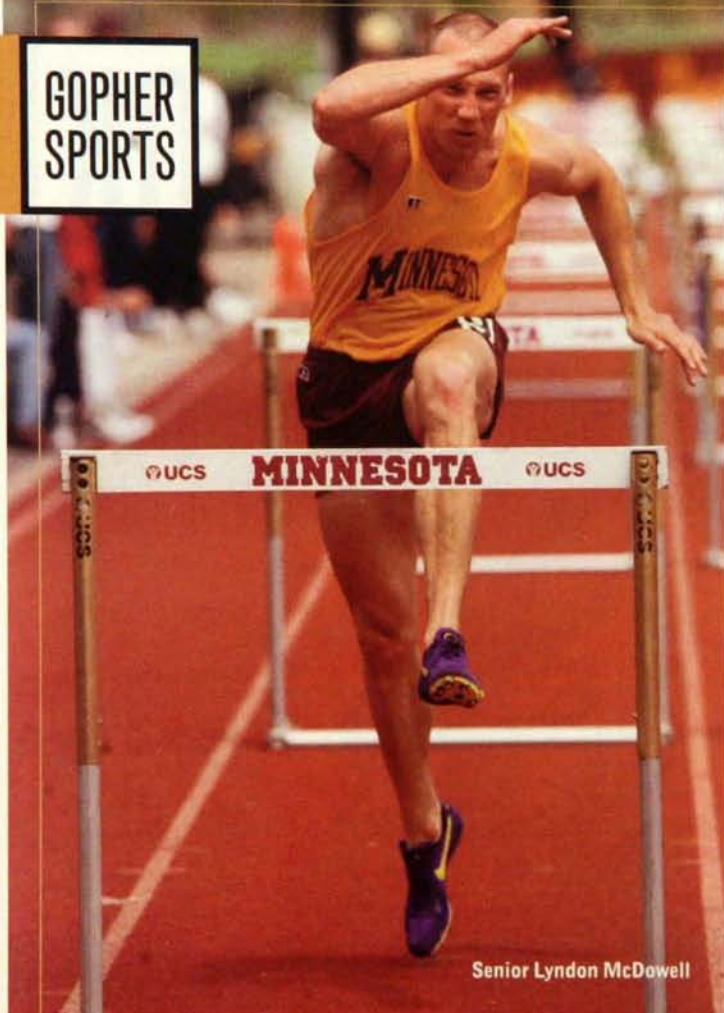
Karen Stordahl (left) came within a few shots of breaking the school fall scoring record in 2001, ending up one-half stroke behind 1989 all-American Kate Hughes's record average of 75. Stordahl, a junior from Owatonna, Minnesota, won the Lady Razorback Invitational in Arkansas by 10 strokes in October, leading the Gophers to the team title in the 15-team tournament.

## Quotebook

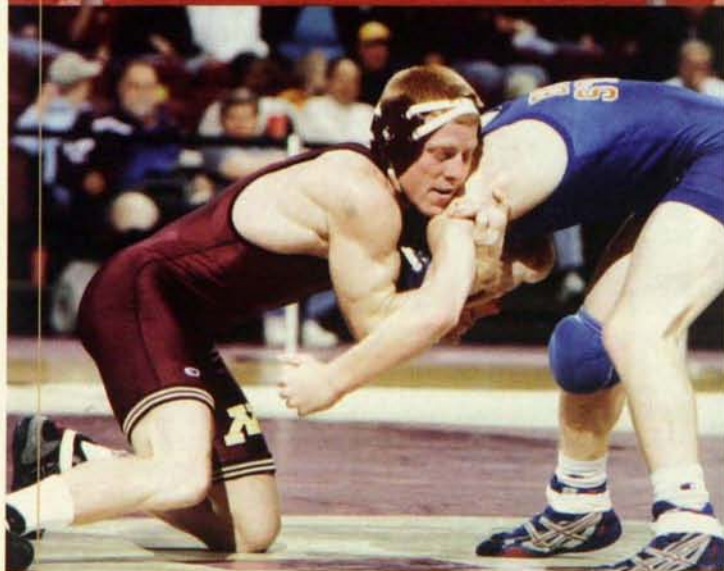
"I called Brenda Oldfield this weekend and left her a message asking what we have to do to get some attention. . . . Really, though, this is great. In the fall we both had a lot of questions about our teams, so that makes this even better."

—Gopher women's hockey coach Laura Halldorson after her team earned the top ranking in the country by sweeping the University of Minnesota-Duluth in January and extending its unbeaten string to 18 games. The same weekend, Oldfield's basketball team beat fifth-ranked Wisconsin to up their record to 14-3.





Senior Lyndon McDowell



Junior Ryan Lewis, the nation's top-ranked wrestler at 133 pounds, won all four matches at the national dual meet championships, a tournament the top-ranked Gophers won for the third time in five years.

For more information on Gopher sports, visit [www.gophersports.com](http://www.gophersports.com).

## Men's Track and Field

The Gopher men's track and field team is loaded with talented, but young, athletes, which makes it hard to predict how they might fare this year. "There tends to be more erratic performances in younger athletes," explains head coach Phil Lundin. For the team to follow up on its 1998 and 1999 Big Ten titles, "a lot will depend on how well the young athletes develop and adjust to this level of competition and academics."

Among the top returning athletes is senior Lyndon McDowell of Port Elgin, Ontario, an NCAA finalist in the decathlon who can contribute in a number of open events as well. Most members of the nationally ranked long relay teams return as well, led by 400-meter NCAA finalist Mitch Potter, a sophomore from Isanti, Minnesota, and school 800-meter record holder Toby Henkels, a junior from Worthington, Minnesota. Senior Andy McKessock of Owen Sound, Ontario, was 2000 Big Ten one-mile champion before redshirting last year.

The freshmen are ranked one of the 10-best recruiting classes in the nation and include numerous top Minnesota high schoolers. Karl Erickson of Rochester is a four-time state discus champion and set a freshman shot-put record in his first college meet. Tony Riter of Shoreview set the state 800-meter record last year, and Robb Merritt of Hastings broke the 30-year-old state 200-meter record that was held by 1976 Olympian Mark Lutz.

While long sprints and middle distance are the strengths of the team, Lundin looks for big things from his jumpers as well. Junior Omar Clemmons of Memphis, Tennessee, was Big Ten long-jump runner-up last year and is joined by freshman Steffen Langgraff from Berlin, whose best jump would be second in school history. Sophomore Chris Dixon of Burnsville, Minnesota and freshman Thomas Flensburg-Madsen of Denmark will be among the top triple jumpers in the conference.

## Numbers Games

Significant numbers in Gopher sports in January:

- |        |  |
|--------|--|
| 1      | National ranking of the wrestling and women's hockey teams   |
| 2      | National ranking of Harsh Mankad, the highest ever by a Gopher men's tennis player   |
| 3      | National ranking of the men's hockey team in late January  |
| 5      | National ranking of the women's gymnastics team in mid-January   |
| 6      | National ranking of the men's swim team, its highest ever  |
| 19     | Years between top-25 ranking for the women's basketball team   |
| 20     | Undefeated streak of the women's hockey team through January   |
| 23     | Ranking of the women's basketball team in late January   |
| 27     | Wrestling team's dual-meet win streak through January  |
| 196    | Last year's final Rating Percentage Index ranking of the women's basketball team   |
| 11,389 | New home attendance record set for women's basketball on January 27, 2002  |
| 15,646 | The attendance at the Minnesota vs. Iowa wrestling "Border Brawl" at Target Center February 1, the largest crowd ever to watch a college wrestling dual meet |

## Quotebook

"I've had a lot of players come to me and ask a lot of questions. . . . Of course they're concerned. Kids don't have their heads in the sand."

—Gopher baseball coach John Anderson on the effect athletic budget worries are having on his team

## Softball >>>

What a difference a year should make for the softball Gophers. Typically a mainstay near the top of the Big Ten, the Gophers have slipped the last two years, first with thin pitching and last year with poor run production. That should change in 2002, according to co-head coach Lisa Bernstein. "We're a lot better than last year," she says. "We were really just a hitter away last season." That hitter may be junior Jordanne Nygren of Farmington, New Mexico, who sat out last year after hitting .320 with 28 home runs and 106 RBI in her first two seasons. She'll join all-region outfielder Tammi Hays, a senior from Hastings, Minnesota, in the outfield. Speed will come from freshman Stephanie Sward of Maplewood, Minnesota, while returning infielders Shelly Nichols, a junior from Austin, Texas, and sophomore Hailee Nanchy of Ontario, California, showed in fall that they should provide extra power to support Nygren in the middle of the lineup.

But the team's real strength is its pitching. Junior Angie Recknor of Minnetonka, Minnesota, returns after posting a 0.99 earned-run average last year. Sophomore Piper Marten of Farmington, New Mexico, broke Recknor's single-season strikeout record last year and recorded a 0.80 ERA. Freshman Lyn Peyer of Chanhassen, Minnesota, brings strong off-speed pitches and should be a perfect complement to the hard-throwers.

"We are going to be very solid throughout the lineup," Bernstein says. "We'll focus on offense to start the year because last season we were 32-1 when we scored two or more runs. If we score first, our pitchers are good enough to finish it." After last year's ninth-place conference finish, Bernstein sees the team again among the top four programs and competing for a place in the NCAA tournament. "This is going to be a very fun team to watch and to coach," she says. "They are very versatile players and we can make a lot of moves with them."

## Women's Track and Field >>>

Something of a changing of the guard has occurred on the Gopher women's track and field team. In recent years, the team has depended upon all-star throwers to pile up points, but this year the sprinters, hurdlers, and jumpers may be the ones leading the team. Three school record holders are back in senior Jessica Schuster of Minneapolis (400 meters), sophomore Tahesia Harrigan of Tortola, Virgin Islands (100 and 200), and junior Erika Findlay of Whitewater, Wisconsin (pole vault).

Junior Shani Marks of Apple Valley, Minnesota, is a two-time Big Ten champ (indoor 600 and outdoor triple jump). Frosh Barbora Spatakova of Prague, Czech Republic, will compete in hurdles and jumps as well as the heptathlon, where she was one of the best junior athletes in the world. Senior Linda Lindqvist of Aland, Finland, will also try the multi-event disciplines as well as the javelin, where she is a two-time Big Ten champion and all-American. Sophomore Darja Vasiljeva of Jelgava, Latvia, and frosh Lisa Dyer of Moorhead, Minnesota, will likely be the top middle and long distance threats.

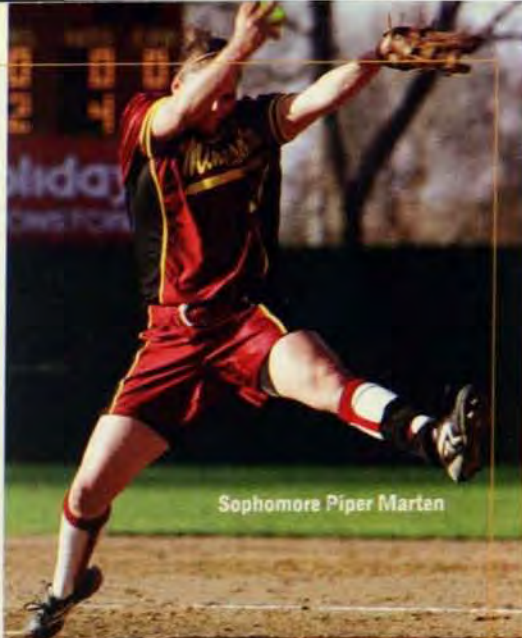
Gary Wilson, 17-year head coach, will focus on the Big Ten outdoor meet in May, where the Gophers were third last year. "I don't know if we can win it, but I think we can give people a run," he says.

## Nonrevenue Revenue

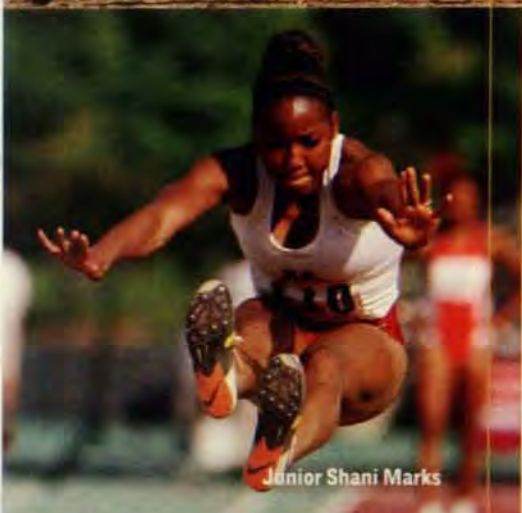
Amid the dire statistics in the recent report on athletics finances were a few bright spots. Among the "nonrevenue" teams (everything but men's basketball, men's hockey, and football) that generated more than \$5,000 in ticket sales, most were at or near the top of the Big Ten:

Sports	Ticket sales (1999-2000)	Big Ten sales rank
Volleyball	\$100,369	First
Wrestling	\$94,107	Second to Iowa
Women's hockey	\$76,551	First
Women's gymnastics	\$38,712	First
Women's basketball	\$36,076*	Seventh (Wisconsin was first)
Baseball	\$32,264	Second to Ohio State
Soccer	\$24,753	First
Softball	\$17,897	First

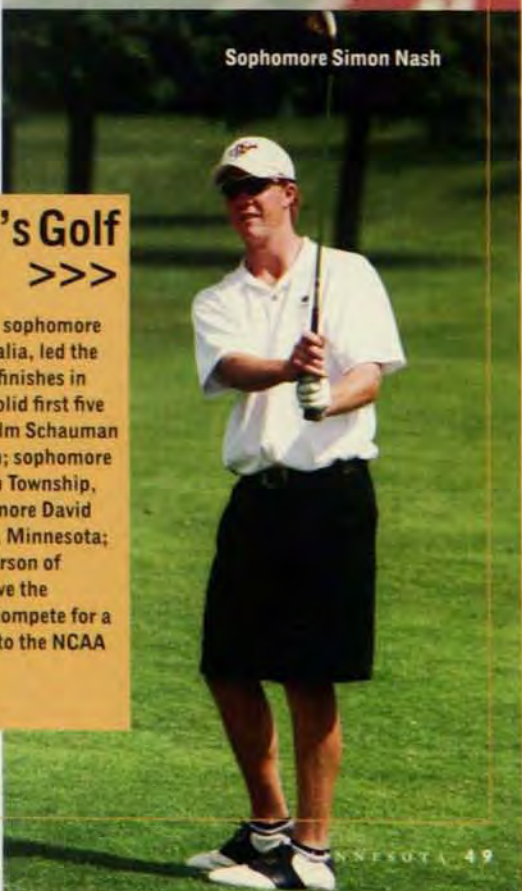
\*Women's basketball attendance has improved significantly this season. The average for 1999-2000 was 1,062. In 2001-02, the official average was 4,360, including 6,371 for Big Ten games.



Sophomore Piper Marten



Junior Shani Marks



Sophomore Simon Nash

## Men's Golf >>>

Simon Nash (right), a sophomore from Brisbane, Australia, led the Gophers to four high finishes in fall tournaments. A solid first five of Nash; junior Wilhelm Schauman of Djursholm, Sweden; sophomore Justin Smith of Moon Township, Pennsylvania; sophomore David Morgan of Rochester, Minnesota; and junior Matt Anderson of Edina, Minnesota, give the Gophers a chance to compete for a fifth consecutive trip to the NCAA tournament.

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# Great Alumni On-line

(Top to bottom) Kathleen Blatz (M.S.W. '78, J.D. '84), chief justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court.

Mee Moua (J.D. '97), the first Hmong legislator elected in the United States (Minnesota Senate, 2002).

Duane Carey (B.A. '81, M.S. '82), pilot of Space Shuttle Columbia, scheduled to launch in late February.

**W**hen the UMAA put together a series of advertisements touting some of its most accomplished alumni, so many great names were gathered that the UMAA decided to update its comprehensive list of outstanding graduates and former students of the Twin Cities campus. The list is now online at [www.umaa.umn.edu](http://www.umaa.umn.edu).

The Great Alumni section has many of the best-known grads, such as **Walter Mondale**, **Garrison Keillor**, and seven **Nobel Prize winners**. But it also holds a few surprises. Did you know the “father of the computer disk drive” was a U of M graduate? (**Reynold B. Johnson**, B.S. '29). How about the chairman and CEO of the world's largest oil company? (**Lee Raymond**, Ph.D. '63). The author of the best-selling 1974 classic *Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance*? (**Robert Pirsig**, M.A. '58). And the man who was superintendent of the National Park Service and director of the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History and has written 11 historical books? (**Roger Kennedy**, J.D. '52).

You can help us add to our list by nominating alumni of the Twin Cities campus or updating the accomplishments of the people already there. Go to [www.umaa.umn.edu](http://www.umaa.umn.edu) and click on “Great Alumni List” to see whom we have discovered.



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

# Report

## Minnesota Magazine's On-line Trivia Contest

**Q:** Which *Minnesota* cover person and University alumna coined the phrase “Teflon president” to describe Ronald Reagan and was once known as the unofficial dean of women in Congress?

**A:** Pat Schroeder (B.A. '61) was a U.S. representative for Colorado when she was profiled in the November–December 1992 issue of *Minnesota*. She reflected on power, politics, and the legacy of Hubert H. Humphrey (B.A. '39).

If you knew the answer—or even if you didn't—go to [www.umaa.umn.edu/alumni/minnmag100](http://www.umaa.umn.edu/alumni/minnmag100) and click on “Trivia Contest” to test your knowledge of *Minnesota* magazine's coverage of the University and its alumni over the past 100 years. The questions change every week, and everyone who sends in an answer has a chance to win a UMAA cap, mug, or T-shirt in a weekly drawing. The contest, part of *Minnesota*'s 100th birthday celebration, continues through June 15.

On September 23, 2001, eight racing yachts set out from Southampton, England, in the Volvo Ocean race, a nine-stage, 32,000-mile, around-the-world yacht race. The winner of the three

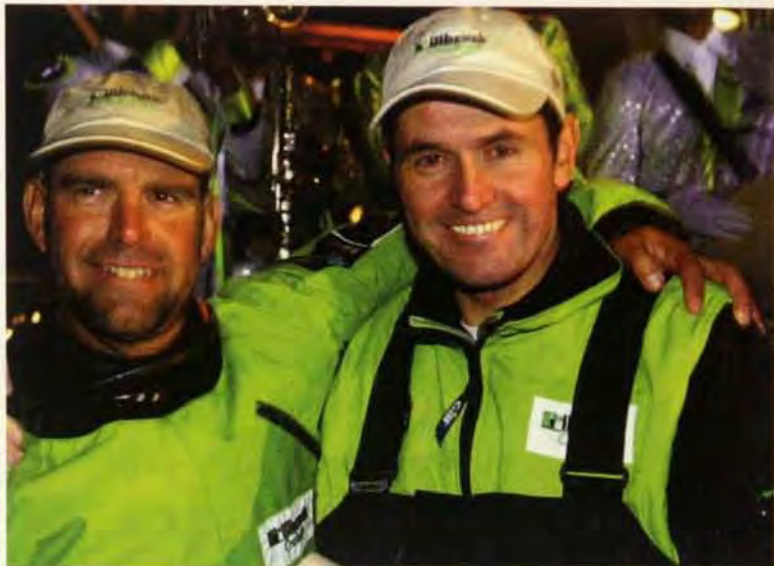
## Miami and Baltimore Chapter Events

When the boats stop in Miami and, local alumni will have the chance to meet Illbruck and his international crew, including American skipper John Kostiecki. The fifth leg of the race, from Rio de Janeiro to Miami, should end on March 27. A reception is planned for the afternoon of April 4. The next leg reaches Baltimore on about April 17, and an afternoon event there is planned for April 21. For details on the events, visit [www.umaa.umn.edu](http://www.umaa.umn.edu). Invitations will be mailed to all current UMAA members in those areas.

Illbruck learned sailing, and business, from his father, Willi. Willi Illbruck started illbruck, the family business, in 1952 near Cologne, Germany. He built it into a multinational manufacturing firm (turning out building, automotive, and other products) at the same time he was building a reputation as a European champion sailor and sponsor of racing boats.

His son, Michael, has taken both passions to new levels. Still a family-owned firm, illbruck had \$300 million in revenue in 2000 and employs about 3,000 people on four continents, including an office in Minneapolis. Michael has poured millions into the illbruck Challenge as well, making it the firm's primary publicity vehicle. In addition to the Volvo Ocean Race, Illbruck plans to have his boat com-

of the first four legs is the illbruck Challenge, owned by Michael Illbruck (B.S.B. '85, M.B.A. '87).



Michael Illbruck (right) joined skipper John Kostiecki and his crew, in Capetown, South Africa, after they won the first leg of the Volvo Ocean Race. The team also won legs two and four and will stop in Miami and Baltimore in April.



pete in the America's Cup, sailing's most prestigious race, later this year and then to win it four years later.

Although running his company doesn't allow him to take nine months off to sail around the world, Illbruck sees the illbruck Challenge as being consistent with how he runs his firm. "Everything that happens on a race boat happens in a company," he says. "You have teamwork, clear decisions, a constantly changing environment, tough competition. [You have to] stay on your toes all the time, be flexible, and be environmentally safe."

The race ends in Kiel, Germany, on June 9, 2002. For updates, visit [www.volvoceanrace.org](http://www.volvoceanrace.org) or [www.illbruck-challenge.com](http://www.illbruck-challenge.com).

## Gateway Plaza to Debut at June 4 Annual Celebration

The Gateway Plaza gets a grand coming-out party Tuesday, June 4, as it hosts part of the UMAA's 2002 Annual Celebration. The privately funded plaza, a gift from alumni and friends to the University and the community, will be formally opened that evening with food, entertainment, University exhibits, special decorations, and more. Some events will likely occur inside the adjacent McNamara Alumni Center as well.

Slated for completion this spring, the Gateway Plaza is directly south of the alumni center, covering the block between Oak and Walnut streets south to Washington

Avenue. The new plaza features grass, paved areas, groves of trees, and water, adding an important open space to the Stadium Village area of campus. A tower at the corner of Oak and Washington will be added later as fund-raising progresses.

The 2002 annual celebration details will be announced on the UMAA Web site ([www.umaa.umn.edu](http://www.umaa.umn.edu)) as soon as they are known. Invitations will be sent to current members in the Twin Cities area and to key volunteers once the celebration is planned. For now, mark your calendar and hold June 4 for the UMAA's 2002 Annual Celebration.

## The UMAA's Position on Athletics

**In light of budget shortfalls in intercollegiate athletics at the University, and as stakeholders in the University, the University of Minnesota Alumni Association's national board approved by a 27-2 vote a position on intercollegiate athletics on March 2. This statement has been presented to University President Mark Yudof and the Board of Regents.**

The intercollegiate athletics program at the University of Minnesota is an important part of University life, but it should operate in a fiscally responsible manner that does not compromise academics.

In determining how to put athletics on a more solid and independent financial footing, the University should be guided by two over-arching principles: striving for the highest level of academic and competitive excellence, and ensuring that the goals of gender equity are met.

It is clear from the evidence presented that difficult choices and decisions need to be made. The UMAA recognizes that it may not be feasible to continue a full complement of athletic programs or to maintain separate men's and women's departments/functions as costs continue to escalate. We support the Board of Regents and the administration in making decisions related to such sensitive issues.

Alumni want to be proud of their University and its athletic programs. We believe a solution that promotes integrity, equity, harmony, and collaboration, while ensuring financial responsibility and maintaining competitive excellence, can and must be found.

## National President

# A Call for Teamwork in Athletics

One of the great aspects of competitive sports is the power to pull people together—to build pride and inspire community spirit. Examples abound: the pride we feel in the accomplishments of our U.S. Olympic athletes, the thrill of seeing the Minnesota Twins win the World Series, or the fun of watching children compete in organized sports leagues within our own communities. Nowhere is that sense of pride and spirit more evident than on a college campus as students, alumni, and friends decked out in school colors crowd into arenas and stadiums and cheer wildly as they exhort their teams to victory.

Today that pride we feel for the University of Minnesota as its teams compete on the field is threatened by discord and financial challenges off the field. Over the next five years, intercollegiate athletics expenses are projected to outpace revenues by \$31 million. The University's institutional support of its athletic departments, already the highest in the Big Ten, would have to grow further given projections for even higher deficits in future years.



Bruce Nelson, B.S. '80

This comes at a time when the University is raising tuition and cutting costs in response to growing state budget deficits and declining public funding for higher education. Tough choices will need to be made, and top priority must be given to improving the undergraduate experience, supporting University President Mark Yudof's five strategic academic initiatives, and positioning the U as one of the top public research institutions in the country. It is clear that the University needs to take action to restore accountability and fiscal responsibility to its intercollegiate athletics departments.

Over the past months, the University of Minnesota Alumni Association's national board of directors and its advocacy committee have gathered input through dialogue at meetings with key University officials and informal discussions with alumni leaders. Many alumni clearly are frustrated with the financial situation in intercollegiate athletics. It is an especially tough issue for the alumni association because many people on the national board are passionate supporters of athletics at the University. We are proud of what has been achieved in women's and men's athletics and are concerned about the potential negative impact of steps that will need to be taken to restore fiscal health to athletics. Yet we recognize that there is a problem and that we must deal with things as they are, not as we wish them to be.

Solving difficult problems and making tough choices is what a president is hired to do. President Yudof has earned our trust. Thanks to his strong leadership and clear vision, the University is enjoying a positive momentum the likes of which has not been experienced for some time. The national board of the alumni association supports the president and the Board of Regents in making the decisions necessary to put athletics on a more solid and independent financial footing. We expect a solution that supports the highest levels of academic and competitive excellence, ensures the goals of gender equity are met, and restores accountability and fiscal responsibility throughout intercollegiate athletics.

Jack Welch, former CEO of General Electric Corporation and one of the great "coaches" of the business world, identified a key to success that he called "boundaryless" behavior. It meant breaking down internal walls between departments, external walls between suppliers or other companies, and less visible walls of race or gender to find and develop great ideas. It put the team ahead of individual egos. Solving the athletics budget issue while maintaining competitive excellence will require this kind of sharing of ideas and resources.

Alumni and supporters want to feel proud of their University and its athletic programs. One of the hallmarks of many great teams is great teamwork—the power of ordinary individuals working together to accomplish the extraordinary. Given the extraordinary challenges faced by intercollegiate athletics, it is time coaches, administrators, and University supporters work collaboratively to generate ideas that are good for University athletics as a whole and that will ensure that the legacy of excellence in Gopher sports continues. ■



# It's Not Too Late at the Legislature

With several key final votes expected in late March, it is not too late to help make a difference for the University of Minnesota with the 2002 Minnesota Legislature.

The University requested \$239.8 million in bonding for building projects, although Governor Jesse Ventura only recommended \$86 million in his budget. He also asked the University to take a \$33 million funding cut for 2002-03 to help balance the state budget.

"We have work to do," Maureen Reed, chair of the University's Board of Regents, told the 350 faculty, alumni, and others gathered for the University's 2002 Legislative Briefing hosted by the UMAA in January. "We have a great vision, we know where we want to be, and we're headed in the right direction."

University President Mark Yudof asked the audience to "keep the momentum going . . . to create an avalanche." Yudof said there is a chance, with constituent pressure, that the legislature will provide more capital funds than the governor recommended.

Although legislators initially recommended more funding for the University than the governor did, a key to success is always constituent contact. Calls, letters, and e-mails have special meaning to legislators, especially when they come from constituents.

The University's bonding request includes funding for: comple-

tion of the second half of a greenhouse project on the St. Paul campus, renovation of Nicholson Hall and the Mineral Resources Center, a new medical research building, smaller infrastructure repairs, and several other projects on all four campuses. Governor Ventura's proposal would partially fund the infrastructure and Nicholson Hall projects, build a lab science building in Duluth, replace a building in Crookston, and provide planning money for the next phase of the greenhouse addition.

For details on the University's request and other updates, visit [www.umn.edu/govrel](http://www.umn.edu/govrel).

## Join the Legislative Network

The University's Legislative Network can help volunteers make legislative contacts and make them effectively. The network's 3,700 volunteers get the latest updates, find out when key votes are approaching, learn how to make effective contacts, and get contact information for their legislators.

For more information or to join the Legislative Network, visit [www.umaa.umn.edu/umaa/legislativenetwork](http://www.umaa.umn.edu/umaa/legislativenetwork) or call 612-624-2323.

**Upcoming alumni events on campus and around the country. For more information, visit [www.umaa.umn.edu](http://www.umaa.umn.edu) or call 612-624-2323 or 1-800-UM-ALUMS (862-5867) and ask to speak to the UMAA staff person listed after the event.**

<b>March</b>	11	Natural Resources Alumni Society banquet, 6 p.m. at the Earle Brown Center; contact Phil Splett at 612-624-6247	28- May 6	Exploring the Sea of Cortez alumni tour; contact Becky Von Dissen	
21	Institute of Technology and Humphrey Institute alumni societies lecture, 7 p.m. at the HHH Institute of Public Affairs; contact Kris Kosek at 612-626-8282	11	Glacial Ridge Chapter meeting with infectious disease expert Michael Osterholm, time and place TBA; contact Chad Kono	29	Rochester Chapter Annual Meeting, 6:30 p.m. at Coffman Hall, University Center Rochester; contact Chad Kono
23	Suncoast (Florida) Chapter spring luncheon with Gopher football commentator Dave Mona, 11:30 a.m. at Sam Seltzer's Steak House; contact Chad Kono	13	Volvo Ocean Race reception in Miami, 2-4 p.m. at Arena Waterfront; contact Mark Allen	29	New York Chapter meeting with UMAA President Bruce Nelson, 5-9 p.m. at Associated Merchandising Corp.; contact Mark Allen
24	Denver Chapter snowshoeing and Hot Springs trip, 10 a.m. near Idaho Springs; contact Mark Allen	16	Mentor Connection reception, 5:30-6:30 p.m. at the McNamara Alumni center; contact Karla Hoff	<b>May</b>	
24	Southwest Florida Chapter Minnesota tailgate picnic with Gopher football commentator Dave Mona, 1 p.m. at Fleischman Park in Naples; contact Chad Kono	16-25	Alumni College in Greece, contact Becky Von Dissen	4	Denver Chapter visit to the Denver Zoo, 10 a.m.; contact Mark Allen
<b>April</b>		18	College of Liberal Arts Alumni Society Critical Dialogues, "Women and Creative Imagination," 7 p.m. at the McNamara Alumni Center; contact Erica Giorgi at 612-625-8837	5	San Diego Chapter at Deer Park Winery and Auto Museum, 11 a.m.-3 p.m.; contact Mark Allen
3	Institute of Technology Alumni Society Science and Technology Banquet, 5:30 p.m. at the downtown Minneapolis Hilton; contact Kris Kosek at 612-626-8282	19	Dentistry Alumni Society dean's reception, 5:30 p.m. at the St. Paul Hotel; contact Marie Baudek at 612-625-9439	12-26	Cruise the Imperial Passage (Elbe River alumni tour); contact Becky Von Dissen
5	Senior Sendoff for graduating students, 3-5 p.m. in the McNamara Alumni Center; contact Deanna Hamilton	19	Bay Area Chapter spring social hour, time and place TBA; contact Mark Allen	15-23	Alumni College Aboard on the Blue Danube; contact Becky Von Dissen
8-13	College of Agricultural, Food, and Environmental Sciences Minn Royal, St. Paul campus; contact Mary Buschette at 612-624-1745	17-30	Côtes du Rhône Passage alumni tour; contact Becky Von Dissen	16	School of Social Work Alumni Society anniversary and reunion, all day in Peters Hall; contact Lori Mollberg at 612-625-8796
8-24	Philippines, Taiwan, and Japan's Inland Sea alumni tour; contact Becky Von Dissen	21	Volvo Ocean Race tour and sail in Baltimore, noon; contact Mark Allen	16	Cherry Creek Art Walk with the Denver Chapter, 6 p.m. at the Tattered Cover west entrance; contact Mark Allen
11	College of Education and Human Development Alumni Society spring awards reception, 4 p.m. at the McNamara Alumni Center; contact Raleigh Kaminsky at 612-626-1601	22	Distinguished Teaching Awards ceremony and reception, 3:30 p.m. at the McNamara Alumni center; contact Deanna Hamilton	17	Carlson School of Management alumni reunion and golf tournament, details TBA; contact Lori Bush at 612-625-7309
		22-30	Alumni College in the Italian Lakes District, contact Becky Von Dissen	27- June 4	Alumni College in Spain; contact Becky Von Dissen
		27	Game day and dinner in Boulder with the Denver Chapter, location TBA; contact Mark Allen	<b>June</b>	
				4	UMAA 2002 Annual Celebration, all evening at the McNamara Alumni Center and the Gateway Plaza; contact Deanna Hamilton

# Let's All Celebrate and Have a Good Time!

Join us for the 2002 Annual Celebration

Tuesday evening, June 4

new Gateway Plaza

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Watch our Web Site for more details

[www.umaa.umn.edu](http://www.umaa.umn.edu)



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## Executive Director

# A Hot, New Link to the U

**Y**ou, our readers, have told us in surveys that you enjoy spending an hour or more with *Minnesota* magazine, often rereading articles and sharing them with family members and colleagues. If you find yourself slowly savoring *Minnesota* this way, you may be hungry for even more information about the University of Minnesota.



Margaret Sughrue Carlson,  
Ph.D. '83

In a perfect world, current and thought-provoking news about the University would be available to you regularly, at your convenience, and free of charge. This information source would offer something to really sink your teeth into: articles on research breakthroughs, Gopher sports reports, public policy updates, plus explanations about academic, legislative, and other initiatives at the University. And you wouldn't have to go looking for it; it would all be delivered directly to you.

Welcome to a perfect world. Last fall the University launched *E-News*, its biweekly electronic newsletter. *E-News*, prepared by the Office of University Relations, is not meant to replace *Minnesota*, or any other University publication, but is a complementary—and complimentary—forward-thinking vehicle for keeping you connected to your alma mater. More than 60,000 alumni and friends of the University have already subscribed to *E-News*.

For our many graduates living in the Twin Cities, *E-News* provides the University's perspective on the reams of commentary printed about it each year by the local media. You've seen what the local broadcasters and daily newspapers say about the University. Now you can get your information directly from the news makers themselves.

For alumni and friends living outside of Minnesota, news about the University—if it appears in local media at all—might be limited to sports scores. *E-News* gives subscribers what they've been missing from other media outlets and is a gateway to other University resources, including the alumni association's Web site and the University News Service. Dozens of subscribers have let

us know that *E-News* is a hit. "I very much enjoy receiving *E-News*! Staying in touch with the U otherwise would have been rather difficult," writes Peter Daae (M.B.A., '70), of Oslo, Norway. Subscribers receive *E-News* every other Wednesday, and new subscribers can catch up on University happenings by browsing back issues posted on the *E-News* home page.

Sports fans will cheer the breadth and depth of information about games, athletes, and coaches available through *E-News*. Lifetime learners will enjoy the latest pieces about research advancements, links to faculty experts, and comments on current events affecting us all. Arts and entertainment lovers can plan their calendars around the multitude of activities listed in each issue of *E-News*. History buffs can find links to stories about school traditions and the founding of the University.

Visitors can link to Web cameras or virtual tours of campus, see the progress of the many construction projects under way, and watch how those beloved places are changing shape for the next generation of students and researchers. And they can discover the best way to return to campus, linking to other University sites that offer maps, directions, and parking information.

Parents who are connected to the University because a child or grandchild is a current student can find out for themselves what great things are happening at the U, as well as what opportunities are available to their students. Michele Westlund wrote to tell us what subscribing to *E-News* means to her: "As the busy parent of a sophomore attending the Carlson School of Management, I do not have a lot of time to read many articles about the University. *E-News* allows me the opportunity to pick and choose which articles I find interesting with just a few clicks!"

There are a thousand reasons to subscribe to *E-News*, but in my mind they all point to one central reason. Like me, you have a special bond with the University of Minnesota, and that will never change. The value of your degree, however, can change. It is a kind of currency. To help shape the future of the U, and ensure that the value of that currency remains high, you need to be informed about what's happening at the University. Do it by reading *Minnesota* and *E-News*. Do it by giving back through Campaign Minnesota, by sending your child to the University, by recommending the U to a neighbor's child who is applying to colleges, and by speaking up on behalf of post-secondary education to your state legislators.

Informed alumni and friends of the University make the best advocates, recruiters, and donors. Subscribe to the *E-News* service today, read your alumni magazine from cover to cover, and do your part to ensure that the value of a University of Minnesota degree is always measured in maroon and gold. ■

**In a perfect world, current and thought-provoking news about the University would be available to you regularly, at your convenience, and free of charge. . . . Welcome to a perfect world.**

### Stay Linked to the University

Visit the University's home page, at [www.umn.edu](http://www.umn.edu), and scroll down to "Hot Links" to subscribe to *E-News* (you may also read current and back issues of *E-News* without subscribing). *E-News* also links you to other University sites, including:

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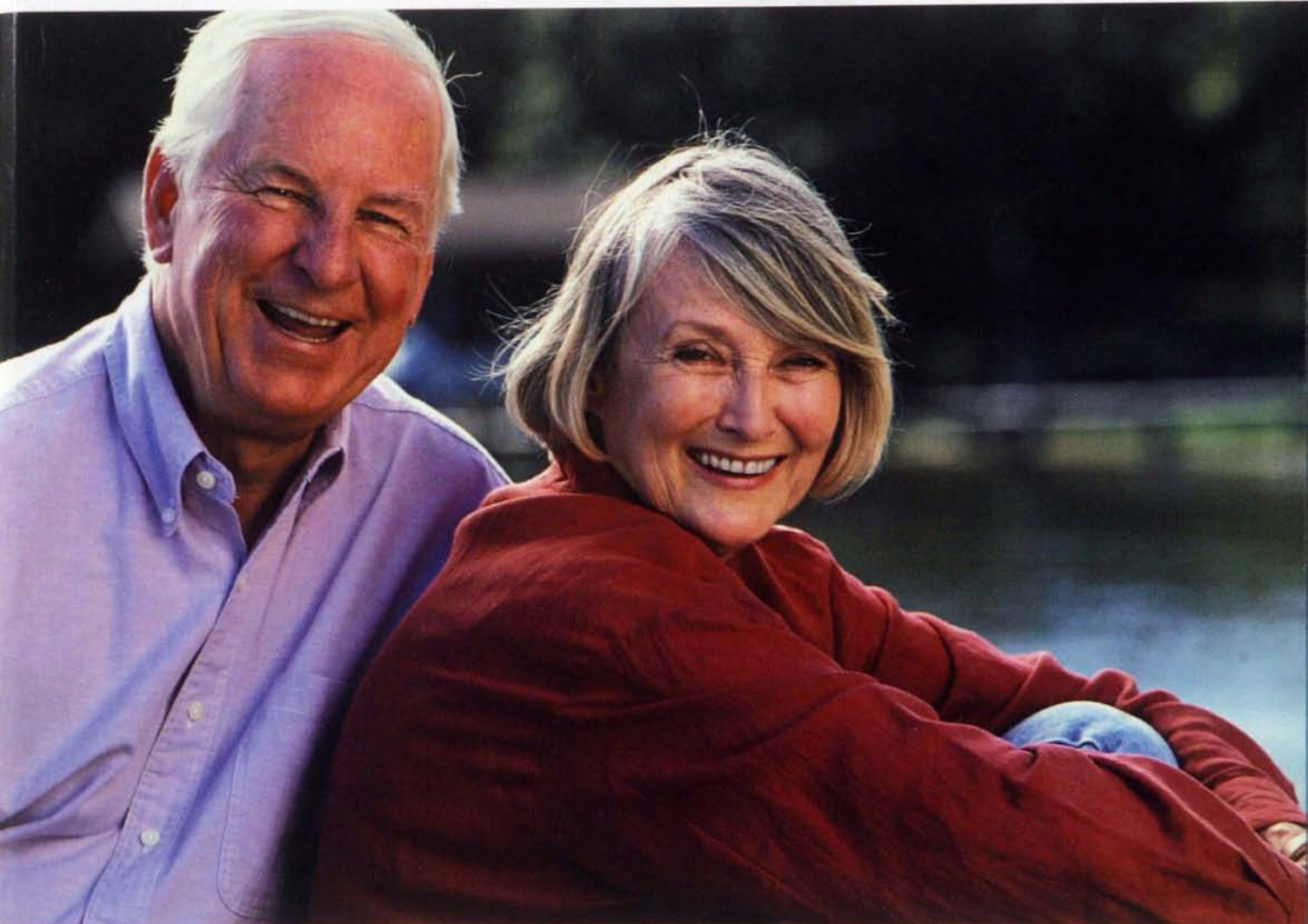
[www.campaign.umn.edu](http://www.campaign.umn.edu)

U of M Athletics: [www.gophersports.com](http://www.gophersports.com)

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For more information on leaving the U of M in your will or other forms of legacy gifts, contact Planned Giving at the University of Minnesota Foundation at 612-624-1052 or 800-775-2187.



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