VISIONS

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY'S ALUMNI MAGAZINE

Experiment Station Celebrates Centennial

Quartet In Quest

▲ WHAT EVER HAPPENED TO DON SMITH? ▲ FRESHMAN FUNNIES ▲

▲ SPEAKING OUT AGAINST POLITICAL HARASSMENT ▲ COLOR HOME EC SUCCESSFUL ▲ FALL 1988 ▲

1988 TAKE AN ALUMNI TOUR NEXT YEAR 1989

South Pacific

Egypt and the Nile River

Grand European Cruise

London and the Seine River Cruise

JANUARY
12 ♦ 28

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JAN ♦ FEB
27 9

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MARCH
6 ♦ 17

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MAY
6 ♦ 20

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JUNE ♦ JULY
29 11

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Don Smith, ISU's most (in)famous student body president, strolls into mid-life with his socks on.

By Gary Richards

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It's been 100 years of color, controversy and crowning achievements for the experiment station.

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V O L U M E 1 N U M B E R 3

CAN WE FACE THE FUTURE IF WE IGNORE THE PAST?

Maybe some history *should* keep repeating itself

I turn 30 next month. It's not that I'm all worked up about it. Actually, I pride myself on not being disturbed about entering the decade considered a fate worse than death to the average American high schooler. Rather, I tend to concentrate on the positives. I finally can feel totally comfortable watching *thirtysomething*, I no longer have to apologize to my 20-ish friends for thinking heavy metal is a dreadful waste of time, and should I ever get blue about being 30, I can remind myself that I'm still younger than my husband.

But when I'm really honest with myself, I can admit that, indeed, some major philosophies in my life *are* changing, which I can attribute only to the aging process.

I'm entering the "passage" that allows us to accept one important thought—we don't have to spend the rest of our lives reinventing the wheel. Hard as it may be to swallow, there actually may have been a few ideas conjured up before us that still could apply to today's world as we know it. And as this issue of VISIONS illustrates, there remains so much that history has yet to teach us.

Special section begins on page 21

Iowa State's experiment station celebrates its 100th anniversary this year, smack in the middle of a period in the institution's history when its reputation in agricultural research isn't shining as brightly as it once did. To realize the potential for retaining that status, one need only look at the history of ag research at Iowa State. Several of the world's most eminent scientists called the experiment station home during their careers. Studies were conducted day in and day out for the welfare of both the fledgling farmer and the international corporation. The commitment was there. And under the direction of a new college and university administration, it appears that commitment to being the best may be revived. VISIONS' special section on 100 years of agricultural research at ISU begins on page 25.

Iowa State's reputation in home economics has enjoyed international acclaim as well through the years. Specialists in nutrition, fashion, child development, family studies, hotel and restaurant management, consumer science and journalism for decades have produced information that plays a major force in our daily living. For college alumna and journalist Allison Engel, it has become imperative for that discipline to market even more aggressively its history of distinction. Read her essay on that topic on page 46's "Frame of Reference."

You even could cite this issue's story on Don Smith as an example of the past having a bearing on the future. While one could debate all day long the methods implemented by Smith during his tenure as ISU's student body president, the point remains that much of what he advocated is a fact of life today. He urged the establishment of co-ed dormitories; 10 years later when I enrolled at Iowa State, I knew them as just another residence option. He spoke out for the availability of contraceptives on campus; these days information sessions on that very topic are held for practically every dorm floor and Greek house in existence. Maybe there's something to be said for being ahead of your time.

I think there *is* something to be said for learning from the past. As the logo on our cover shows, the solid, etched-in-granite architecture of Beardshear Hall can serve as a reminder of our traditions as we pitch fearlessly into the future.

—Debra Gibson

LETTERS

LEARNING FROM OUR MISTAKES

Are memories so short that no one at ISU remembers the great oleomargarine-butter controversy that led to mass faculty resignations? How can you write a lead story [Summer '88 VISIONS] without reference to it? Everyone thought Iowa had learned its lesson then! He who knows no history is condemned to repeat it?

Dr. L.E. (Edgar) Crane, MS '46
San Jose, California

(Editor's Note: The oleomargarine incident is included in this issue's special section on the experiment station centennial.)

THE GOOD, THE BAD AND THE UGLY

How far we have come since 1923—not always for the better, I regret to say! I remember well after a full day of labs, as I neared our dorm, seeing a trunk outside old South Hall. One of our number had been caught smoking *one* cigarette in her room—quite an innocent offense compared to the hoodlums who, before the watching world, disgraced our college and alumni and tarnished the memories and tradition of Veishea. What kind of students are we attracting to a university that had always stood for excellence? On the other side of the coin, I was privileged to stand in the shadow of our beloved campanile at the time of the memorial service for [Jack] Trice. I was so proud to be identified with a college that cared. And now, after 65 years I have learned, through VISIONS, that [Iowa State has] never stopped caring.

Hazel Fullriede, '24
Nebraska City, Nebraska

ROLLING WITH THE PUNCHES

The forthright way the problems of Veishea and Dr. Hendrich's comments were handled [Summer '88 VISIONS] is very much appreciated and is typical of what I think is characteristic of ISU—it is a class institution and can land on its feet after having to deal with big problems. I'd like to think that Veishea was too sacred an institution to get dragged down, but nothing is above getting bashed these days, and we hope that Veishea can be maintained as the great event it has been.

Adrian H. Daane, PhD '50
Newman, Georgia
(Former Iowa State faculty, 1950-63)

CARR REPORTED MISSING

Why was Nate Carr not mentioned in the series of articles about ISU athletes who are Olympic hopefuls? Nate won the final Olympic trial in Topeka, Kansas, by pinning Andre Metzger, and defeated him two times in Pensacola, Florida, in the challenge matches.

Doyle R. Wolverton, '60, MS '71
Lincoln, Nebraska

(Editor's Note: Carr's Olympic trial victory occurred too late for inclusion in the summer issue of VISIONS.)

KUDOS FROM KATIE

[We] really enjoy VISIONS magazine. The full-color publication gives one a "high class" impression of Iowa State and should also act as a valuable recruiting tool. However, the most positive response in our household came from our 15-month-old daughter, Katie. She has been carrying the magazine around for weeks and is absolutely nuts about the Veishea shots, the Sesame Street characters and the picture of a retired couple in a [Green Hills] ad. She thinks they are her grandma and grandpa. [We] don't know if you've recruited Katie yet, but let's hope VISIONS has a positive effect on the right people everywhere!

Dirk, '78, and Lee Horn van der Linden, '80
Belmond, Iowa

VISIONS welcomes all letters, but requires signatures for publication and reserves the right to edit for space or clarity. Send your comments to VISIONS, Alumni Suite, Memorial Union, Ames, Iowa 50011.

TOM WALLACE

TAKING ISSUE WITH TUITION

Iowa State University students of the 1980s have come to know two aspects of campus life that are as certain as death and taxes: Exciting basketball and annual tuition increases.

The students couldn't be more supportive of Johnny Orr and Co., but the same hardly can be said for the tuition issue.

Resident tuition increased from $816 in the 1980-81 school year to $1,706 this year. Non-residents have been rocked even harder, seeing tuition rise from $1,881 to $5,488 —191.8 percent—during the past eight years. And the picture isn't getting any prettier. The last two years have seen resident tuition increase by $316 and non-resident by $1,408.

Tuition for 1989-90 will be set in stone at the Nov. 16-17 State Board of Regents meeting. At their September meeting, the Regents began discussing a 7 percent increase for resident tuition and a 9 percent hike for non-residents.

STUDENTS, OFFICIALS SEARCH FOR ANSWERS

But that doesn't mean students haven't been trying to reverse the recent trend. In years past, protests and rallies were the most common vehicle students used to get their point across, but right or wrong, over the last eight years that effort has gotten resident tuition a 109.1 percent increase.

But a strange thing has happened. Students didn't get mad this year. They got organized.

"It takes a cross-section of people, and you can't get that if you're seen as radical," said Doug Martin, Government of the Student Body president. Martin helped organize the Tuition Freeze Network, a group which met weekly over the summer to prepare to address the key players in the tuition game on their level.

"We're taking a professional approach, we're not rallying or protesting," said Network chair Paul Thibodeaux. "I don't think a lot of the Regents know how hard these increases are on students, and that's why we got as many students involved as we could."

Although it may surprise some students, President Gordon Eaton is sympathetic toward their plight. While he publicly has supported the increases—this is the third year of a three-year period in which the increases are tied directly to faculty salary raises—he readily points out that "Iowa State students bear one of the highest proportions of education costs in the country—35 percent. It's time for the legislature to do its part."

He also has a great respect for the manner in which the students are facing the issue. "...They are doing it with a very skillful approach," he said. "Some of their approaches last year turned out to be counterproductive."

Still, Eaton and others involved see few alternatives.

"When the Regents made the decision last year to raise tuition, it was a decision made with great reluctance, concern and emotion," Eaton said. "But they are charged with the stewardship of the state's educational institutions, and that's what they have to do. As long as the state of Iowa continues to lose its residents to other states, as long as the birth rate continues dwindling and as long as our tax base decreases, this problem with funding education may very well become a fact of life."

Said Marvin Pomerantz, the president of the Board of Regents: "[Eaton saying the students have paid enough] is very popular with the students. I'm not so sure the taxpayers are taking that view. We have to deal with the realities of quality education."

Pomerantz points out that ISU's resident tuition is in line solidly with similar institutions, and the figures back him up. However, Iowa State's non-resident tuition is markedly higher than many comparable universities.

That fact is particularly alarming to Thibodeaux, a native of Chicago and, perhaps surprisingly, a full scholarship recipient on the ISU football team. While Eaton has made increased minority enrollment a priority, Thibodeaux, who is black, said skyrocketing non-resident tuition hardly is helping matters.

"Most of the minority students are going to be out-of-state, and you're going to have trouble increasing minority enrollment if you keep raising out-of-state tuition so much," said Thibodeaux, who is also president of the Black Student Government. "It's a real concern of mine to see what I can do to help out students that aren't as fortunate as I am to have everything paid for. These people need help. They need answers."

Reagan appoints alum to Secretary of Education post

Iowa State graduate Lauro F. Cavazos in September became the first Hispanic named to President Ronald Reagan's Cabinet.

Cavazos, who received his PhD in physiology from ISU in 1959, was named U.S. Secretary of Education, after serving as president of Texas Tech since 1980.

Reagan named the lifelong Texan to succeed William Bennett because, "He seemed to be the best-fitted man."

While both education and Hispanic leaders immediately brushed off the appointment as a political move to help George Bush's campaign in Texas, in announcing Cavazos' nomination Reagan said, "... it's hard right now to think of a more exciting moment than this one, and the knowledge that Dr. Cavazos will be the first Hispanic-American member of the Cabinet ...This is a proud day, not just for Dr. Cavazos, his family and Hispanic-Americans, it's a proud day for all Americans."

Said Cavazos, "Your [Reagan's] administration has clearly demonstrated that education is one of its highest priorities, and the initiatives that you have begun in this vital area will be of tremendous benefit to this nation and to this nation's future."

Cavazos is a former dean of the Tufts University School of Medicine, and taught at the Medical College of Virginia and Texas Tech. Reagan cited him for his "commitment to the profession of teaching... his belief in getting back to basics... above all, his emphasis on education's special importance to America's minorities."

TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY

Cavazos was president of Texas Tech before becoming U.S. Secretary of Education.

ISU, Iowa join forces in establishment of Transportation Center

Iowa State is taking a leadership role in what's billed as a first-of-its-kind joint venture with the University of Iowa in establishing a regional transportation center.

The Midwest Transportation Center, which officially began operating in September with a $500,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Transportation and another $350,000 from the Iowa DOT, is one of 10 such centers in the country. The concept was born last summer from a federal law requiring a center to be established at a university in each of 10 federal regions.

ISU's Ben Allen, a professor of transportation and logistics, is the center's director, with David Forkenbrock, director of the University of Iowa's Public Policy Center, serving as associate director. Faculty from both universities will collaborate on many projects, and both institutions are using existing facilities to house researchers.

"For us, the goal is to have a transportation center that can assist and strengthen a region in undergoing major economic reorganization by addressing transportation issues," Forkenbrock said. "There have been other ventures between the two schools, but this one is definitely the first real major one. That's the great thing about this—we're going into it as partners."

Said Clyde Walter, interim chair of the Department of Transportation and Logistics: "Naturally, our faculty did research in this area before, but it has always been very restricted in terms of resources. That shouldn't be the case now."

Forkenbrock said ISU and Iowa competed against a proposal submitted jointly by the three other states in the region: Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska. "That's quite an accomplishment for Iowa," Forkenbrock said.

The center received a four-year federal grant, but officials are confident the $500,000 figure will be upped to $1 million next year.

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GREEN HILLS

The campaign for equality

SAWYER SAYS BLACKS ARE BEING HARASSED IN POLITICAL ARENA

A new chapter in the history of U.S. politics was written during the past several months as Jesse Jackson came closer than any other black politician to being nominated for the presidency. As his following grew, so did criticisms that because of his race, Jackson was forced to adhere to a different set of rules than his fellow white candidates.

Which is what Mary Sawyer has tried to tell America for more than a decade.

Sawyer, an assistant professor of religious studies at ISU, first authored "Harassment of Black Elected Officials" in 1977 upon request of the National Association of Human Rights Workers. That 265-page report cited more than 100 cases of such provocations. Last year, she presented her 10-year update on that study to the Congressional Black Caucus, reporting that such treatment indeed still was in existence.

What constitutes harassment of black elected officials? According to Sawyer, "It can range from recall elections to anonymous death threats." The most recent report chronicles incidents of prolonged FBI, IRS and judicial investigations, federal indictments, media attacks, wiretapping and burglarizing of offices, constant surveillance and bomb threats. In nearly every case cited, those charged were acquitted.

Other forms of harassment may be more subtle. Sawyer points out cases where a black is elected to office, only to have operating budgets slashed and staffs reduced drastically once he or she assumes the position. In a more extreme case, shortly after Eddie Carthan was elected mayor of Tchula, Mississippi, in 1978, "the power structure in that community was outraged, and pursued just about every avenue [of removing him from office] they could short of murdering him," Sawyer says. Eventually, Carthan was charged—and acquitted—of murder, while convicted on counts of fraud and assault for which he served prison sentences. Sawyer served as an expert witness during hearings of Carthan and six others, which gained wide attention as the "Tchula Seven" case.

EARL RICHARDSON

Jesse Jackson's candidacy, Sawyer says, supports her research findings.

Sawyer has experienced even more closely what she terms black political harassment. In researching her original report, she interviewed Mervin Dymally, then California's lieutenant governor, who spoke openly about the aggravations he had encountered. Later, Sawyer joined his staff, and soon after, while Dymally was running for re-election, the FBI began investigating him.

Dymally ultimately lost the election, which Sawyer blames in part on the persistent rumors of the FBI investigation. After two years the probe ended, having discovered nothing illegal about Dymally's actions. Eventually, he moved to a largely minority district, which he now represents in Congress.

According to Sawyer, the predominant reason for harassment of black elected officials can be described in one word—power.

"The whole reason for opposition to blacks getting the vote had to do with power," Sawyer says. "Who controls the system? Who controls the resources? Certainly there is an element of racial prejudice involved, but there is also vested economic interest to consider. Actually, racism always has been an economic issue. And civil rights amendments, federal regulations and Supreme Court decisions never have influenced those people with power in this country. They aren't especially impressed with those things that threaten their privileges."

Feedback on Sawyer's reports has been mixed, she says, with the studies received the least favorably by segments of "the white media," whom she criticizes for inappropriate coverage and representation of black politicians.

What does the future hold for her effort to curb such harassment? Sawyer smiles slightly and concludes: "It's like I told the Congressional Black Congress when I presented the updated report. I said, 'Look, I was here 10 years ago releasing a report, and now I'm back here talking about a new report. If you don't mind, I'd rather be doing something else 10 years from now.'"

MIKE DOOLEN

Chinese-born David Kao credits Eastern philosophies for his cosmopolitan views of education.

KAO BRINGS 'INNER STRENGTH' TO COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

He has been hired to help Iowa State's College of Engineering continue to achieve world-class status, but David Teh-yu Kao without a doubt is going to teach ISU students and faculty a lot more than engineering.

If there's one thing the Chinese-born Kao thinks will enhance his professional skills as he takes over as dean of the College of Engineering, it's his strong, Eastern-based philosophy. He said that philosophy has been paramount in his career as an engineer, an educator and an administrator. And he thinks it will be just as important in his quest to take the College of Engineering to a new level.

"With that philosophy I will bring an inner strength to the college," said Kao, who took over as dean in August. "Eastern philosophic viewpoints emphasize the inner strengths, being able to handle changes in your environment. I think it is important that I share my viewpoints with my colleagues and with the students and that they complement the existing philosophies to maximize the utilization of our resources and give us all an inner strength to improve the college."

Kao has another, more specific, philosophy toward undergraduate engineering education that could make an immediate impact at Iowa State. While he agreed technology is advancing almost too quickly for educators to keep up, Kao is a firm believer in a more liberal-based education.

"Students must know that knowledge has no boundaries," Kao said. "As technology progresses, if we do not at the same time strengthen our basic philosophical viewpoints, we soon will lose the grasp of civilization. It is our responsibility to guide students into the direction that will be most beneficial for their future careers and lives."

And how did President Gordon Eaton react to Kao's views? "That's mainly what we talked about [in interviews]," Kao said. "We talked very much in philosophical terms, and we had such a good time. While we were talking about my beliefs Dr. Eaton said, 'This is so nice, like music to my ears.'"

But Eaton obviously didn't choose the dean of one of the university's most powerful and respected colleges because his outlook sounded nice. Eaton has made it clear he expects ISU to be nothing short of world-class in the area of science and technology, and his choice for dean obviously reflects his confidence in Kao as an engineering administrator.

Kao earned that confidence and a solid reputation through 22 years at the University of Kentucky, like Iowa State a land-grant university. Most recently he was associate dean for academic affairs at Kentucky's College of Engineering and director of the Kentucky Water Resources Research Institute.

"When I wrote to [Eaton] and accepted the appointment, I wrote that I understood the amount of work that needs to be done," Kao said. "The College of Engineering has been in a leading position in undergraduate education, but I do not feel it has led in the areas of research and scholarly activity.

"As an engineering college, we should be viewing those areas closely to involve creation of new knowledge, generation of new information and synthesization of state-of-the-art technology."

To accomplish his goals, Kao is well aware of the three needed ingredients: quality personnel, quality facilities and adequate funding. Before accepting the position, he knew he had one of the three.

"The faculty is of very high caliber," he said. "What I hope to do is get them to rally together to develop a common goal. But I believe that if we are to increase our research activity, we also must greatly increase our physical facilities. And as for funding, the bottom line is that you can only reach the maximum potential of the resources provided."

Kao has a three-step plan to ensure that funding allows him to meet his goals:

1) Optimize the utilization of existing resources;

2) Increase funding through unconventional sources like grants, industry contracts and alumni support;

3) "Then we lay it all out for the state. We'll say, 'We reached this level with our own effort. Now we need your help to go higher.' Then, after they see the work that has been done and the enthusiasm this faculty and this college has, I think the legislators will come to our side and help us advance the college."

ISU grad's design wins big

Brad Ruppert, a 1988 graduate of Iowa State's College of Design, recently won first place in Print magazine's International Student Cover Design Competition.

Ruppert, from West Des Moines, was chosen the winner among 280 entries from 10 countries. His winning design appeared on the cover of the September/October issue of Print, a leading graphic design magazine with a circulation of more than 50,000.

Ruppert's winning entry was a black-and-white photograph looking down on a large group of students during a graduation ceremony, with colors added to the graduates' mortar boards.

Ruppert, who graduated from ISU with a bachelor of fine arts degree, also received a $200 award. He now is working as an artist at Lessing Flynn Advertising in Des Moines.

Students now can earn PhD in Textiles and Clothing

Iowa State already was one of only 10 universities in the country to offer a doctoral program in a textiles and clothing department, but recently it distinguished itself even further.

Previously, the department offered only a joint doctoral program, meaning students had to fulfill requirements in textiles and clothing and a related discipline like sociology, history or family and consumer sciences education. But in July, approval was given to an independent doctoral program in the department.

"Before, students had to be admitted in textiles and clothing and another program," said Agatha Huepenbecker, head of the ISU textiles and clothing department. "This change will allow them much more flexibility. It'll be a distinct advantage for them."

Huepenbecker said the change was possible only because of an increase from two to five graduate faculty members in the department since the doctoral program began in 1984. "We've had a definite growth in terms of expertise," Huepenbecker said. "I think this change is a real reflection of a strengthening of the department."

Computer system enables teachers to 'phone home'

Whether they're seniors in student teaching assignments or graduates in their first year out of college, young educators can find their first experience away from the Iowa State classroom a trying one.

All of a sudden homework assignments and lectures have been replaced by real students and real problems. Finding solutions can be difficult.

ISU's College of Education thinks EEE can help.

The Electronic Education Exchange is a new computerized system designed to enable student teachers and first-year teachers to exchange messages with Iowa State faculty and with each other. The messages will be exchanged over micro-computers and relayed through a central computer at ISU.

"I think the rewards of [EEE] could be tremendous," said Ann Thompson, associate professor of secondary education and coordinator of the program. "Communication often is a problem in the entire teaching profession, and so is professional isolation, so this program seems like a natural for educators."

Nearly all ISU student teachers had access to EEE starting this fall, with first-year teachers and even first-year administrators scheduled to be included soon. Dr. Robert Anderson, formerly the superintendent of the Des Moines school system, will oversee the administrators' program.

"This provides a closer link with our faculty to the 'real world,'" Thompson said. "Before we had this, we'd have students saying, 'You told me this or that, but something else altogether happened.' Information gained from this communication will be used to update continually the curriculum."

ISU PRESS

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EARL RICHARDSON

John Patterson (left) and Neal Bowers pride themselves on viewing the world with skeptical eyes.

Doubting Thomases

They come from all different walks of student life, but skepticism is their common denominator. One of their co-advisers, a brash engineering professor, perhaps is the most outspoken skeptic on campus. The other adviser doubles as a mild-mannered poet. One of their proudest claims is that they "highlight the positive power of negative thinking."

Meet the Iowa State Skeptics Club. Its members aren't the least bit myopic; they'll listen to anything. But lotsa luck trying to convince them you were late for their meeting because you had to help Elvis and Hitler escape from Bigfoot and a tribe of aliens who had kidnapped them and forced them to watch lost episodes of *Gilligan's Island*.

"It'd be possible, if somebody really worked at it, to persuade us that we could levitate ourselves," says Neal Bowers, a professor of English and co-adviser. "*Possible*. Just not very likely."

Says fellow co-adviser and club founder John Patterson: "We believe in the freedom to think and say what you want. But that's also a freedom to make a damned fool of yourself and a freedom to be criticized and embarrassed."

The advisers and their 15 to 20 student members certainly have their fun. But the bottom line is this: These people take their skepticism very seriously. To them, theirs is a critical existence at Iowa State.

"If there's one very severe shortage in the educational system, it's the development of critical judgment," says Patterson, a professor of materials science and engineering who has developed a campus-wide notoriety for his frequenting of newspaper editorial pages with letters attacking campus religious groups and other assorted creationists. "We need to portray critical thinking as a virtue and not a vice. There's a poverty of that kind of thing around here.

"In a university, a place that should be a hotbed of ideas, these ideas should be put to critical tests. I think it's a pity that you have to form a club to get this kind of critical thinking going."

Patterson had long held such beliefs, but it wasn't until a couple of years ago, when students concerned about reactionary campus groups began searching him out for advice, that he decided there was a need to organize the university's skeptics. He found there was a small but very concerned population that, like him, often questioned the blind acceptance of too many ideas and beliefs as fact.

"This group's value is that it makes students ask questions and not be passive receivers of information," says Bowers, who joined Patterson as adviser last year.

The club has touched on a wealth of topics at its almost-monthly meetings. Creationism, diet and health fraud and dream interpretation are some of the more memorable subjects addressed, and 1988-89 president Ben Dehner said topics like witchcraft, honesty and reliability of the press and astrology are being bandied about for this year. Anything that can be thrown into the file labeled pseudoscience, Bowers says, is fair game. "And we cast our net pretty broad," he adds.

Despite what Bowers terms the "crackpot" nature of some speakers and subjects, both co-advisers deny that the club is out to do a hatchet job on anybody. Although he is infamous for his views, Patterson didn't even get involved when a representative of a reactionary religious organization spoke on creationism.

"As advisers, we're coming from both ends of the spectrum, but it's important that we stay in the shadows," Bowers says. "[The students] do very well on their own."

UNDER PROFESSORIAL LEADERSHIP, ISU SKEPTICS GET QUIZZICAL

But that doesn't mean they can't pose problems for their own advisers. "The big trouble about teaching them to think critically," Patterson jokes, "is that they never believe a thing you tell them."

Which means if you're claiming Spuds Mackenzie is actually the reincarnation of your great uncle Harley, you've probably got the wrong club.

Backstage at the Brunnier

SOMETIMES THE *REAL* SHOW NEVER MAKES THE MARQUEE

Guests in all their finery began to congregate in small groups outside the Brunnier Gallery and Museum as they awaited the opening of the heavy wooden doors. Under dimmed lights, they spoke in the quiet voices reserved for such elegant atmospheres. Soon more than 1,000 patrons were milling around, waiting patiently—while unbeknownst to them, a sacred fire burned brightly on the other side of those heavy doors, accompanied by the chanting of native American sacraments.

Lynette Pohlman still shakes her head in disbelief as she recounts the more colorful tales that make up the 15-year history of Iowa State's Brunnier Gallery and Museum. Director since 1981, Pohlman remembers clearly the native American blessing of the exhibit "I Wear A Morning Star."

"It was one of the first shows we ever did at the Brunnier," Pohlman recalls, "an exhibition of historical Indian costumes and relics on national tour. We were very excited and had our Department of Sociology and Anthropology working with us to make it as authentic as possible. A few days before the opening, we learned that each site of this exhibition has to be blessed by a native American tribe."

"So here I am thinking, 'Geez, who on this campus is in charge of doing blessings in a native American language?' We finally arranged for the Mesquakie tribe in Tama to come, which they did that evening shortly before the exhibit was to open. As is pretty normal with any event, we were still hanging the last lights as they showed up."

EARL RICHARDSON

Lynette Pohlman weaves a tapestry of tales no museum patron ever would suspect.

In the midst of the chaos, the tribe members informed Pohlman that the facility housing the exhibit couldn't be cleansed spiritually without a fire. As she was quick to point out to them, "You don't build fires in museums." But the rules were steadfast—no fire, no opening.

While the exhibit-goers continued to wait, a large sturdy pot from the Scheman Building kitchen was hauled into the gallery, a fire was built, and after Pohlman received special permission to stay and witness the rites (with fire extinguisher in hand), the exhibit was blessed.

Pohlman, a natural storyteller, relishes the opportunity to relate public reactions to the university's artwork. When Iowa State commissioned "The Left-Winged Angel" a few years ago and installed the one-armed, one-legged statue outside the Parks Library, it soon became one of the more famous—or in some opinions infamous—acquisitions in ISU's history. Pohlman remembers when its designer, Steven Stabler, came to campus for the installation.

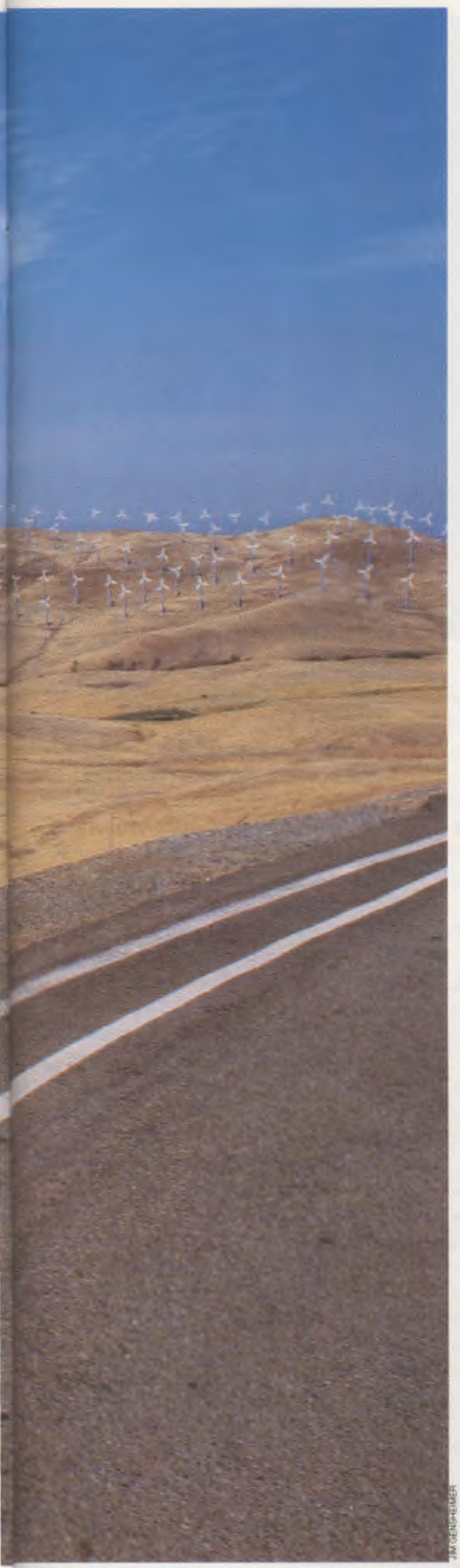
"We had quite a gathering over at the library, and Steven was sharing his impressions of the piece," Pohlman says. "He commented that he envisioned this angel, though battered in body and at least somewhat in spirit, as still being a human being capable of overcoming all the adversity in the world. The importance of placing this piece outside the library, a storehouse of knowledge, was to emphasize that battered as we may be, we'll always have knowledge and we'll always have spirit. It was a lovely statement.

"Just then, a student loaded down with books came toward us, moving at a very brisk, no-nonsense pace. As he got up to the statue, the student looked over at Steven, and having no idea who he was talking to, said to him, 'Yep, Mom and Dad always said it would take an arm and a leg to go to school.'"

"Steven loved it."

Physically moving the pieces into the museum can make for some hair-raising tales. There was the time former ISU wrestling coach Harold Nichols exhibited his vast pottery collection at the museum. Arriving one day to deliver a tall and very rare vase, Nichols and several of his wrestlers spilled out of his station wagon, formed two lines behind the car and amid cries of "hut, hut, hut" passed the vase all the way into the building.

According to Pohlman, "It just never occurred to me to hire a wrestling team to set up a show."



THE ROAD NOT TAKEN

To look at Don Smith today is to take a step back in time. Though his silhouette has expanded and his black hair is slightly graying, his mane still tumbles down over his shoulders or bounces behind him in a ponytail. Leather jackets and worn blue jeans now held up by suspenders remain his uniform.

BY GARY RICHARDS

✌ But the man who promised to "drag Iowa State kicking and screaming into the 20th century" has made at least one concession to middle-aged life. These days, he's wearing socks. ✌ In a sense, those socks are symbolic of more than a few changes in Smith's life since his brief and tumultuous tenure as ISU's student body president back in 1967. Now 43, he lives in a modest apartment in Oakland, Calif. He works for Pacific Gas and Electric, the country's largest such investor-owned company, as a specialist in wind-powered energy. He earns $50,000 a year and is the father of teen-aged twins and a 20 year old. Every two weeks without fail, he writes his parents back in Rockwell City. ✌ And this guy still calls himself a radical? ☞

WHAT EVER HAPPENED TO DON SMITH?

It's a cool July day, and a gentle breeze blows in from the San Francisco Bay through the windows of Smith's apartment. It's a home that could belong to any college sophomore —books are scattered everywhere and the torn furniture needs replacing. Smith's bed is unmade, and the bathroom wall features a poster explaining how to revive an unconscious lizard. Two computers look slightly out of place as they hum quietly in the background. In the midst of it all, Smith chats comfortably with a reporter about one of his favorite topics—socialism.

He remains convinced that the United States will welcome socialism one day, and that nationalism will disappear. He believes all countries eventually will unite to form a peace-loving world. War, he says, will be no more, and the world will battle famine and disease instead.

"I'm sort of an armchair radical now," Smith says, "but I still have the same dreams. It's just that I haven't found any [interest] group that I can get excited about."

Granted, he did march last year to protest sending U.S. troops to Honduras. And he did participate in sit-ins at the Concord naval weapons facility where peace activist S. Brian Wilson's legs were amputated when run over by a munitions train outside the depot. But Smith's radicalism is tempered with a touch of the mainstream, which his college friends say always has been the case.

"He never was just a radical leader who was going to change traditional Iowa State," remembers Mary Lou Lifka Atkinson, Smith's running mate more than two decades ago and, because of his resignation, the university's first female student body president. "There was so much to like about Don, but that side never seemed to come out."

Even Art Wittmack, one of two students who led the call for impeachment after Smith admitted smoking marijuana, said the radical image made up only a part of the persona.

"He was so intelligent," Wittmack says. "I always felt challenged and stimulated by our discussions. And Don had this great sense of humor."

But there weren't a lot of laughs 21 years ago when the Don Smith presidency landed Iowa State University and a complex small-town boy in the spotlight of the nation's media, a light that was far from flattering.

He ran for student body president "on a lark." It was the winter quarter of 1967, and the student body (pop. 15,000) was for the most part a polite and conservative one. Many male students still wore white shirts and black ties to class, their hair cropped in near-military fashion. Women students were referred to as girls and were expected to obey nightly curfews. The Vietnam conflict, or war as it was known then, had considerable support on campus.

Enter Don Smith, 22. As well-known for his scruffy beard, greasy hair and bib overalls as he was for his membership in the ultra-left Students For A Democratic Society organization, Smith submitted a campaign platform that took the institution by storm. He called for an end to the war, the legalization of marijuana and the abolishment of campus constraints like women's curfews. He demanded access to contraceptives for students and advocated the free use of drugs.

His was a campaign that grew out of dissent. By his junior year at ISU, Smith had joined a group of friends, including Atkinson (now assistant living editor at the New Orleans Times-Picayune), that gathered almost daily in the Commons of the Memorial Union to discuss current issues. They called themselves The Underground, and by Smith's senior year, they had become fed up with life on campus. Smith remembers today that "there seemed to be a rule for everything, and there usually wasn't a reason for the rules." So when the time came to secure candidates for the upcoming Government of the Student Body election, The Underground persuaded Smith to run for president.

One of his staunchest supporters was Sondra Miesse, Smith's girlfriend since shortly after they both began their freshman years. Miesse held many of the same views as Smith, but quietly remained in the background.

According to the Iowa State Daily, his two main opponents were students the campus newspaper described as "conservative Iowa Staters, typical of the university." Smith stood in stark contrast, and made a name for himself immediately.

Early in the campaign (for which his treasury amounted to $10), Smith uttered the slogan that still is attributed to him: "I promise to drag Iowa State kicking and screaming into the 20th century." (Ironically, Smith hates any reference to that quote today, explaining that he borrowed it himself from another politician, and "now it's embarrassing.")

Attention was his. He talked like no other candidate for president of the student body ever had talked. There were threats of demonstrations and sit-ins if students didn't receive more rights, thus angering legislators and alumni and worrying school administrators.

"We fussed about him a great deal," says Carl Hamilton, vice president emeritus of information and development. "He was certainly bringing a considerable amount of negative publicity to Iowa State, but we didn't see there was anything much we could do about it."

W. Robert Parks, then president of Iowa State, remembers that "Don never really bothered me, but he horrified a lot of our conservative alumni."

They no doubt were extremely horrified the day after the election to learn that though Smith had won less than 50 percent of the 7,014 votes cast (3,292), the total was enough to make him the winner. Even today, Smith admits, "I never thought I would win. I was amazed."

Eric Abbott, now an ISU journalism professor, was editor of the Iowa State Daily that quarter. He didn't expect Smith to win, either, but he now realizes that he should have expected an upset.

"You have to understand that for the student body, the GSB was not the most serious thing in their lives," Abbott says. "You had a couple of straight guys running for president, and then here comes this guy off the street, saying he's going to drag Iowa State kicking and screaming into the world. I can understand how that appeals to students.

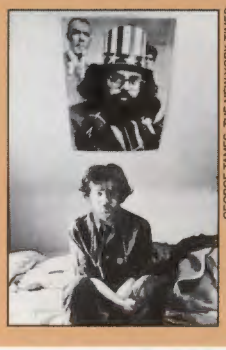
"Don Smith would not have won a one-to-one race," he adds. "I'm pretty sure of that."

The evening the results were announced, Smith and his small band of supporters celebrated their surprising victory in, of all places, an ISU fraternity house. "That was an exhilarating sight," remembers Sondra Miesse Smith, then Smith's girlfriend and now his ex-wife, "all these long-haired radicals dancing with Greeks."

"We knew we were in for some different times," recalls Wittmack, who now runs a construction company in Des Moines. "Don seemed more in tune with what was going on on the West Coast and other places. He sensed that change was coming, and I think we were ready for a change."

Indeed, the mood on campus had begun to shift. As more U.S. troops landed in Vietnam, professors like philosophy's Richard Van Iten became concerned about this country's involvement and began conveying those fears to students. Tensions

SMITH'S PRESIDENCY ATTRACTED THE ATTENTION OF NEW YORK MEDIA TWO DECADES AGO, A TIME HE REMEMBERS WITH MIXED EMOTIONS. "MAYBE I WAS AN ARMCHAIR RADICAL EVEN BACK THEN," HE SAYS TODAY.



GEORGE TAMES, THE NEW YORK TIMES

JIM GENSHEIMER

began to build. President Parks' mid-year commencement speech addressed "The University and Tolerance."

In the midst of it all, news of the university's "Sockless Radical" lured reporters to sleepy Ames. The New York Times Magazine portrayed Smith as a humorless, sullen individual, often sitting in a corner while Atkinson, his vice president, conducted GSB meetings. Once, the article said, while friends visited him in his apartment, Smith's only words all evening involved identifying what kind of motorcycle was making noise outside his window.

Smith's philosophies became the topic of classroom discussions, reflecting what Van Iten remembers as "the unabashed, uninhibited attitude that was very much a part of the Don Smith culture." Other universities invited him to their campuses to discuss controversial issues.

Back in Rockwell City, Bob Smith read newspaper stories about his son and watched him being interviewed on television. And he didn't like what he saw. He and his son fought often then, Bob Smith remembers, adding that "annoyance was prevalent. But we did keep our communication open."

The end of Smith's presidency began just a month into his tenure. Two reporters from Life Magazine asked to come to a party Smith would be attending. In no time, rumors quickly spread that Smith had smoked marijuana in front of the reporters. Although Life never ran a story or photos from that party, Abbott heard the rumors and confronted Smith. Did he smoke marijuana?

"Yes" was the reply.

When Abbott's story appeared in the Daily, Wittmack and fellow GSB senator Roger Christensen began the impeachment process.

According to Wittmack, "That was the end. It brought so much negative attention to Iowa State, attention that was not deserved. And, by then, I think the majority of students opposed Don."

At a meeting in Curtiss Hall, angry students confronted Smith, who quietly reassured them that he did not mean to embarrass the university.

"By the end, he had the crowd on his side and ready to march on the Capitol if he had wanted," remembers Bill Kunerth, a retired journalism professor.

Smith soon began to believe that his personal life had been invaded. Not long after, he and a few friends went out for pizza. As Smith walked toward a table, half the people in the restaurant booed and the other half cheered.

Smith and his friends left. The lark-turned-revolution no longer was any fun.

At the impeachment hearing, Christensen confronted Smith and asked if he had smoked pot in front of a reporter. Smith answered affirmatively.

Would he do it again? Christensen asked.

Not so long as the use of marijuana was illegal, Smith said.

A loud roar erupted. Christensen thought students were cheering because they opposed Smith, thinking he had backed down. Smith saw it as a voice of support.

On April 17, just 40 days after taking office, Smith resigned as student body president and quit school. Kunerth still believes today that emotions were so intense that had the GSB found Smith guilty and thrown him out of office, there would have been violent demonstrations.

The reasons for Smith's sudden departure never have been clear. Abbott thinks being president was simply no fun for the man who intended to poke fun at the administration and GSB. Van Iten thinks Smith wasn't cut out to be an administrator. "Gaining headlines was easy, but the actual work was drudgery," Van Iten theorizes.

According to Smith, "It had become a hassle. I decided it wasn't worth it to keep a position that had no power, so I just quit."

Through much of the furor, Parks kept silent. He says now that he felt Smith was a "bright young man" who, if left alone, eventually would prosper.

"Many students go through turbulent, maybe you can call them radical, times," Parks says. "And many work their way through it.

"Don certainly liked controversy, but he

was ahead of his time, and that is perhaps one reason he received so much attention." Ironically, Smith's stance against the war in Vietnam—one of his major platform topics —was one with which Parks agreed.

Smith cites the pressures on his parents as another reason for his resignation.

"It would have been interesting to put up a fight, but my parents were already terribly upset," Smith says. "They felt embarrassed, and even though I don't think they should have been, I didn't want to hurt them any more."

Others say that Smith himself was wounded by the criticism.

"I felt Don was hurt," remembers Helen Randall, then a freshman reporter who covered the Smith controversy for the Daily and now an ISU staff member. "I don't think he ever said that, but it had to hurt."

Smith insists there were, and are, no hard feelings.

"It was a rush. I had a lot of fun, and because of this, school was a lot more fun than I had ever hoped."

Smith's past 21 years haven't been chronicled nearly so thoroughly as those 40 days and 40 nights. After resigning and quitting school, he sold his motorcycle and Volkswagon bus and headed for Berkeley. His first night there he walked into a coffee shop and introduced himself to Mario Savio, the leader of the free speech movement in the Bay Area. For the next week, Smith stayed in Savio's apartment and the two of them talked of sit-ins and protests.

A few weeks later, Sondra Miesse joined Smith for the rest of the summer. Smith was enamored with the area's 75-degree summer days, but in time the tempting climate wasn't enough to overshadow his disillusionment with the lifestyle he had chosen.

Smith found West Coast radicals to be aloof and unreceptive to a small-town Iowa boy. But even more frustrating for him were the living conditions he experienced. While Ames may not have felt radical enough for Smith, at least there he never feared for his safety.

"It was depressing," Smith says. "In my apartment building there were always robberies and break-ins, not to mention people shooting up right there in the hallways."

By summer's end, Miesse had returned to her studies at Iowa State, and by November, Smith followed her and quietly re-enrolled at Iowa State. He was less than 30 credits short of an engineering degree, and there was little doubt in Smith's mind that he would return and get his diploma. When he registered for winter quarter a few heads turned, but for the most part there was barely a ripple. And Smith liked it that way.

Friends say he was quieter than before but that he hadn't changed much. According to Sondra Miesse Smith, "He was always quiet. But now he had no distractions, and he concentrated almost entirely on school."

Of all his memories of the Smith era, W. Robert Parks remembers most fondly that day in 1968 when Smith walked across a stage and Parks handed him his bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering.

"I had a hunch that he was a pretty outstanding student," Parks says. "Here just a short time before, he rode away into the sunset on his motorcycle under the threat of impeachment. But he came back, got his degree and was a model student."

By 1968 Smith had married Miesse and had witnessed the birth of their first child, a daughter named Nico. A year later, twin daughters Miura and Chaney (the latter named after a civil rights worker slain in the early 1960s) were born. The family moved to Iowa City, where Smith began graduate work at the University of Iowa. In 1972, the Smiths were divorced. Don Smith retained custody of Nico, and the twins remained with their mother.

Both Don and Sondra Smith are reluctant to discuss their marriage, divorce or separating their children. "That's still too painful," says Sondra, who is an assistant food service manager at the University of Iowa's Memorial Union. Yet she and Don remain friends, and Sondra still sends her ex-husband newspaper clippings relating to their days at Iowa State. Neither has remarried, and Don says he expects never to marry again.

In the early 1970s, it was unusual for a divorced man to be awarded custody of his child. Though Smith desperately wanted to raise Nico, it was anything but easy.

"I had so much to learn," Smith remembers. "Having responsibility for a 4-year-old girl is very demanding." Originally planning to obtain his PhD in history in just a few years, it ended up taking him 10. Girl Scout meetings took the place of nights in the library, while chauffeuring Nico to slumber parties pre-empted literature searches. And evening after evening spent discussing the stars and the planets in the Smiths' backyard won top billing over cramming for orals.

Still, Smith's academic career at Iowa can be considered successful. He received teaching and research assistantships in the history department, and spent one year in Paris on a Woodrow Wilson Dissertation Fellowship. He utilized his skills in computer analysis to write a thesis that remains a model for other history graduate students today.

Smith received his doctoral degree in 1978, a year that featured one of Iowa's more brutal winters. Remembering his attraction to the climate of northern California, he packed up daughter Nico and headed west.

"I wanted to teach," Smith remembers. "That's what I had been doing for nearly 10 years, and I thought it would be easy to get a job like that."

He was wrong. Proposition 13, the measure to cut back on property taxes in California, passed that year, and cutbacks resulted in numerous teaching layoffs. Unable to find a job in academia, Smith returned to engineering, joining a fledgling Berkeley company that specialized in wind-powered generators.

He had found his niche. Searching for alternative energy sources was right in line with what a socialist radical would do. By 1984, Smith had become a national expert in the field, writing articles for more than a dozen publications and speaking at engagements around the country.

But from the moment four years ago that Dave Sumner saw Don Smith at the Pacific Gas and Electric offices in San Ramon, he knew that Smith was not cut from the same cloth as many white-shirt and silk-tie employees who work there.

"Don works in a rather conservative field [engineering], but he does not fit the mold by any means," says Sumner, a consultant for the company. "Around here, he's the long-haired hippie."

According to Francis Duner, a PG&E senior engineering technician, "He comes in unshaven, with a pony tail and a shirt with buttons missing. It doesn't bother him. In fact, he seems to enjoy the looks he gets around the office."

Co-workers say Smith's dress and outlooks occasionally alienate other staffers. "At first meeting, he looks like someone who has smoked too much dope," Duner says, "but he is very intelligent and a real interesting guy to talk to."

Are Smith's co-workers surprised when told of his history at Iowa State?

"Not at all," Sumner laughs, "not at all."

The cool July breeze continues to stir the

JIM GENSHEIMER

JIM GENSHEIMER

Smith discusses business with Mark Haller, manager of SeaWest Wind Farm, left, and takes daughters Miura and Nico to lunch.

curtains in Smith's Oakland apartment. The room suddenly comes alive as daughters Miura and Chaney pop in after several hours of shopping.

Miura, an architecture major at UC-Berkeley, lives a mile from her father. Chaney, a sophomore at the University of Iowa, is spending her annual summer vacation in Oakland. Shades of Ward Cleaver are evident in Smith's demeanor as he inquires about his daughters' plans for the evening. ("Who are you going with? How many vehicles are you taking? Okay, be careful.")

Like their father, all three of Smith's children hold the words "Republican" and "yuppie" in disdain. None call him "Dad," but rather "Don." They say he's never been a strict disciplinarian.

"He's lenient, but not too lenient," Miura says. "He always discusses things with us."

Adds Chaney: "He doesn't have a curfew for us or anything like that. But he wants us to figure things out, to know what we can do and what we shouldn't do."

Older sister Nico, a junior majoring in mechanical engineering at UC-Santa Barbara, says, "A lot of Don's attitudes are kind of young. I like that. He's not stodgy and traditional like I imagine fathers in most families are."

She pauses, then breaks into a laugh. "He understood when I smashed his car. I think he's great."

But would dear old Dad think it was so great if he watched his daughters splashed all over television while they berated society, much as his own father was forced to watch 21 years ago?

"I'd be proud of them," Smith says. "Miura has been very active at Berkeley. She has joined the anti-apartheid protests and has marched against the shipping of weapons to South America."

Drug use was a prominent theme during Smith's tenure at Iowa State and the issue that ultimately led to his resignation. An article that appeared in the Des Moines Register several years ago intimated that Smith had a history of serious drug use after leaving Iowa State, a statement on which he angrily refuses to comment today.

So what does he tell his own children about using drugs? "Everything in moderation," he says. "That's what I always tell them."

And if they were addicted? "They aren't," he replies. "If they were, I would know."

Twenty-one years after Smith left the Iowa State campus under a cloud of doubt and hurt, co-ed dormitories are a fact of life. Contraceptives are readily available, and women students scoff in disbelief at the thought of living under curfews. And a lot of people question the U.S. involvement in the Vietnam conflict.

Nico Smith says her father "still likes to think of himself as a radical, but I hold many of the same beliefs and I don't consider myself one. I voted for Jesse Jackson this year and that wasn't radical, but if I had voted for a black man in 1968, wouldn't that have been very radical?"

Sondra Smith remembers the era of the Don Smith presidency as "exhilarating," but admits, "Some days [that experience] deepened our relationship; other days, I think it was a further strain."

Smith admits that if he had to live his life over, he can't think of anything he'd do differently. And he admits it would bother him if any of his Iowa State counterparts would think, with his connections to corporate America, that he's sold out.

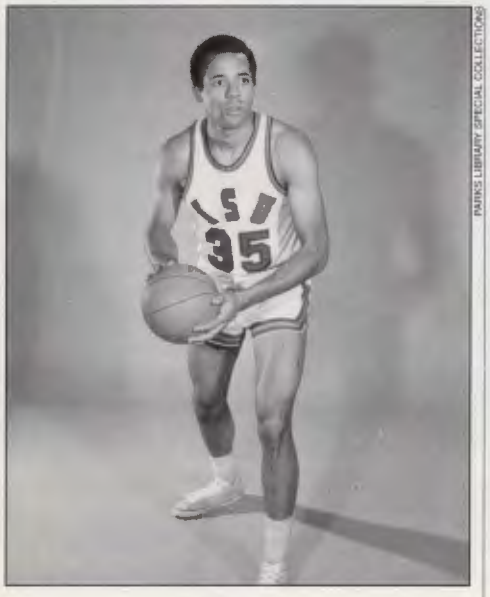
"Maybe I was an armchair radical even back then," he says. "I mean, I never threw any fire bombs."

He longs for the friendliness of Iowa, but prefers the sun of northern California over the frigid temperatures of his native state. Occasionally, he finds himself wondering about a move back to Ames, perhaps to join the university faculty and teach history.

An interesting idea, especially from one who has written a chapter or two of Iowa State's history himself.

Gary Richards, a 1974 ISU political science graduate, is a reporter for the San Jose Mercury-News.

WHAT EVER HAPPENED TO THE OTHER DON SMITH?



PARKS LIBRARY SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

It was March 1967, and Don Smith was beginning a three-month roller-coaster ride that would culminate in a chaotic 40-day reign as Iowa State's most maligned student body president.

At the same time, Don Smith was finishing the second season of what would be a three-year reign as Iowa State's most celebrated basketball player.

According to records, 22 Don Smiths have attended ISU. It is unusual that two of them would write such significant pages of university history. It is downright uncanny that they would pen those pages almost simultaneously. But while the student body president (Donald Robert Smith) left Ames in a cloud of turmoil, the basketball star (Donald Alfred Smith), after another All-American season, left only glory in his wake as the university's first-ever first-round NBA draft choice.

That Donald Alfred Smith saga was certainly the stuff of storybooks: At the height of U.S. racial tension, black teenager leaves Brooklyn ghetto for quiet, white Midwestern university, becomes well-liked star and signs with an NBA team for $175,000.

The story of that Donald Smith in the last two decades remains a curious one, but certainly not one that would have Hollywood producers banging at his door in Vashon, Wash., located on an island in Puget Sound resting quietly in the shadow of the Seattle skyline.

First of all, it's no longer the Don Smith story. Smith converted to the Islam faith and changed his name to Zaid Abdul-Aziz in 1973. Second, he hardly was a household name in his 10 NBA seasons, changing teams seven times and, in the eyes of some, never really reaching his potential.

But there are no "what-ifs" or "yeah, buts" in Abdul-Aziz's vocabulary today. Emanating from the imposing 6-foot-8 frame is an articulate, sincere man who talks openly of what he calls his NBA "sojourn." Though he felt he was never accorded the respect he deserved, he calls his decade in professional basketball a happy one.

These days, too, appear to be happy times for Zaid Abdul-Aziz.

He retired from pro basketball in 1978, and now he is a substance abuse counselor at a clinic in Seattle. He chooses to raise his family—he and his wife Tayyibah have five children ranging in age from 16 to five months—in what he describes a "rustic existence" on Vashon Island.

Perhaps surprisingly, perhaps not, basketball no longer is an integral part of Abdul-Aziz's world. Watching one of his two sons play or his 11-year-old daughter run track is much more of a thrill, and he admits an occasional trip into the city to see the Supersonics —his favorite former team—is for the children's benefit only.

"The glitter just isn't there anymore," says Abdul-Aziz, who averaged nine points and eight rebounds a game while playing for Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Seattle, Houston, Seattle again, Buffalo, Boston, and Houston again. "The glitter happens for me now when I see my children play. I look at [pro sports] and think, 'What's the purpose?' Does it really matter who's in first place?"

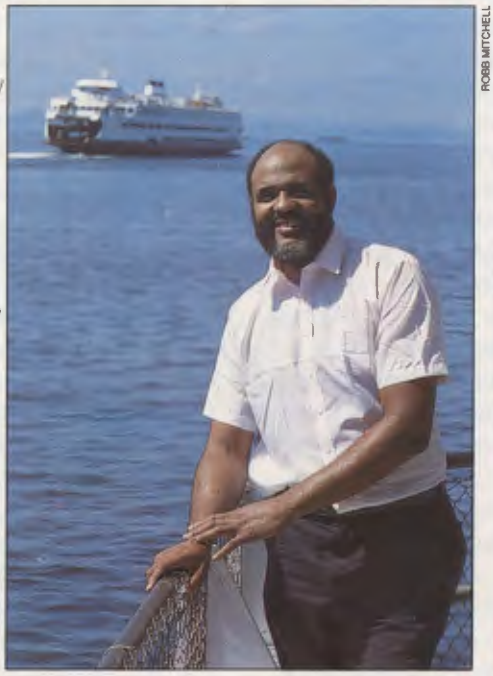
This may sound like a drastic departure from the man who broke nearly every major season and career record at ISU. But no, he insists, it really isn't. Just "normal when you're 42 and looking back at the paths you've taken."

Actually, Abdul-Aziz has been arranging his lifestyle around his faith since his days in the ghetto. "Now, for example, I don't drink or curse," he says. "At Iowa State, I might have had a beer every now and then. That's all. But I think other than some gray hair, people back there would see pretty much the same person."

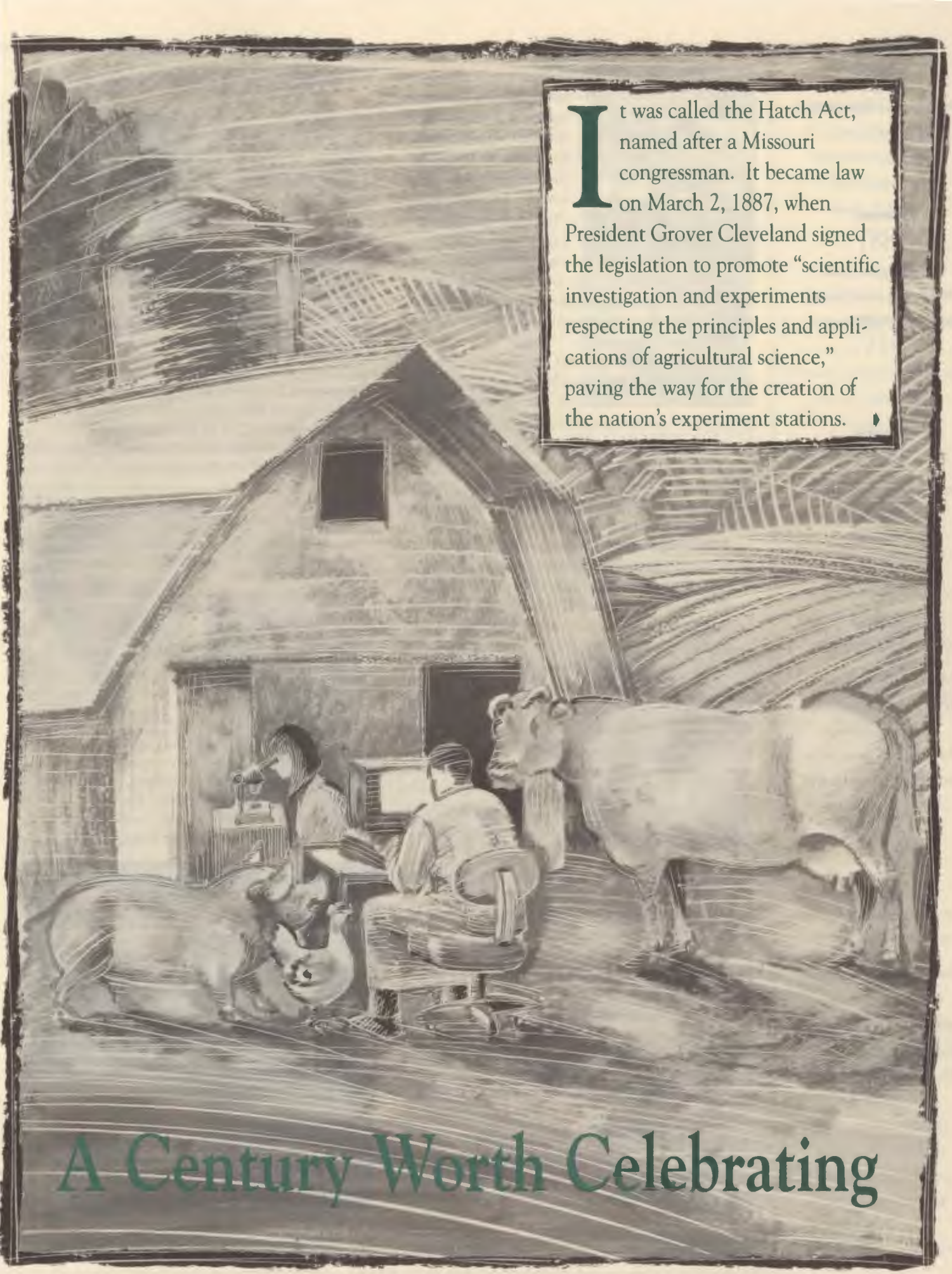
Indeed, a 1968 sports information department story on Smith reported that his inspiration in pursuing an NBA career was to make enough money to help troubled people. And 20 years later, there he is, on a ferry chugging across Puget Sound, on his way to a day of piecing together shattered lives.

"We're in a civil war with drugs," says Abdul-Aziz, whose mother battled alcoholism and whose sister was a heroin addict. "This is where I belong."

Come to think of it, this is probably just where Donald Alfred Smith always belonged, too.


ROBB MITCHELL

DON SMITH MADE A NAME FOR HIMSELF AT IOWA STATE AS AN ALL-AMERICAN BASKETBALL PLAYER. BUT NOW HE HAS A DIFFERENT NAME—ZAID ABDUL-AZIZ—AND A DIFFERENT CAUSE—FIGHTING SUBSTANCE ABUSE.



It was called the Hatch Act, named after a Missouri congressman. It became law on March 2, 1887, when President Grover Cleveland signed the legislation to promote "scientific investigation and experiments respecting the principles and applications of agricultural science," paving the way for the creation of the nation's experiment stations.

A Century Worth Celebrating

1868

Iowa State College opens.

1887

U.S. Congress passes Hatch Act establishing state experiment stations.

1888

Iowa Experiment Station established.

1896

After receiving bachelor's degree in 1894 and joining the faculty, George Washington Carver earns master's degree and leaves for Tuskegee Institute.

1905

First comprehensive report on Iowa soils issued, emphasizing the principle that different soils require different farming methods.

Half a country away, a small, fledgling agriculture college in Ames, Iowa, struggled to find solutions to farming problems that plagued the state and the country. Just a year after President Cleveland put pen to paper, the Iowa Experiment Station opened shop in Bevier House, with Director R.P. Speer, his assistant, a treasurer and three fulltime scientists ready to tackle the nation's farming woes.

If R.P. could see us now.

Hundreds of the world's most respected researchers have passed through the station's doors in the past century. Bevier House was bursting at its seams before long, giving way to more and more buildings and centers and laboratories. Today Bevier House is gone, and what's now known as the Iowa Agriculture and Home Economics Experiment Station is in actuality a bevy of facilities scattered across the Iowa State University campus and throughout the state.

Terms and processes that would no doubt blow Speer's mind—like monoclonal antibodies and gene splicing—are tossed around like ears of corn at a bangboard. If the world, the nation or small-town Iowa has an agricultural problem, there's every chance they'll call on the experiment station for help.

Nobel Prize winners, members of the National Academy of Science—they've all been a part of the experiment station's history. And no matter how much they've contributed to research, they've continued to work for the same goal that drove R.P. Speer 100 years ago: "... to advance the agricultural interests of our state."

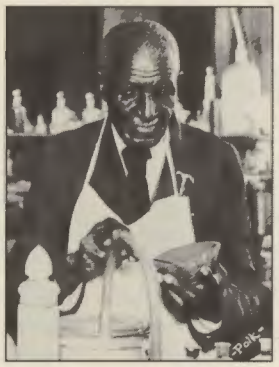
"I guess we've just broadened that scope a little," said Bob Jolly, now the experiment station's associate director.

And how. That scope is expanding now more than ever, as President Gordon Eaton and newly named College of Agriculture Dean David Topel are promising to take giant strides in new directions of agricultural inquiries. Research centers are popping up like corn leaves in the rich Iowa soil, and new scientists are following close behind.

On Sept. 10, renowned agricultural researchers from around the world stood side by side with Iowa farmers from down the road to celebrate the experiment station's glorious first 100 years. Here, VISIONS takes the opportunity to do the same — to reflect on the past and look toward the future.

Yes, it's certainly been an exciting century for the experiment station. But like those young corn leaves stretching toward the warm May sun, it looks like we've only just begun.

Profiling history makers



George Washington Carver

Iowa State student 1891-1896, horticulture faculty member 1894-1896. Carver was the first black person to enroll at ISC, becoming one of its most distinguished graduates. After earning his bachelor's degree in 1894, he went on to graduate school and joined the staff of the horticulture department as manager of the experiment station greenhouse. After receiving his master's degree in 1896, he left for the Tuskegee Institute where, during a lifetime career as director of agricultural research, he won world acclaim for the development of hundreds of profitable uses for products like cotton, peanuts, soybeans and sweet potatoes.

Elizabeth Hoyt

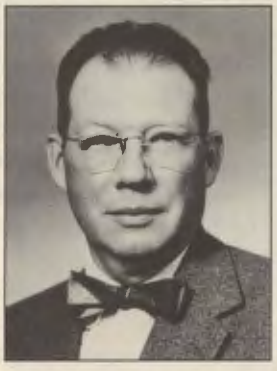
Professor of Economics, 1915-1970. Hoyt is perhaps most well-known for her association with early professional efforts that led to the creation of the Consumer Price Index, now used to gauge inflation and the cost of living. She also was an internationally respected economist, with a particular interest in underdeveloped countries. Upon her death in 1980, Hoyt bequeathed $800,000 to Iowa State— one of the largest amounts ever given by a faculty member— to help needy students from foreign countries study at Iowa State. Because of her work in economics she was listed in the first edition of "Who's Who of American Women" in 1954.

Henry A. Wallace

Although not directly tied to the experiment station, Wallace nevertheless played a huge role in the development of the Statistical Laboratory. In 1924 he conducted a series of 10 weekly statistics conferences on campus dealing with methods of rapid machine calculation of correlation coefficients, partial correlation and the calculation of regression lines. Nine years later the Statistical Laboratory

officially was organized under the direction of George W. Snedecor. In 1947 experiment station director R. E. Buchanan said the conferences had been in a sense the real beginning of the college's specialized interest in statistical research. Later, while U.S. secretary of agriculture and vice president, Wallace helped support the experiment station and the Statistical Laboratory through contractual agreements with the USDA.

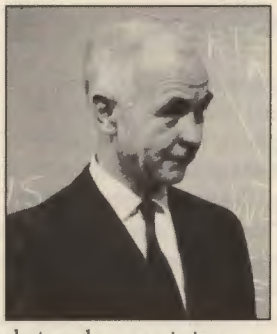
Jay L. Lush
Professor of Animal Science, 1930-1966. Lush's contributions to animal breeding had as much an international impact in his respective field as perhaps any other researcher in the experiment station's history. He came into a field that had been much more of an art than a science, with few objective measures to evaluate animals. But by being the first to apply genetics and mathematics to animal breeding—by defining the problems of genetically changing farm animals in a logical, biological, quantitative and economic way—he became the major force in making the discipline an objective science. Lush received the National Medal of Science from President Lyndon Johnson in 1969 for "bringing the science of genetics to bear upon animal breeding."



Paul Errington
Professor of Animal Ecology, 1932-1962. Errington was known, along with Aldo Leopold, as one of the great pioneers in animal ecology. He was featured in Life Magazine in 1961 as one of the 10 outstanding naturalists of North America, and in 1962 he was awarded the Aldo Leopold medal, the highest honor bestowed by the Wildlife Society. Errington was credited with developing principles of predation in nature and many of the complicated mechanisms that characterize free-living populations, and was considered one of the original architects of the concept of compensation. His explanation of the automatic adjustments in natural populations gave a new interpretation to the concept of balance of nature.

George W. Snedecor
First Statistical Laboratory director, 1933-1947. After teaching Iowa State's first formal statistics courses in 1915, Snedecor went on to become a noted pioneer in improving the quality of scientific methods through the use of analytical statistical methodologies. The Statistical Laboratory, organized for the application of statistical methods to agricultural research, was the first such facility in the country. Snedecor's worldwide leadership among research workers was based on the seven editions of *Statistical Methods Applied to Experiments in Biology and Agriculture*, published from 1937 to 1980. Apart from his books on statistical methods, his great contribution was his vision in expanding the role of statistics in quantitative studies.

George F. Sprague
Agronomist, leader of corn breeding research program, 1939-1958. Sprague played the key role in continuing the strength of Iowa State's corn breeding research. He developed and evaluated new breeding methodology and produced corn inbred lines that were used widely in hybrid seed production and pedigree breeding. Sprague also was responsible for the elaboration of genetic models dealing with many physical and chemical traits. Average corn yields in the U.S. more than tripled from 1930-1982, and many studies have indicated that about 60 percent of that increase was a result of breeding. Sprague's research in breeding methods and germplasm played a key part in that increase. He also trained many graduate students who made significant contributions of their own. Sprague went on to become leader of corn and sorghum investigations for the USDA.



Earl O. Heady
Director of the Center for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD), 1958-84. Under Heady's direction, CARD grew into an internationally renowned agricultural policy center. Heady was known around the world for his leadership in developing theory, experimental designs, quantitative analysis and economic interpretation for the interdisciplinary research of economists and technical scientists. He also was credited with extending the application of macro-planning models. As leader of one of the experiment station's most respected centers he traveled extensively throughout the world, working in Costa Rica, Ethiopia, France, Guatemala, Indonesia and Pakistan. In 1977 he was elected to membership in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

John M. Bremner
Professor of Agronomy, 1959-present. Regarded as one of the world's premier soil scientists, Bremner is the only researcher in the area of soil chemistry and biochemistry to be elected to the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, and is the only current experiment station researcher to be

1912

Agronomists set up first of several long-term experimental plots at Agronomy Farm south of Ames.

1918

Nation's earliest social survey of rural communities completed.

1925

Passage of Purnell Act provides first federal funds to state experiment stations for research in home economics, nutrition and food science.

1925

Improved production methods make Iowa second biggest honey-producing state.

1930

Iowa experiment station system of outlying experimental farms begins with opening of farm at Kanawha.

1930

Plant pathologists develop strain of wilt-resistant watermelon that revives dying industry.

1930

Researchers begin studies that earn worldwide recognition for establishing scientific basis for improving livestock through breeding.

1937

Regional Swine Research Laboratory opens.

1939

John V. Atanasoff, while on an experiment station research appointment, designs and builds the first electronic digital computer.

named to the academy. Only a handful of agricultural scientists ever are accorded the honor. The Scotland native was among the first to do research on environmental problems linked to agriculture, and among his most valuable contributions have been pioneering research on soil and fertilizer problems and the development of methods necessary to gauge various threats to environmental quality.

James Baker

Professor of Agricultural Engineering, coordinator of the Integrated Farm Management Demonstration Program, 1966-present. Baker oversees a program that searches for more efficient uses of agricultural chemicals and studies the effects of conservation tillage on surface runoff and subsurface drainage. He helped develop the point-injector applicator, a now commercially available machine used for the efficient application of liquid fertilizer while maintaining conservation tillage practices. Much of the information Baker's program has produced has been used nationwide to evaluate the magnitude of chemicals—both pesticides and fertilizers— lost to runoff and drainage and to develop potential solutions. He currently is turning his attention to developing methods of ridding ag drainage wells of chemicals.

Susan Lamont

Head of Iowa State's immunobiology program and leader of the poultry genetic research program, 1983-present. Lamont guides the department in "looking for a better understanding of disease resistance in poultry. We'd like to be able to produce animals that are healthier, but it's more than production-oriented. Chickens are a great model for asking questions about immunization in other species." Lamont's work centers on the group of genes called the major histocompatibility complex (MHC) that regulates immune response in disease resistance. MHC is very similar in all species. ISU's group was the first ever to demonstrate an association between survival in bacterial disease and certain types linked to MHC. In cooperation with the College of Veterinary Medicine, Lamont and the research team also were pioneers in the understanding of components in the immune system of turkeys.

Helen Jensen

Leader of food and nutrition policy division in the Center for Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD), 1985-present. Jensen's division concentrates on a variety of issues in the food and nutrition policy area, including consumption patterns, nutrition commodity boards and food assistance in the U.S. and worldwide. "Our main interest is to provide a good economic analysis of food consumption and behavior in the world," she said. "The long-term goal, of course, is to improve diets and the adequacy of diets." The division has worked on projects in Haiti, Jamaica and Indonesia, and has made considerable contributions to governmental policy discussions in those countries. Some of Jensen's findings in the U.S. have been used in the designing of surveys and other methods for evaluating dietary status.

Experiment station hasn't forgotten home economics

Iowa State boasts of having the first experiment station that fully supported home economics, and for the past 63 years it's continued to make home economics an integral part of the station's research.

The Purnell Act of 1925 opened the door to home economics research in experiment stations, and Iowa State took a big step in 1944 when it became the first land-grant institution to name an assistant experiment station director in charge of home economics. Thirteen years later Iowa State made it official, changing the experiment station's name to the Iowa Agriculture and Home Economics Experiment Station.

The rich history of research projects such as studying the vitamin content of food, consumption habits of Iowa farm families and the usage of electricity in the farm house set the stage for current programs designed to improve the quality of life for Iowa families and individuals. Under Dean Beverly Crabtree and Associate Dean Rand Conger, the major research thrusts in the College of Family and Consumer Sciences today include the understanding of:

- public and private policies and their impact on the quality of life;
- social, emotional, cognitive and biological development and functioning of individuals and families across the life span;
- decision-making by individuals and families in the management of human material resources;
- interdependence among social, economic, technological and environmental conditions and variations in family structure, process and values;
- development, production, management and marketing processes related to consumer goods and services; and
- educational processes as they pertain to the development, implementation and evaluation of home economics.

"We're excited about the future direction of our research priorities," Crabtree said. "We have our historical strengths like human nutrition and food science and family and consumer sciences education, and we've traditionally had very strong research programs. But we're excited about being in a position to move ahead."

Crabtree said home economics research receives 4.2 percent of the experiment station funding, but that she's

not looking to compete with agricultural research for a "bigger piece of the pie; just a bigger pie." External funding, she added, is becoming more and more of a critical need.

"We also are trying to make progress in the area of interdisciplinary research," she said. "We're combining our efforts with other areas so we can make the entire program stronger for the future."

Station patents run gamut from roses to candy bars

Not surprisingly, it started rather inauspiciously in 1926 with a device for measuring the strength of horses in pulling contests. An automatic plow soon followed. Along the way there was a highly successful growth stimulant, a popular cheese-making process, a not-so-popular candy bar and hundreds of others.

Without a doubt, the history of patents generated from the experiment station is a colorful one.

Discussion of experiment station patents justifiably cannot be done without mention of Wise Burroughs' development of the growth stimulant diethylstilbesterol —stilbesterol for short—in 1954. It still ranks as the station's top money-maker at a cool $3,389,305.

Burroughs discovered that stilbesterol was a highly effective feed additive in sheep and cattle. By 1967, two-thirds of Iowa's fed cattle were receiving stilbesterol, saving Iowa farmers about $16 million in feed costs annually. The use of stilbesterol has been banned in recent years, though, because it was found to cause cancer in some test animals.

Wise Burroughs

The second- and third-best money-makers both resulted from cheese-making processes. The patent on the process developed by Earl Hammond and D. D. Deane made $307,577, while C. B. Lane and B.W. Hammer developed a blue cheese process that netted $201,366 and became a standard technique in processing plants nationwide.

Many of the patents, unfortunately, were not so lucrative. In fact, statistics show only one of 10 patents held by the Iowa State University Research Foundation—which handles all patents granted to the university—pays for itself.

A good example of one of those ill-fated patents is the "Nature Bar," also called the "Iowa State Bar," which was invented by C. A. Iverson of the Department of Dairy Industries in the mid-1930s. Iverson had developed what looked to be a promising method of manufacturing candy made solely from milk and honey. Iverson perhaps should have known the candy bar (each of which contained the equivalent of a glass of milk) wouldn't be a hit when he found children *wouldn't* eat more than was good for them. While several manufacturers showed passing interest, none followed through and the "Iowa State Bar" melted into history.

Of course there have been many others. One of the most successful and noteworthy researchers was Griffith Buck, who still has five plant patents producing income: the Carefree Beauty Rose and four geraniums. Buck, who retired in 1985, is credited with developing the bluest rose in the world.

E. V. Collins, who invented the device to measure strength in horses, also invented what was called the whirlwind terracer, which turned out to be somewhat ahead of its time. Just as the machine was catching on and the patent was turning into a money-maker, the post-World War II boom took a severe bite out of any interest in conservation practices.

Other mildly successful patents have included the "B-B-Bac" vaccine against atrophic rhinitis in pigs developed by William Switzer, Dan Farrington, Delbert Harris and Maynard Spear, and David Carlson's infant respirator.

The patent process continues today at the experiment station. Last year, animal science researcher Steve Nissen's animal feed growth additive called ketoisocaproate (KIC) was licensed. Will KIC be one of the top patent stories at the station's bicentennial? Check back in 100 years.

1943

Researchers develop the livestock selection index, a statistical method that allows breeders to evaluate livestock for multiple traits based on genetic availability and economic value.

1948

North Central Regional Plant Introduction Station opens to preserve, evaluate, increase and distribute plant seeds gathered throughout world.

1952

Backfat probe developed to give swine breeders way to measure fat cover on live animals. Helps reduce average fat cover by 40 percent.

1957

Development of home economics research program included in experiment station. Station's name changed to Agriculture and Home Economics Research Station.

1966

Agricultural engineering students build prototype machine that is forerunner of giant round baler.

1970

Pesticide disposal pit designed especially for the station becomes the focus of multi-disciplinary research on safe disposal of water pesticides. Research provides most of the information available for today's Environmental Protection Agency standards.

1971

North Central Regional Center for Rural Development established.

1973

Seven-year court battle ends, declaring Atanasoff the inventor of the electronic digital computer.

For butter or worse, station has storied past

By definition, experiments cannot be renowned successes all of the time. So it should be no surprise that, while the *experiment* station has opened hundreds of avenues for the world's agricultural industry, its researchers have occasionally proven to be wrong for the time or the place. Or just plain wrong.

But successes or flops, they always added a humanness to an institution that too often is perceived as a conglomeration of computer programs, petri dishes and test plots. And without a doubt, nothing has contributed more in that area than the great oleomargarine incident of 1943.

The facts: Under the direction of T.W. Schultz, the head of the Department of Economics and Sociology, the experiment station put aside regular research to focus on a series of reports that addressed the World War II economy. The fifth in that highly regarded series was Pamphlet No. 5, "Putting Dairying on a War Footing," written by research associate O.H. Brownlee. In short, it advocated less butter and more margarine.

The report enraged the country's dairy industry. Many vehemently questioned why a publicly supported institution of the second-largest butter-producing state in the United States would sanction such a report.

After industry representatives descended upon campus, President Charles E. Friley appointed a committee of six faculty members and 12 dairymen to review the report. Not surprisingly, that committee ruled for a rewrite. Friley backed that finding, and cries of impingement of academic freedom rang across campus.

And Schultz cried the loudest. Infuriated at what today he calls Friley's "running for cover," he resigned and accepted a post at the University of Chicago. More than a dozen other researchers also left, and many people wondered if Iowa State research findings ever would be taken seriously again.

Thirty-six years later, after the smoke long had cleared, the oleomargarine controversy stung Iowa State again. While lecturing on campus, Schultz received word that he had been awarded the 1979 Nobel Prize in economics for his work with low-income countries and for his pioneering concept of human capital. His first press conference after receiving word of the award was held in President W. Robert Parks' conference room, and the first question was obvious: "How does it feel to have it happen while back at Iowa State?" "I told the reporter it couldn't have been greater," Schultz says today. Now 87 and living in Chicago, he still is respected internationally for his work, and remains active in publishing and speaking. "But I wasn't bitter. On the contrary, it was a propelling moment in my career. It called attention to my integrity. The oleomargarine issue was a definite plus for me."

And in time, Schultz said, it also was a plus for Iowa State. "It did a great deal of good in the sense of learning what academic freedom really means," he said. "That was a very necessary thing to learn."

T. W. Schultz

History has a way of bringing some moments to the forefront while letting other, obviously more historically important ones, slip through the cracks. Such is the case with Edwin G. Nourse, one of the experiment station's most highly respected agricultural economists who is remembered by many not for his professional accomplishments, but for drawing the ire of farm industry people for being, of all things, right.

The year was 1919 and agriculture was booming in post-World War I America. While most farmers and ag economists saw no reason to expect anything but sunny skies, Nourse wrote in two articles that conditions could not sustain the high prices for farmland.

Not surprisingly, the article greatly upset farmers and farm leaders. Many of Nourse's colleagues also were highly critical of him—until, later in 1920, prices started doing exactly what Nourse had predicted. So while the economics texts list Edwin G. Nourse as a leader in the field—later in his career President Harry Truman appointed him chair of the first Committee of Economic Advisors—many will remember him for being criticized for his highly insightful predictions.

Joseph Lancaster Budd also made tremendous contributions to the experiment station. And, also like Nourse, there was a time when he had a large farm popu-

lation upset with him.

Thinking fruit varieties from severe climates would fare well in Iowa's harsh winters, Budd in 1878 imported apple shoots from Moscow. Four years later he collected several hundred varieties of hardy fruits from Europe, then propagated the plants and distributed them by the thousands across the state.

The plants were popular, but private nurserymen obviously weren't happy with the arrangement since many of their varieties were being passed up for the new ones. But those commercial growers would have the last laugh.

As the Russian apple trees came into bearing, it quickly was discovered that their fruits ripened in the summer instead of the fall, as growers favored. "The Russians," as they came to be known, also were more susceptible to fire blight.

Not only was the private nursery industry upset with Budd, but so were growers who had bought Budd's trees.

Budd played a role in another, much more positive part of experiment station history. His daughter, Etta, was a teacher at Simpson College in Indianola and, in 1890, met a black student who had an interest in horticulture. She persuaded him to go to Ames, where he lived with J.L. Budd for a short time. Budd helped guarantee that the young man not only received his bachelor's degree but his master's degree, as well. That young man was George Washington Carver, who would become one of Iowa State's most celebrated graduates.

Perhaps some of the most interesting goofs ever made by experiment station researchers are those that, unlike Budd's, actually benefited agriculture. In many cases, in the words of one experiment station employee, researchers are paid to make mistakes. While negative results may not be fun to report, they can certainly mean as much to a farmer's wallet as positive ones.

Such mistakes, appropriately, started in the beginning, when Director R.P. Speer tried diligently to prove that a native blue-stem prairie grass called the "Large Iowa Blue Joint" could withstand drought and cold winters and be valuable cultivated crops. For two years he tried. For two years he failed. His conclusion? "I will admit that I was mistaken."

Nearly a century later, Steve Marley, a professor of agricultural engineering, headed a group that came to a money-saving conclusion about farm production of alcohol in the late '70s. Although there was fueled interest in becoming self-sufficient, researchers found that small-scale alcohol production was not feasible economically.

Many failures, though, are taken for granted. Corn breeders say perhaps one out of every 10,000 lines they test actually makes it into commercial hybrids. Still, the work has paid huge dividends: Scientists estimate $500 million in yearly income from Iowa sales of corn can be traced to genetic improvements made possible by inbred lines developed by the experiment station.

Charting a new course for agricultural research

There's little doubt that the experiment station has had its share of glory in the past 100 years. But, just like the turbulent farm economy, there have been turmoils. Since President Gordon P. Eaton's arrival on campus in 1986, it has become more and more evident that agricultural research at Iowa State has not kept pace with the rest of the nation's leaders in recent years. But that appears to be changing.

Eaton now has Iowa State administrators preparing to take ag research into a new direction, one he hopes will put ISU back on top. But all involved know it won't be an easy accomplishment. Experiment station associate director Robert Jolly and David Topel, newly named dean of the College of Agriculture, talked with VISIONS about this new effort, about why it is necessary and about where it should put Iowa State in the future.

VISIONS: There seems little doubt that the experiment station is in a state of transition right now. How would you describe that transition?

Jolly: For a major agricultural state we've got some unique problems we're facing because we simply have not experienced any real growth in resources for almost two decades, whereas the other major agricultural states like Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Carolina have

Robert Jolly

expanded. We've had to try to adapt.

Topel: The experiment station, over the 100 years that it has existed, has gone through a lot of change and much transition, so this is nothing new. We slipped. We know it. People in the state know it. We're still pretty darn good, but it's our responsibility to correct the problems and turn things around. The experiment station still has made tremendous contributions to developing agriculture in this state; we now need to set a new base and some new directions so that we make sure we continue to provide a good scientific and educational foundation to further advance agriculture.

What are the specific areas that you are looking to develop most?

Topel: We're trying to focus on building a strong food

1973

Studies of alternative systems for transportation of agricultural commodities are conducted.

1983

Interdisciplinary research team produces natural soybean oil with less than 3 percent linolenic acid and releases it for testing by producers.

1984

Meat Export Research Center established.

1985

Research in tofu production determines optimal processing, storage and handling methods.

1987

Leopold Center for Sustainable Agriculture established.

1988

Iowa State signs first-of-its-kind, five-year agreement with Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences in Moscow. Agreement will allow agricultural scientists to exchange information and undertake cooperative projects.

science research program, developing our biotechnology program, working on the Leopold Center concept in sustainable agriculture, developing diversification concepts for the Iowa agricultural economy and continuing our strong public policy work.

Do you have a timetable and priorities set up for these goals?

Topel: Some of them. The first two priorities would be the biotechnology program and the Leopold Center. These are now existing programs in skeleton form. We would like to have the biotech program in full stream in five years.

David Topel

It seems that so much needs to be done immediately. What happened here in recent years to delay this progress?

Jolly: Ultimately it has to be a question of priorities. I think the state of Iowa has taken agriculture for granted. There are several strategic plans that have been developed recently, and if you dig through those for the mention of agriculture, you'll be a little bit surprised. It's sort of like, 'Oh, by the way, we happen to be No. 2 in agriculture. We happen to have an agricultural output about equal to Canada's.' It's kind of funny. In the position I hold, I never thought I'd have to convince Iowans that agriculture is important. For a middle-border state like Iowa with a small population and lots of agricultural resources, you cannot dismiss agriculture as an engine of economic growth. To do that is foolhardy, but I think that is what was done. Maybe part of the problem is that folks in the state aren't fully cognizant of the kinds of problems we've solved. Here's one good example. We've done a lot with increased drought resistance in corn. I hate to think what this year's crop would've done with the kind of varieties that were available 20 years ago.

Obviously, the place hasn't fallen apart. Isn't Iowa State still doing a lot of things right?

Jolly: The thing that intrigues me isn't a question of did we fall behind, but how on earth, with the kind of facilities and resources we've had, did we stay as good as we did? The fact that we have programs that are about as good as anybody's in agricultural science with significantly less funding says we've been pretty good. I'm not going to be at all apologetic about what we've accomplished with what we have.

Topel: When you consider the productivity of this faculty with the limitations they've had, you realize they really need a pat on the back. You go out of state and talk to scientists, they all know what we do here, they know what our funding is like. They're just amazed how well we do.

How concerned are you that now that some of the centers are established "in skeleton," the state will not come through with adequate funding to take them to the levels you desire?

Jolly: I think we've taken reorganization and priority-setting about as far as it can go. Now we're coming down to a point where we have to look at additional resources if we're going to achieve the kinds of goals and develop the agricultural sector in a way we think is possible. The resource needs are not trivial. You don't run these things on wind and water. Iowa has an experiment station that, in terms of funding, is one-half to two-thirds that of the other major ag states.

What is needed to achieve the goals you have set?

Jolly: We have proposed a five-year rebuilding plan to try to compensate for the last two decades of neglect. That would add a total of $15 million to our base budget, a virtual doubling of our budget. Three million dollars a year for five years.

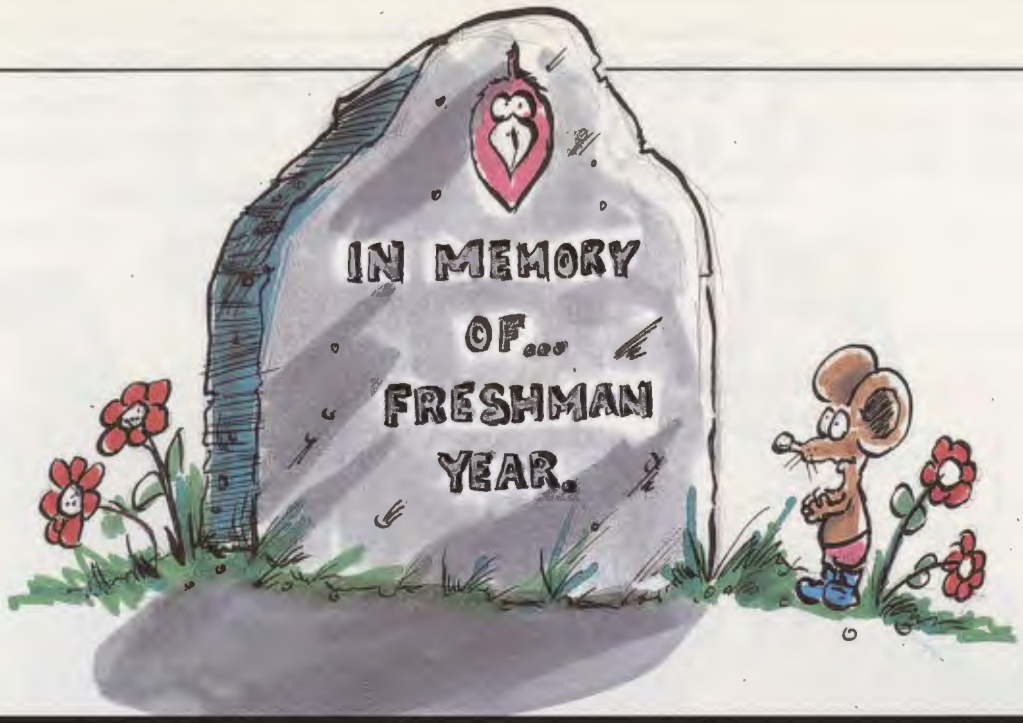
Topel: To put that in perspective, if we get that package of support, we'll rank in the middle of all experiment stations for total dollars. Right now we're at the bottom.

What can you do to ensure that the money does come through?

Topel: Our plan is to make sure the people in the state and the legislators are properly informed now. That's all we can ask. If everyone understands our situation and knows about what we've done with so little and what we can do if we get what we're asking for, I personally feel that they'll give us the support.

Jolly: It's important that they see what we've done without the funding. We'll have to continue to make those people aware of it, but I think, overall, that's starting to happen. I'm getting the feeling that there's been a lesson learned in this state. Maybe we're ready for a new realization around here of just how important research is.

—By Dan Davenport with Karen Bolluyt, Tom Jirik, Lois Domek and Carol Greiner



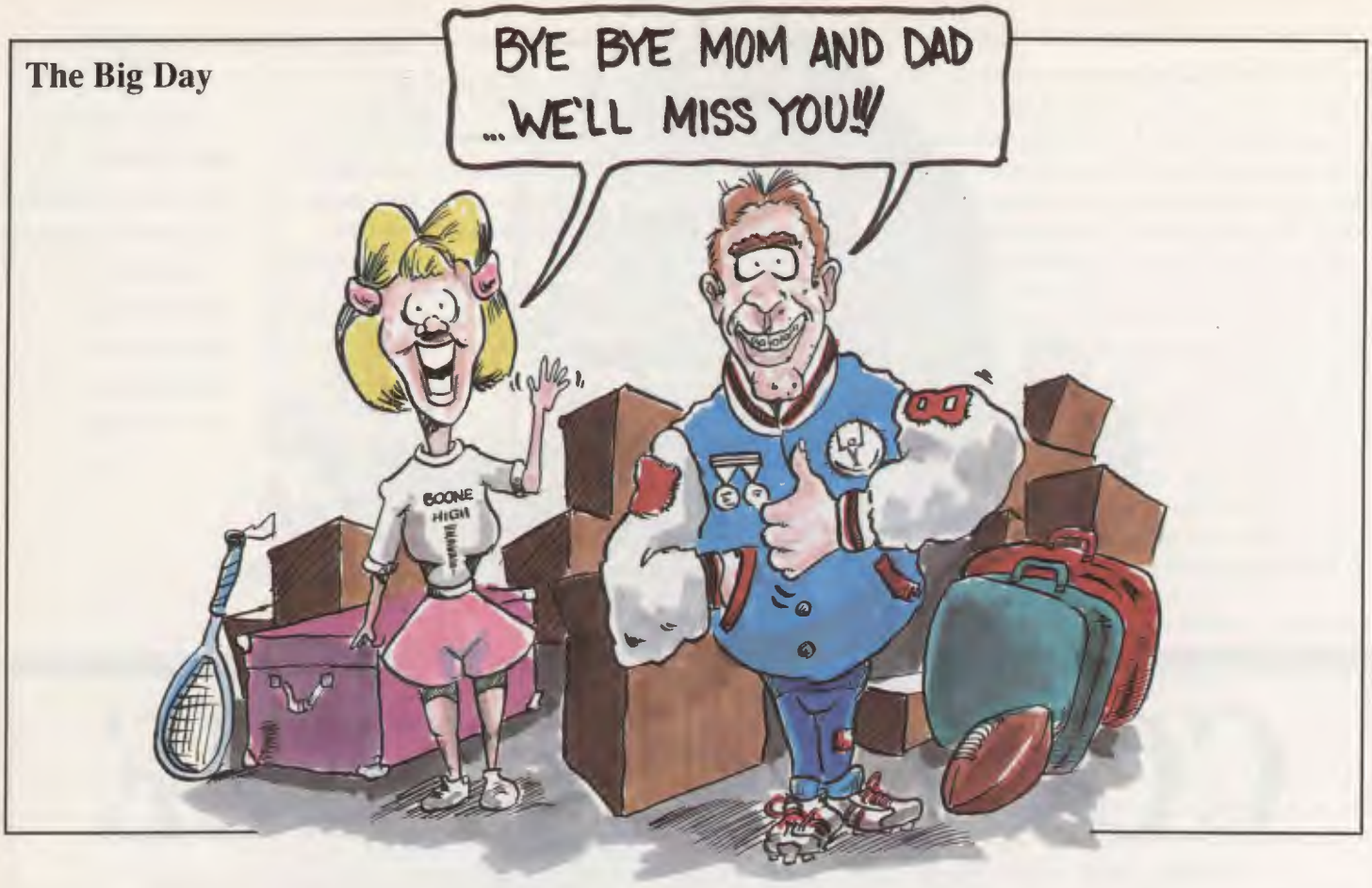
COLLEGE DAZE

By far, one of the most significant phases of the maturation process involves stepping over that threshold into what is known as college. In the yearbook of life that chronicles that compelling period, nothing plays such a momentous role as the freshman year. On the following pages, a recent graduate reflects on his memories of the first chapter.

By G. Michael Maddock

The Decision

The Big Day

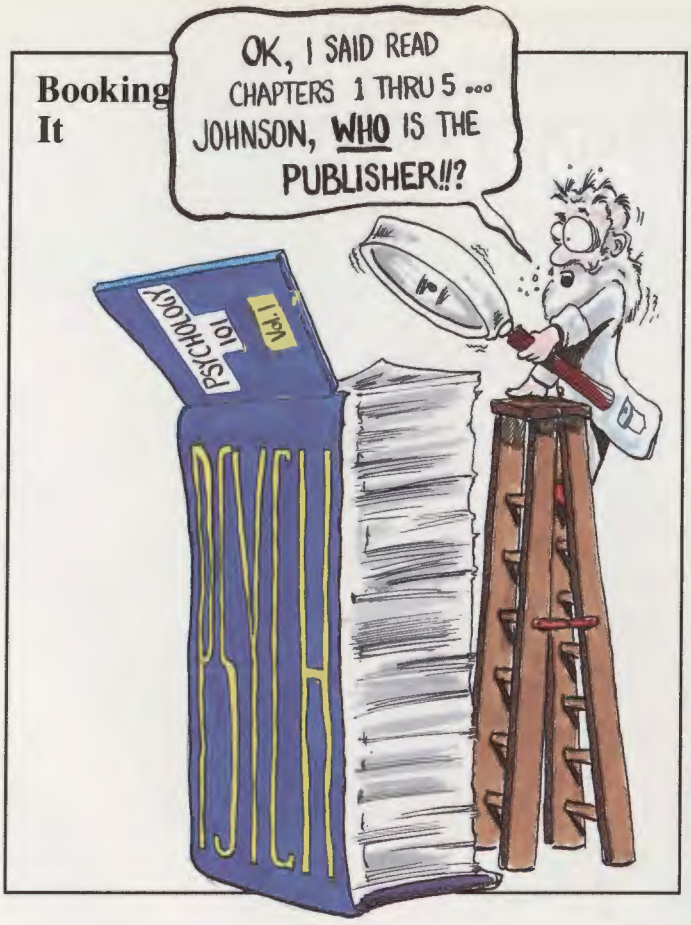


Going For Broke

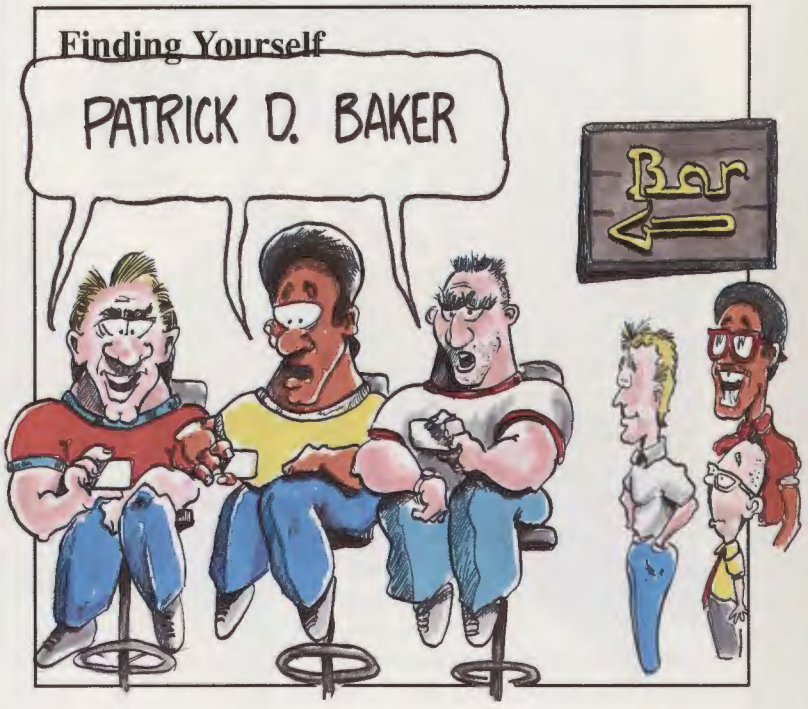
The Big Chill

COLLEGE DAZE

Booking It



Finding Yourself



Dining Out

Roommates

Personal Growth

G. Michael Maddock received his BFA in graphic design from Iowa State last year and now works for Graphicomp Systems Inc. in Carol Stream, Ill.

PETER KRUMHARDT

Striking the Right Chord

THE AMES PIANO QUARTET WAITS IN THE WINGS FOR ITS "OVERNIGHT SUCCESS"

BY PHYLLIS LEPKE

They've dodged thunderstorms in small university airplanes on their way to rural Iowa communities. They've driven two days to perform in North Dakota in February. And they've preceded candlelit gourmet dinners in Sun Valley, Idaho, where the dining room doubled as a concert hall.

These are but a few of the hazards of touring that try the commitment of four Iowa State musicians, N. Laurence Burkhalter, who plays viola; Mahlon Darlington, violin; William David, piano and George Work, cello. Collectively and professionally they are known as the Ames Piano Quartet.

"Sometimes it's like you have to do penance," sighs cellist Work, reflecting on the Quartet's determination to increase its national visibility and reputation while maintaining its Iowa State University home base.

But if the tough grind of touring is purgatory, then the Quartet has known heaven, too. In 1985, beside the stately marble pillars of the National Gallery of Art, its performance of contemporary American quartet literature won the accolades of Washington Post critic Pamela Sommers.

"The concert yesterday by the Ames Quartet at the National Gallery of Art was mesmerizing! Not a string quartet, but a piano quartet—violin, viola, cello and piano—the Ames Quartet is one of the most heavenly combinations of instruments around," Sommers wrote.

From the sublime to the sophisticated, the musicians achieved a new milestone last year when they debuted in New York City's Merkin Hall. New York engagements are a must for ensembles striving for national attention in the highly competitive world of professional music. Only musicians of established reputation are considered for the Big Apple's concert halls, and even then, the Ames Quartet was required

CHARLES TACK

LAURENCE BURKHALTER, BORN IN INDIA AND RAISED IN ENGLAND, IS THE GROUP'S RESIDENT PHILOSOPHER.

to rent the auditorium and promote itself to local audiences.

Was the investment worthwhile?

Absolutely, according to the musicians, who performed works by Beethoven, Bolcom and Faure before a sizeable audience that included 40 Iowa State alumni. The concert was reviewed by a New York Times critic (another "must" to increase reputation and stature), who generated five inches of copy in the Times music section next to reviews of the Montreal Symphony and trumpeter Wynton Marsalis. With that review the Ames Quartet moved another step along the path to national recognition.

"They have to have a gutsy, determined attitude" toward their careers, explains professional artists manager Joanne Rile, whose Philadelphia firm guides the Quartet and other national and regional ensembles along the path to acclaim. "They are an absolutely superb group, really very, very high up there. They can compete with the best.

"But they're from Iowa," she adds resignedly. Then, not wanting to sound disparaging herself, she quickly explains. "In this country, we are so media and advertising oriented. We are barraged with the idea that something or someone from New York, Los Angeles, London or even Chicago is the best. In Europe, impresarios in villages just put up little banners and thousands of people flock to performances." Her implication is clear—Americans are more likely to attend concerts by groups from "name" locations.

"That's right," Rile confirms. "And the musicians of the Ames Quartet have studied at those locations, played with the finest teachers. They just choose to live their lives elsewhere."

A day in the life of George Work, Mahlon Darlington or Bill David includes private studio teaching, one-on-one coaching, advising students regarding academic matters, scheduling university committee meetings, writing reports, justifying budgets and attending to the myriad details of performing at ISU as well as on the road. Laurence Burkhalter, a former administrator, is nearly three years into retirement now, but for two hours a day, five days a week, he's back in the small windowless rehearsal studio where the Quartet schedules its practices.

The walls are gray, and the plastic chairs and scattered music stands portend little of the great music that soon will overwhelm the room. Dvorak, Strauss, Piston and Weber get attention. There's a little banter, a joke or two told, a suggestion made.

It's not technique they're working on. Their technique is first-rate, according to their reviewers writing from Little Rock to Green Bay, from Duxbury, Mass., to Paris, France.

A sampling of critical comments includes:

"The Ames Quartet gave a superb demonstration of the charm and intimacy of ensemble playing. The work of these musicians seemed utterly without effort and flawless ... possibly the finest concert heard here in the last ten years." (Duxbury, Mass. Clipper)

"The very appreciative audience was held completely spellbound throughout the concert by the quartet's virtuosity, luscious tone quality, impeccable intonation and precision and sparkling musicianship." (Oak Ridger, Tenn.)

"The best playing of the afternoon came with the Faure, particularly in the central adagio, which was imbued with appropriate languor and luminous Gallic warmth."

CHARLES TACK

PIANIST BILL DAVID SERVES AS THE QUARTET'S GRANTS WRITER AND PAPER-PUSHER.

(New York Times)

So what goes on in those two-hour rehearsals? "Well, we explore our expressionist palette," says David, struggling for an explanation that makes sense to an interviewer. "We want to know how to make louder louds, or different kinds of soft."

The explanation may not be easy to come by, but listening to the Quartet play reveals that collaboratively they transcend differences in ages and personalities to achieve an uncanny sense of ensemble. *"...as an ensemble, they are in complete command and fundamentally play as one,"* noted a critic for the Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) Times-Leader.

Yet to the casual observer the four hardly may seem compatible, especially during the two-week road trips.

Thirty-year-old Work is a musician's musician, classically trained at the Eastman School of Music in New York. Among his teachers was his mother, herself a respected cellist. It is Work who remembers college parties when fellow students gathered to sight-read chamber music. It is Work who lugs the 5-foot-tall cello from engagement to engagement or straps it into the seat that must be purchased beside him on every plane trip. When Work hugs the ungainly cello between his knees and makes it sing, he seems born to the instrument, playing so intently his eyeglasses invariably slip down the bridge of his nose.

Violist Burkhalter has children older than George Work. A former ISU music department head, Burkhalter is a grandfather and the likable, gray-bearded philosopher of the group. Perhaps because he decided early to be a music educator—as opposed to a full-time performer— Burkhalter approaches the Quartet's work in its broadest scope. "We're there to make friends," he responds decisively to a question about the Quartet's mission. "We're educating people. Whatever their backgrounds, we're helping them move up a notch in their appreciation of fine music." Burkhalter's reply is as definite and crisp as his lean, straight-backed posture and the impeccable trim of his beard, reflections of his British upbringing and education.

Violinist Darlington is a lively contrast. His colleagues call Darlington a "smooth talker" when it comes to bookings, but his most distinguishing characteristics are unbridled enthusiasm and energy. Somehow it seems right that it's Darlington who turns up at the photo sessions in a fire engine-red sweater. Nor did he think it a bit audacious to visit the Library of Congress rare instrument collection, ask to see and then proceed to play a priceless Stradavari violin. In conversation about fine violins, Darlington's black eyes flash. Always the entrepreneur, he looks for ways to find an investor or donor to lend the Quartet instruments of such quality.

When it comes to questions of instrument quality, however, pianist David wins the coping award. On the road the string players hover over their instruments, packing them in velvet-lined cases and protecting them from wind and sun as if the fiddles were high-strung debutantes. David plays what is rolled into the concert hall, school gym or church. In the early days of touring, this prize-winning soloist found himself seated at old upright pianos, or laboring to conquer the untuned strings of an instrument hauled out of storage for the Quartet's arrival.

Fortunately, David, who bears a striking resemblance to Dudley Moore when perched on a piano bench, also has a keen sense of humor. (He's the one who can't resist an

CHARLES TACK

OTHER MEMBERS HAVE DUBBED MAHLON DARLINGTON THE "SMOOTH TALKER" OF THE GROUP.

impromptu Stravinsky imitation as a photographer sets up for another publicity portrait.) His friends call him a bit of a clown, but much of the administrative paper pushing, grants writing, tax work and contracts with the Quartet's professional management falls to the good-humored pianist.

However varied their personalities, Quartet members are quick to point out that no one is the director of the group. "It's interesting," Darlington points out, "that we come from such different backgrounds and training, but we agree so readily about the music. We're our own teachers. My toughest critics are the other Quartet members. If I can play in front of these guys..."

And play they do, to the tune of 250 concerts in 30 states in a dozen years, concerts of classical and contemporary works from a relatively small repertoire for their unique instrumentation. (String quartet literature—two violins, viola, and cello—is much more common than piano quartet works. But piano quartets have the advantage of the orchestral sound of the keyboard.)

In the small towns where live music performances are less frequent, Quartet members encounter a hunger for their music. "We never play down to audiences. We try to play the same in Boone, Iowa, as we do in New York City," Darlington offers.

Here Burkhalter interjects with another fact of life—that musicians are seldom fully appreciated in their own hometowns. "We had to wait years until we had outside professional management to get a booking in Boone," he says, lamenting that the musicians live less than 20 miles from that central Iowa city. "And they could have gotten us a lot cheaper before then."

Grants from state and regional arts agencies pay partial expenses for travel associated with many Quartet performances, and the foursome has performed under the auspices of the National Endowment for the Arts. No university funds are utilized for touring engagements, but when these musicians perform on campus as a part of their scholarly responsibilities, the Department of Music assists with publicity, printing, and production. In addition, they have a small coterie of private donors that provides some financial assistance.

Even so, fame exacts a price. So why do they keep at it, living in Ames and putting up with the inconvenience of travel? What do they get back for their labors?

"Occasionally a performance clicks," Burkhalter responds, "and it is just a high that you can't get any other way."

"You start to feel you can do no wrong," Work adds, and there's a pause as thoughts turn inward and each musician silently replays a glorious moment in performance. What more can be said?

Never apologizing for its Iowa roots, the Ames Piano Quartet saw the Iowa State connection work to its advantage last year when independent record producer Craig D. Dory, a 1980 ISU graduate, heard through alumni contacts that the Quartet was garnering complimentary reviews in the critical East Coast newspapers. Soon he had the go-ahead from the Musical Heritage Society to put Iowa State's resident ensemble on compact disc. The Causson and Saint-Saens piano quartets that were recorded in Ames last December should be in MHS catalogs by early next year.

"We felt fortunate to do a recording," Darlington told a reporter in a recent Des Moines Register feature story. "You do your

CHARLES TACK

GEORGE WORK TRAINED AT THE EASTMAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC IN NEW YORK.

music-making, you refine it, you have a lot of successful concerts and reviews around the country, and then you record. It solidifies your credibility." But Dory is interested in more than one cooperative project. He soon will begin releasing works on his own new label, Dorian. Concentrating on classical music, Dory contends he will record only "world class" musicians, and he has invited the Ames ensemble to record two Dvorak quartets in October.

According to Dory, getting ahead in the music world is a matter of luck. "But the harder you work, the luckier you get," he adds knowingly. Musicians must network from place to place, make contacts, play concerts and make recordings that lead to other concerts, he believes.

The alumni network also reached 1939 graduate and composer Robert Dix, a retired Exxon executive who has spent the last 10 years composing full time. He wrote to the Quartet after reading one of its reviews and struck up a correspondence that resulted in its February Midwestern premiere of Dix's trio, "Triloquy," at Iowa State's Music Hall Recital Hall. Dix and his wife, who flew in from Connecticut to hear the performance, proclaimed it "outstanding."

Given its aspirations, the Ames Piano Quartet has enjoyed a long association with Iowa State as a resident chamber ensemble since 1976. (David and Burkhalter were founding members.) "Our performing benefits our teaching," Burkhalter points out. "Our students need to hear live performances, and we can share with them the latest developments in concertizing."

"Having a nationally known resident chamber ensemble also further enhances the stature of ISU's Department of Music," notes Work. That department serves about 90 music majors and has more than 1,600 students enrolled in a wide variety of music courses every semester, according to Department of Music head Arthur Swift. "At Iowa State, we're pleased with what's happening to recognize the quality of the Ames Piano Quartet's performances. They deserve the national attention resulting from their efforts," Swift says.

They were born decades apart in locations from Lincoln, Neb., to Mussookie, India. They trained in Michigan, New York, London and Switzerland. Their personalities and philosophies, even their styles of dress, are vastly different. But they came together at Iowa State University, and the members of the Ames Quartet call their namesake city home. For that reason, they recognize their success as performers depends upon "beating the bushes all the time...trying to make people aware of what's available."

With determination—and a "world-class sound," to quote Craig Dory—Work, Burkhalter, David and Darlington are putting in place the building blocks of national acclaim.

All in preparation for that day when they finally arrive.

Phyllis Lepke, who received journalism degrees from Iowa State in 1969 and 1974, is manager of arts development for the ISU Foundation.

Eddy, Juon and Skadburg elected to Association board

Norman D. Skadburg, Sharon Dunker Juon and O. Robert Eddy recently began five-year terms on the Alumni Association Board of Directors.

Skadburg

Juon

Eddy

Skadburg, who earned a bachelor's degree in agricultural education in 1969 and a master's degree in 1971, is president and CEO of First State Bank in Webster City. He also is a trustee of the Graduate School of Banking at Colorado and a committee member of the American Bankers Association. A life member of the Alumni Association, Order of the Knoll and Cardinal Club, Skadburg received the Outstanding Young Alumnus Recognition in 1981. He is an officer of the Hamilton County ISU Club.

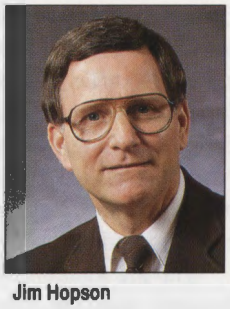
Juon is vice president of the Waterloo Chamber of Commerce and has been selected to the Department of Economic Development's Iowa Ambassadors Board. She has received the ISU Service Key Award, is a legislative liaison, an area coordinator for student orientations and a member of the ISU Black Hawk County Alumni Club.

Eddy, who graduated with a bachelor's degree in chemical engineering in 1940, is chairman of the board of Eddy-Walker Equipment Company in Des Moines. The company is a marketer of light construction and municipal equipment. Eddy has been involved with the ISU Foundation Board of Governors, Order of the Knoll and Des Moines ISU Club. The university honored him as "Cy's Favorite Alum" in 1987.

MIKE DOOLEN

Dennis Peterson, assistant director of the Office of International Education Services (OIES), talks with Radziah Ishak of Malaysia during a reception to kick off the International Federation for Home Economics workshop in August. Ishak, who received her master's degree from ISU in 1979, was joined by representatives of 22 countries. The reception was co-hosted by the ISU Alumni Association and the OIES.

Spirit of volunteers is alive at ISU



Jim Hopson

The October '88 issue of The Iowa Stater has as its theme "new directions for Iowa State." It speaks of a new administration, a stepped-up development effort and, in general, a retooled and forward-looking approach for the 1990s.

A review of Iowa State's past provides us with a warm, secure feeling about such new directions. Beginning with the A. S. Welch administration in 1858 and continuing through the W. Robert Parks years, change has proven both appropriate and necessary for the welfare of the institution. The Gordon Eaton era has given every indication of providing the sustained excellence you've come to expect from the institution.

Throughout the many changes over the years, one facet of the institution has remained constant—the existence of an exceptionally interested and loyal alumni body characterized by an extremely high spirit of volunteerism.

This partnership between the university and its alumni and friends—working together for a common cause—has served the institution well. Our records indicate that more than 40 percent of Iowa State's 135,000 alumni and friends were meaningfully involved with the institution in 1987-88. That's an incredible statistic, one that all alumni can point to with pride.

Heading the volunteer effort are several groups of dedicated board members serving virtually every area of the institution—the departments, the colleges and affiliated agencies.

The advancement program alone benefits immensely from 250 board volunteers representing the ISU Alumni Association, the ISU Foundation, the Green Hills Retirement Community, the Gateway Center/Holiday Inn, the ISU Research Park, the ISU Parents Association, the ISU Stanton Memorial Carillon Foundation and the Student Alumni Association Executive Committee.

A cadre of other volunteers serves as admissions ambassadors, phonathon callers, legislative liaisons, club/chapter volunteers, Student Alumni Association members, contacts for student externs, inaugural representatives, reunion committee members and honors and awards committee members. The list goes on and on throughout the university.

Add to that group the many thousands who support the institution through mone-

tary contributions, and you have 55,000 alumni and friends actively showing their concern for Iowa State.

And each of you, life and annual members of the ISU Alumni Association, are to be recognized and congratulated as well. Thanks to your efforts, we're able to publish VISIONS and provide numerous services to all Iowa State alumni and friends.

Thank you, Iowa State volunteers! You're making a difference!

Jim Hopson
Alumni Association Director

P.S. *The ISU Alumni Association nominating committee is seeking volunteers for candidates to serve five-year terms on the Association board of directors. Six candidates will be named in December, and three will be elected next spring via ballots sent to all members with the Spring '89 issue of VISIONS. Members interested in being nominated or wanting more information on responsibilities of directors may return the alumni volunteer form which was enclosed with your calendar, or contact me for more information before November 15.*

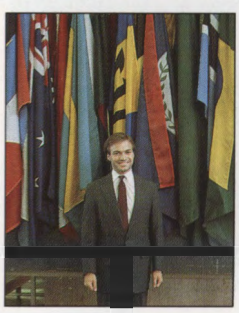
NEW LIFE MEMBERS

The ISU Alumni Association welcomes the following new lifetime members who joined during the months of April, May and June. A list of new members will be published each quarter.

Dawn M. Ashbacher
Donald F. Baldus
Sharon M. Bakalyar Bates
Ronald A. Behrens
Charles E. Bold
Betsy A. and Thomas W. Booth
Howard W. Borgman
Anthony R. and Lori Ann Buzzetti
David P. Callan
Ron Canfield
Paul E. Carstens
James R. and Jo Chandler
William D. Chilton
Norman E. and Phyllis E. Cima
Ruth E. Deacon
Brent A. Doane
Frederick J. Dotzler
Verne H. Drews
David W. Dryden
Jerry L. and Janet M. Ewing
Thomas H. Ferguson
Rhonda L. Franklin
Jana L. Froeling
Thomas V. Frye
Gale G. Gibson
Stefan K. Haar
Donna Downs Hempy
Jeffry L. Henning
Donald R. Hess
Daniel A. Hickman
Winifred H. Hipsley
Michelle P. Horstman
Julie M. and William J. Howat Jr.
Kathryn A. Hudson
Jean C. Hunter
Gina M. Jenison
Kevin A. Johnson
Sharon L. Juergens
John R. Keiser
Byrl J. and Wanda J. Klindworth
Todd A. Knobloch
Robert J. Krall
Kurt H. Kramer
Douglas S. and Penelope K. Kumm
Lawrence E. Lavenz
Scott L. Lawrence
Reed J. and Rachel M. Leiting
Robert C. Lewis
Brian W. Lightcap
Jane Logan-Kuebler
Michaeleen M. Lonergan
LuVern W. Lyle
Kenneth A. and Maureen A. Lyons
John W. Maass
Jane and Robert F. Mall
Richard P. and Jacquelyn Manatt
Michael J. Martin
Larry J. and Diane R. McComber
Michael J. McDonald
Brent A. Meeker
Afshin Mikaili
Michael D. and Beverly Moeller
Lester M. and Phyllis Moffitt
Timothy A. Morrison
Joan B. Mueller
Kathleen N. Murphy
Thomas J. Nugent
Neil S. Ohms
Cindy L. and Jon E. Olson
Jeffrey F. and Gayle A. Olson
Paul D. Olson
Anne Sherve-Ose and Alan K. Ose
Kay M. and Vince J. Otto
Richard J. Parish
Marsha J. Parker
Randy W. Patterson
Ruth I. Phillips
Frances and Neil E. Prueitt
Douglas M. Rife
Fred E. Saalfeld
Connie Woodruff Sager
Russell F. Sanders
Richard H. and Eleanor M. Schermer
LaVonne A. Smith
Erling A. and Marilyn C. Sorensen
Pamela J. Spanier
Gary J. and Linda K. Stefani
Benjamin B. Stoller
James A. Stotts
Harry E. Strate
Brian R. Strub
Joanne and Frank E. Tedesco Jr.
Marcia L. Thumma
Eldon K. Uhlenhopp
Russell S. and Marion S. Vaught
Lawrence T. Wedemeyer
Robert J. Weis
Roger E. Wendt
Neil O. and Jan Whipple
George Wight
Kevin L. Wilhelm
William E. and Mary Anne Wiley
Bruce D. Whetstone
Marjorie G. and Forrest H. Wright
Thomas J. and Karen L. Yanik
Jamie K. Young
Frances S. Zbornik
Daniel E. Zeller

WHERE ARE THEY NOW?

The ISU Student Alumni Association program has spawned some of the university's most innovative and productive young alumni. In each issue of VISIONS, the Alumni Association will catch up with an SAA alum.



Kent Lucken
Student ambassador, 1983-84; SAA business manager, 1984-85; Senior class president, 1985-86.
Age: 24
ISU Degree: Political science, '86.
Occupation: Foreign service officer, U.S. State Department, Washington, D.C.
Job Description: Desk officer in the counter-terrorism office, responding to terrorism incidents and policy in Africa.
Best Thing About My Job: It's a great opportunity to serve my country, travel overseas and experience foreign cultures. I can get a job in any country in the world.
Hometown: Akron.
What I Miss Most About ISU: Friends, basketball games, tailgates, Veishea and the beauty of campus in autumn.
Top ISU Accomplishment: Being selected by the ISU Alumni Association for the Wallace E. Barron All-University Outstanding Senior Award.
Favorite Class At ISU: Political Science 547, taught by Steffen Schmidt.
Favorite Quote: "The longest journey is inside oneself."—Dag Hammarskjold, a United Nations secretary general.
Last Book Read: "Duty, Honor, Country," the autobiography of General Douglass MacArthur.
Advice to New Students: Participate in the diversity of the college experience. It's all there in one place: Top scholars, Big Eight athletics, musicals, lectures, Campustown and student organizations.

Eric Jensen

Vet student takes a plunge to find his porpoise in life

It's 11 a.m., and Eric Jensen is preparing to serve lunch. Lea, Roxanne and Shawna appear anxious to eat as Jensen greets them with a smiling "Hello, girls," and dips his hand into their morning serving of sardines.

Sardines?

Just for the record, Lea, Roxanne and Shawna are but three of the Atlantic bottlenosed dolphins Jensen spent the past summer training and caring for. An earnest veterinary medicine student during the academic year, Jensen was transformed into a deep-sea drill sergeant during the summer months in preparation for a career in marine mammal medicine.

This past June, July and August found the Cedar Rapids native working in the Gulf of Mexico for the Marine Life Oceanarium and for Marine Animal Productions, a dolphin collection company. The latter organization has been credited with capturing more than 80 percent of the dolphins currently in captivity.

Jensen's responsibilities gave him a good dose of what it takes to get Flipper through the hoops. He dived from boats into gulf waters to help wrestle dolphins out of huge nets and into captivity, grappling with more than a few 350-pound, 7-footers. He fed and charted the mammals and participated in what amounts to years of training before the animals can perform flips and high jumps. And Jensen reaffirmed his desire to continue pursuing his dream.

"I'd really like to be a marine mammal consultant after I graduate," Jensen says, "and my long-term goal is to run my own oceanarium, where half the animals are free to roam in and out of captivity, returning to the ocean for short periods of time."

These days he's back on the ISU campus as a third-year vet med student, cracking the books and preparing for that career —and occasionally daydreaming of the times when he had Lea, Roxanne and Shawna eating out of the palm of his hand.

NASA aviatrix charts frontiers for women

If NASA required its pilots to hang those little yellow diamond-shaped signs from the windows of their aircraft, the one in Stephanie Wells' KC-135 might say "Woman Floating On Board."

That's because Wells, a 1975 Iowa State graduate, spends considerable time in complete weightlessness managing NASA's zero-gravity flight testing program at the Johnson Space Center in Houston.

But that's just her *main* responsibility. She also trains astronauts in a T-38 and flies NASA officials around the country in a G-1. And for kicks, she spends about six days a month as a captain in the Air Force Reserve flying transports around the world in a C-5.

"I get to do varieties of missions in three different planes," Wells says. "That's what makes this the most interesting, challenging job imaginable."

It's also pretty amazing. When she graduated from ISU 13 years ago as the first woman with a meteorology degree and the first woman to get an ROTC commission, she had no serious plans to make a career out of flying. In 1975, Wells says, *no* woman had any serious plans to make a career out of flying.

"I never once thought I'd have a chance at a career as a pilot," says Wells, who got her pilot's license at the Ames Municipal Airport while an ISU sophomore. "There were no women pilots in the airlines or the Air Force until about 1976. I guess my timing was very lucky, because the flight career field just kind of opened up for women."

Stephanie Wells

Perhaps opened up isn't the best description. Wells says she's still the only female pilot at any of NASA's space centers, and she admits that, during eight years as an Air Force pilot and two as a NASA pilot, she's had to prove herself much more often than men with equal experience.

"It's one thing to have to prove yourself," she says. "But it's another thing to be met with this wall of skepticism everywhere you go."

Wells says that no longer is a problem at the Johnson Space Center, where the zero-gravity testing program involves pilots from all over the world. And she hopes her work, like that of women before her, has helped open more doors.

"I hope I've been able to pave the way a little bit," she says. "A lot of people who were very skeptical have now come around. I'm sure now at Iowa State it's nothing for a woman to be in ROTC."

In a flash, cameramen develop screen exposure

It wasn't the easiest or the quickest 35 bucks they ever made, but Charles Deutsch and Peter Krumhardt admit one thing: It *was* the most interesting.

Deutsch, director of the ISU Photo Service, and Krumhardt, a photographer there, both got their chances on the silver screen recently playing photographers in a brief appearance in *Miles From Home*, a movie filmed on a farm near Worthington. The movie was released this fall.

The two real-life shutterbugs got the chance to move in front of the camera when film makers needed 1960s-era photographers for a scene centered around former Soviet Union leader Leonid Brezhnev. In the film, the Russian leader visits an Iowa farm in a black-and-white flashback segment from star Richard Gere's past.

Carmen Weets, an ISU graduate working with Harvest Films, a production company for the movie, first contacted the Iowa State Photo Service about borrowing some old equipment, then called back later to see if there'd be any takers for spots in the movie.

"We thought, 'Sure, it'd be something interesting and fun to do,'" says Krumhardt, a 1974 ISU graduate. "It was interesting, all right."

The two actually had to make two trips to the small eastern Iowa town, one to get a "short, short" haircut and be fitted for clothes, and another to do the actual filming.

ED ROOD

Peter Krumhardt and Charles Deutsch

The shooting started at dawn and continued well into the night, and the two were paid a whopping $35 apiece, with no allowance for mileage.

"I guess I'm glad I did it, but I don't know if I'd want to do it again," Deutsch says. "That old camera is heavy, anyway, but it got awful heavy before the day was over. I could hardly lift that thing by the time we were done."

Says Krumhardt: "They shot that thing from about every angle. And when it got dark, they just turned on the lights and kept shooting. It got to be a long day. And out of all that I suppose we'll be on for a few seconds or so."

But wasn't it worth all the effort to share the screen with a Hollywood name like Richard Gere?

"It was a flashback scene, back to his childhood, so he wasn't even around," Krumhardt says. "Some kid was playing him. But Brian Denehy was playing his dad. We got to see him."

Not exactly Michael Douglas. But, hey, that's show biz, right?

Economist's forecasts go south of border

In earning his master's degree at Iowa State and working on the Idaho governor's economic staff, Thomas Fullerton obviously developed a strong background in economics.

These days his South American geography isn't bad, either.

Earlier this year Fullerton was named international economist at the prestigious Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates (WEFA) Group in Philadelphia, considered one of the world's top forecasting companies. Fullerton, also a dean's fellow at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, is in charge of modeling and forecasting the economies of Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela.

GLENN BROOKES

Thomas Fullerton

"Our client base is quite broad," says Fullerton, who earned his ISU degree in 1984. "The U.S. government is one of our principal clients, but we also deal with a number of state governments and a great deal of major industrial customers." Several international organizations use the WEFA Group's services, including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

As a forecaster, Fullerton works with clients who have interests in developing economic activities in the three countries for which he's responsible. By keeping a close watch on economic indicators and maintaining contact with various officials, he analyzes those countries' economies to help clients make the best-informed decisions.

"It's such a dynamic area," he says. "You can't rely on past trends, you have to view what's going on yourself. A lot of companies realize this, and that's why they're coming to us."

Guiding Foundation is newest challenge for Don Arends

Forty years after he guided traffic along Lincoln Way near The Knoll, Don Arends continues to work for Iowa State.

As a student, Arends provided direction to automobile drivers. These days, Arends is providing direction, coordination and ideas to Iowa State as president of the ISU Foundation. In that role, he works closely with key Iowa State officials like Dayton Hultgren, ISU's executive director for development, to sustain and build upon the private support for the university's programs and other needs.

The 1952 ag journalism graduate, now CEO of his own advertising firm in Oak Brook, Ill., said his role as Foundation president borders on being "therapeutic."

"I consider it an honor to be involved in Iowa State's future," Arends said, "and that's what we're really talking about—Iowa State's future.

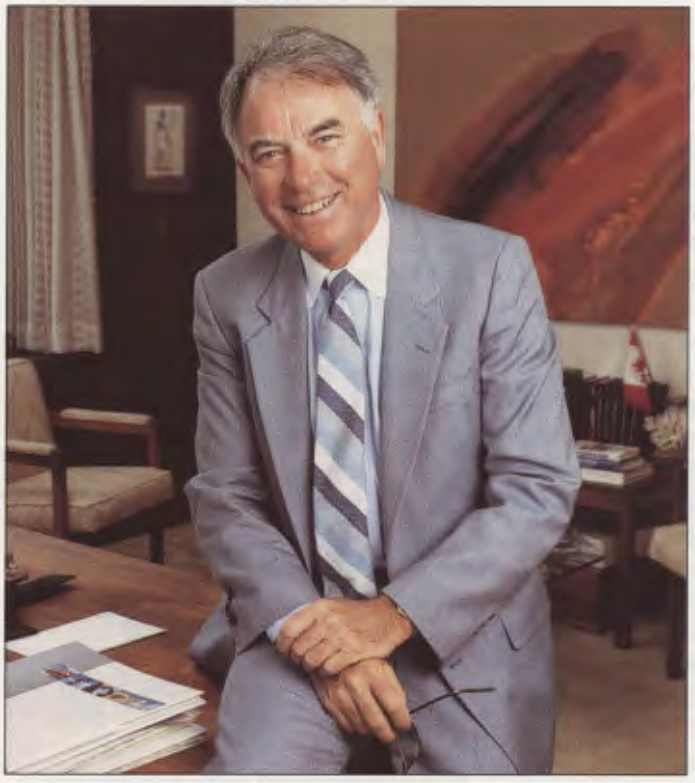
"When I come back from my visits to the campus, I come back having enjoyed seeing firsthand what's happening at Iowa State. There's so much good work being done in teaching, research, extension, conceptual engineering, the creative arts, veterinary knowledge, family and consumer sciences, you name it.

"I think others who come to Iowa State —prospective students and their parents, visiting professors and other dignitaries—also leave with a special feeling about our university."

Enthusiasm for Iowa State comes in many forms. Two of them, volunteer efforts and private support, are areas nowhere near exhausted, Arends said.

Once people have a clear understanding of the university's mission, and where its greatest financial needs lie, they will respond, Arends said, both with volunteer work and private giving.

"There's an untapped pool of energy, talent and resources out there," Arends said, "and nothing will help draw from that pool better than to get people enthused about a cause and get them to work together."



Foundation president Don Arends will help usher in a new era for ISU development.

According to Arends, the future capital campaign will be just such a cause for Iowa Staters. The Foundation, he added, will play a major role in seeing the capital campaign through to its conclusion.

"The Foundation's members will be rolling up their sleeves just like everyone else," Arends said. "We have an experienced development professional in Dayton Hultgren, who's working to make sure Iowa State will compete with the nation's top institutions.

"We have a very fine leader in Gordon Eaton, and the Foundation will serve as a vital link to Dr. Eaton's plans and priorities for progress and greatness throughout the university."

Arends uses the phrase "back to the future" to describe his philosophy of the Foundation. He cites the pioneering work of early Foundation leaders in the 1950s and 1960s that garnered financial support for construction of the Iowa State Center as the role model for the Foundation today.

"I think the Foundation is in a position to once again have a far-reaching, long-term, beneficial impact on Iowa State's future," Arends said.

"Maybe we can't produce another Iowa State Center and all it stands for and the major impact it had on how the university was perceived within and outside of Iowa. But we can produce similar positive results in other areas such as garnering support for research and new endowed chairs, attracting top professors and more students from all over the world, helping the university's reputation grow and flourish."

Arends brings to the Foundation board three decades of corporate acumen. His business-to-business advertising firm serves national and international clients and currently staffs 24 people.

That Donald L. Arends Inc. is now in its 30th year is a testament to Arends' ability to communicate ideas to various audiences, whether through the print medium or verbally. He has presided over several charitable organizations through the years, has been involved in his local church, and he even served as general chairman of the 1981 U.S. Women's Open Golf Tournament.

In addition to his professional and volunteer talents, Arends also brings to the Foundation a deeply-felt loyalty to Iowa State.

"Being a volunteer allows us to repay the blessings we gained from our education at Iowa State," Arends said. "It gives us the opportunity to reach today's and tomorrow's students and teachers, and encourage them to excel."

"The Foundation" department is supported financially by the ISU Foundation.

Feldman establishes endowed scholarship

Roger Feldman was born and raised about 15 miles from the University of Iowa, but he attended Iowa State. Even his 24 years of employment at Texas A & M University haven't lessened the bond he has with his alma mater.

He is not, by his own definition, "a wealthy man," yet because of those loyalties he recently donated $30,000 to Iowa State to start an endowed scholarship program—based on merit—to benefit top-achieving Iowa high school students.

Feldman, a 1950 veterinary medicine graduate and now associate professor of veterinary pathology at Texas A & M, offers a classic example of how Iowa State graduates, through their private support, ensure that the university maintains its high standards of excellence in education, research and extension.

"I went to school at Iowa State, I graduated from there," Feldman said. "Everything I have been able to accomplish in the ensuing years since my graduation was due to what I learned at Iowa State. Not that I couldn't have learned it somewhere else, but I didn't. I learned it at Iowa State, and the university must share the credit for what I am today."

Roger Feldman (back row center) was surrounded by his family at the ISU announcement of the Feldman Scholarships.

Noting that Texas A & M has for many years offered hundreds of similar scholarships to its students, Feldman says he and his late wife Marie wanted to arrange a merit-based program at Iowa State to help students who strive for academic excellence but may be denied any type of scholarship because they don't meet financial-needs criteria.

"This is a badly overlooked area of education," Feldman said. "Just because some kids are better off financially than other kids doesn't mean they shouldn't have the opportunity to earn something about which they can say, 'I did this! My parents, my grandparents, had nothing to do with this. I earned this on my own.'"

The Roger and Marie Feldman Endowed Scholarship fund will build interest for four years, and then the first scholarship ($2,500) will be awarded in 1992.

Feldman also says Iowa State graduates should be aware that what it took to finance a college education years ago is not what it takes today.

"If Iowa State is going to continue to be the institution it can be, should be and wants to be, it will have to have quality students in attendence," Feldman said.

"Anything we can do as alumni that will encourage, assist and abet recruitment of quality students makes the future of the university that much stronger."

ORDER OF THE KNOLL

The following individuals joined ISU's Order of the Knoll from April 1 to June 30, 1988. Knoll members commit a minimum of $10,000 to Iowa State.

FOUNDERS CLUB

(Minimum of $100,000 personal gift, $150,000 corporate or matching gift, $200,000 trust gift or $250,000 bequest.)

Price and Helen Grieve
Rachel Hensal
Elmer J. and Helen Paul

CAMPANILE GUILD

(Minimum of $50,000 personal gift, $75,000 corporate or matching gifts, $100,000 trust gift or $125,000 bequest.)

Josephine Knudson*
Orra Nelson*
Russell W. and
Ada Westerstrom*

*(moved from President's Circle)

PRESIDENT'S CIRCLE

(Minimum of $25,000 personal gift, $37,500 corporate or matching gift, $50,000 trust gift or $62,500 bequest.)

Roger G. Feldman
Harold L. and Eleanor
Tompkins*

*(moved from Order of the Knoll)

ORDER OF THE KNOLL

(Minimum of $10,000 personal gift, $15,000 corporate or matching gift, $20,000 trust gift or $25,000 bequest.)

Michael L. and Anita K. Canney
Dennis and Linda Casey
Larry H. Dietz
Robert E. and Mary Jane Drey
Eastern Iowa Veterinary
Association Inc.,
c/o Dr. William T. Rugger
Denny and Connie Edwards
Ronald B. and Marla J. Franklin
Kirby L. Gray
Dwight Jr. and Deb Hughes
William F. and
Josephine K. Landholt
Steven F. and Michelle Mores
Tomm and Kay Pfitzenmaier
Barbara Reis Sandblom
Francis and Theresa Schlueter
George and Janice Schoel
Larry and Bea Thorpe

Hearty appetite for Victor-y

It's October, which means it's almost November, which means it's almost time for Iowa State basketball fans to come out of hibernation.

Because it's been more than six months since you flipped yourselves out of Fan Mode, we'll have a little refresher course before the paint hits the face.

EARL RICHARDSON

This is the closest a burger ever gets to Victor Alexander's mouth these days.

Today, Lesson No. 1: Without spilling a drop from your Cyclone cup, stand up, signal for a touchdown, then spread each arm outward at least 30 but not more than 60 degrees. Swallow that last bite of hot dog and, in your lowest, loudest voice, scream "Veeeeeeee!" Repeat in three sets of 10, twice daily, and we'll see you at halftime ...er, we'll see you Nov. 26 for the regular season home opener against Houston.

By that time you should be in midseason form to serenade Victor Alexander, the once-corpulent, always-affable Cyclone center. Last year, the 6-foot-9, 285-pound man-child captured the hearts of ISU fans without doing much more than smiling, hiking up his shorts and looking a little on the lost side. The Detroit native gradually developed into a decent freshman, averaging 1.7 points and 1.4 rebounds a game. But with a sweet shooting touch and equally soft hands, he showed several flashes of greatness. It was his popularity with the fans, though—especially the students—that showed from practically the season opener that he was on the threshold of, well, something big.

"I have no idea why [the fans] decided on me," Alexander says. "I just saw them with their arms up and heard them yelling 'V,' so I guess that meant me."

Cyclones look to 'V' to take a bite out of the Big Eight Conference

Such showers of affection will be directed toward a somewhat streamlined Model V this season. He's kept the naive smile, but dropped to a svelte 265, found his way around the lane and developed into a player that might make fans soon forget just how forgettable the center position traditionally has been at ISU.

After talking more about Alexander's weight than his play last season, Coach Johnny Orr—who seems to think the kid's name is *Bigvictah*—now talks about him with his straightest face. And players who used to think his middle name was Pasta are saying he's crucial to another NCAA tournament berth. Just what does Victor think of it all?

"I've still got to learn, but I think I'm going to do pretty well," says a visibly more confident Alexander. "I figure I've got to have a pretty good year for the team to have a good year."

It looks like Victor figures right. Possibly never before has an Iowa State team lost three such memorable players as Jeff Grayer, Lafester Rhodes and Gary Thompkins. In that trio ISU lost 57.5 points and 19.7 rebounds a game and most, if not all, of the proven leadership from its 20-12, NCAA-qualifying team. Senior Elmer Robinson, the only real Cyclone veteran, points to his big buddy as a key ingredient to ISU's success. "Victor's going to be the anchor," he says. "Without a doubt we'll need his presence."

Orr agrees: "*Bigvictah* has got to be the guy. The kid can dominate the game. He's going to be a fine, fine player."

The bulk of that confidence was born in Victor's shedding of the baby Shamu look. Robinson describes last summer's version of the 1987 Michigan first-team all-stater as "mammoth, but not in the right way," and Orr still remembers the shock of watching the needle settle in at 286 when Alexander stepped on the scales. "Man, was he big," Orr says. "He was one heavy kid."

But that was before the coaches' mandate to drop 20 pounds (that's 80 quarter-pounders in McJunkfood-ese) and before preseason conditioning drills helped melt away the baby fat. Alexander dropped into the 260s early in the season, fought off a temporary setback when he contracted the chicken pox in December and put on a lightning-fast 20 ("I couldn't do anything but lie in bed and eat") and then ended the season at a spindly 260. With more experience and less Victor under his belt, Alexander hopes to drop even lower by season's start.

"I'll never get that far out of shape again," he vows. "Junk food killed me before, but I can't remember the last time I had pizza. And no candy. I know I'm so much better when I get in shape."

But lest we forget, the guy still outweighs two Terry Woods with a box of Ding Dongs under each arm and an Oreo Blizzard in each hand. Robinson, for one, knows the less we see of Victor, the better.

"To play our style, he could stand to take off a few more pounds," Robinson says. "Is he in good enough shape to play as long as we need him to play? I sure hope so."

Ditto for the fans, who know this season

could be a relative downer after last year. But regardless of Alexander's play, count on them to stay behind him through thick and—dare we say it?—thin.

Best season yet is goal for Wettig and Company

What do you get when you return 11 of 12 players from a 13-14 team and toss in the fact that one of them is a 6-foot-3 all-Big Eight Conference center, four others are proven starters and the other six have considerable experience?

You get Pam Wettig with one whopper of a grin on her face.

Wettig, ready for her fifth season as Iowa State's women's basketball coach, can't help but smile. Though her 1987-88 team wasn't quite what she thought it could be, these days it's all she can do to wait for the Nov. 25 regular season home opener against Arizona.

"It could be awesome," Wettig said. "I've heard rumblings around the conference that we might challenge for the title. I don't know about that, but I know we're excited about the season."

Lisa Greiner

And about the outlook for Carmen Jaspers, the aforementioned all-Big Eight center who averaged 15.6 points and 6.9 rebounds a game last year. Fellow senior Lisa Greiner, a 6-foot-1 forward, has been a solid player for three straight years, and the other senior is dependable guard Tracy Horvath. Two juniors started much of last year, and another junior and five sophomores played considerably.

"It sounds trite, but if we can take all this talent and bring it together, we really can be an impact team," Wettig said. "Talent-wise, there's no doubt this is the best we've had."

NCAA cross country makes its Iowa debut

It's been one of those years athletic directors love. Just eight months after the NCAA Wrestling Championships came to Ames, ISU will be hosting the NCAA Men's and Women's Cross Country Championships.

The Nov. 21 meet at Granger's Jester Park Golf Course will mark the first time an NCAA cross country meet has been held in Iowa. The meet is being held at Jester Park because Iowa State's course won't accommodate the more than 300 runners.

"Any time you get to host a championship event, you've got to be excited," said Dick Lee, the ISU women's coach. "It's going to be a lot of work, but it's going to be great for Iowa State."

Said men's coach Bill Bergan: "This is definitely one of the hardest nationals to host. So much is involved with the course, as well as the spectators, because there are no real seating areas. You have to be able to handle them all along the course. But we're looking forward to it."

Though the men's team failed to qualify for last year's NCAAs, the Cyclones return five runners that Bergan said "can run with anybody in the country." Senior Barnaba Korir, who finished eighth at nationals last year, leads the group.

"We don't have a lot of depth, but if we can keep healthy, we could be right up there," said Bergan, who will be shooting for his first NCAA crown. The men's best finish ever is sixth.

The Cyclone women were second at nationals in 1985, but lost two of their top runners from the 1987 team that was fifth in the Big Eight Conference. Seniors Jill Slettedahl and Tami Colby, both members of the '85 runner-up team, lead ISU.

The Cyclone Spirit

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Retailing a Reputation

BY ALLISON ENGEL

Iowa State is still miffed at the shabby treatment accorded computer founders John V. Atanasoff and Clifford Berry, and rightfully so. In our national memory, the university rarely gets credit as the home of the first electronic digital computer.

But that's hardly the only Iowa State achievement whose light is hiding under a bushel. I see an entire college pumping out wonderful information and great teaching on subjects of vital interest, but receiving very little public credit for it. Instead, other institutions and entrepreneurs are chipping away at its foundations—and receiving attention and accolades for doing so.

I speak of home economics.

Home economics enrollment at ISU is rising again, but it has yet to fully recover from a 20 percent drop in the late '70s and early '80s. The same trend holds true nationwide.

Yet all facets of home economics are booming. Think of nutrition, the seemingly No. 1 feature topic in news magazines, TV reports and elsewhere. Who is being courted, quoted and followed? Personal nutritionists, Pritikin-esque institutes and the like.

Think of foods. Then think of the flood of culinary schools, such as the California Culinary Institute, Johnson & Wales College and The Restaurant School in Philadelphia that have become the sought-after experts in the field.

Think of child care. Do nanny schools come to mind?

Think of fashion. In 1980, when the national hoopla began over the book *Color Me Beautiful*, with its system of choosing flattering colors based on seasons, I wondered what all the fuss was about. The incomparable ISU textiles and clothing teacher Nike Buck, who singlehandedly changed the way more than a decade of ISU women thought about fashion and themselves, had taught those principles in her classes for years, based on studies that had been around in home economic circles since 1916. The late Harriet McJimsey, another legendary ISU instructor, had done original research on personality and clothing selection that sounded similar to the *Color Me Beautiful* line.

It took author Carole Jackson to seize on the concepts, market them aggressively and reap the accolades. In the fine print on the title page, you will see a brief credit to McJimsey, but that's it.

There is no doubt that home economists are in demand. A recent national study predicted that 5,000 home economics-related jobs would go unfilled nationally between now and 1995. Iowa State figures show an astounding 98 percent placement rate for graduates. So why do home economists continue to battle an image problem, with their thunder often stolen by more-visible entrepreneurs and less traditional schools?

In the 1970s and '80s, home economics has not been the major of choice among women striving to be leading-edge professionals. Gordon Gekko, the tycoon in the movie *Wall Street*, would not call us "players." Right or wrong, we have been seen more like the Lily Tomlin character of Judith Beasley—a white-uniformed, plain-featured soul who gives complicated tips on laundry methods.

Home economics administrators say this is a stale observation. It may be. But if home economics doesn't have an image problem, why did the college get rid of its name last year? The new name is the College of Family and Consumer Sciences, a utilitarian choice likely to offend both traditionalists and those who hoped for more sizzle.

Administrators' solutions, at least when I was at school, was to go for academic prestige. "More women should be encouraged to get PhDs in home economics," an administrator I respected suggested as the best cure for flagging enrollment.

Seven years later, when I was at Stanford University, I heard the same solution proposed by another college that felt second-rate in the academic hierarchy. Interestingly enough, it was at the Stanford Medical School, where professors spoke of their frustrations in not being treated as equals by Stanford academics. Teaching medicine, they complained, was viewed as vocational studies. "More doctors should be encouraged to get PhDs in academic medicine," one doctor/professor said.

Why can't home economists—and professors of medicine—come to grips with the reality that their specialties *are* practical, even vocational, in nature? It's hard to be against advanced degrees, but they shouldn't be promoted for their own sake. Let's have no more of the ludicrous PhD dissertations on "lingerie preferences of Polk County eighth graders" that serve primarily to give commencement-goers something to chuckle over as they read their programs.

Anti-intellectual? No. I would argue to the end that home economics is as rigorous and challenging as the most esoteric literature or history class. It just has the added bonus of being eminently practical.

So instead of changing names or trying to curry favor within the university hierarchy by becoming as academic and PhD-stuffed as possible, I suggest that home economics revive its lackluster image by looking to its strength—the wealth of good information — and marketing it with a vengeance.

How many people outside academia know that ISU home economists pioneered financial planning for families? Why not give the "instant experts" a run for their money by sending ISU's true experts on the talk show circuit, imparting their sage advice and plugging home economics and the university in the process? If scholars blanch at the thought, they could train a few poised graduate students for the task.

Why not initiate more joint ventures with business to take advantage of the interest in home and family and wise consuming? Turn those academic concepts into popular books, products and service industries before they are siphoned off by others.

Why not open the campus to a steady stream of short-term "scholars in residence," aiming high for national figures in the culinary, fashion and business worlds? Other than the obvious benefit to students, the cross-pollination could produce new ways to broadcast home economists' wisdom.

The time has come for home economists to stand up for their distinguished history and current breakthroughs. No more Ms. (and Mr.) Nice Guy. Let's insist on credit where it is due.

Allison Engel is a 1973 ISU graduate in home economics journalism. She was a Knight Journalism Fellow at Stanford University in 1979-80. She currently lives near Kansas City and is writing her second book with her twin sister.

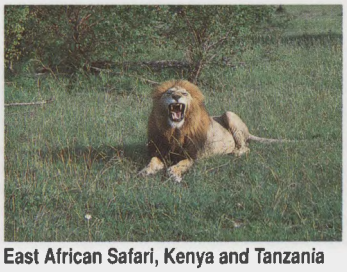
1 9 8 9

TAKE AN ALUMNI TOUR NEXT YEAR

Northwestern Russia

Brussels, Strasbourg, Lucerne, Venice

Culture of Eastern Europe



East African Safari, Kenya and Tanzania

JUNE ♦ JULY
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Northwestern Russia
Cruise the Pathways of Peter the Great!

Be among the first Westerners to explore the newly opened waterways and scenic countrysides of historic 18th-century Northwestern Russia. First fly to Moscow for three nights, then travel by high-speed train to Leningrad where you will board the new M/S KIROV for seven nights. Visit the Hermitage Museum, then cruise along the Neva River through Lake Ladoga, the largest in Europe, into the Svir River to its source, Lake Onega, the second largest and one of the world's purest. Dock at Petrozavodsk in the lovely Karelia region in the "land of white nights." Cruise back to Leningrad via Kizhi Island and Valaam Island. Visit Petrodvorets, then depart for a final day in Helsinki. $3,000 per person from New York. (Alumni Holidays, Inc.)

JULY
6 ♦ 19

Brussels, Strasbourg, Lucerne, Venice

Experience the historic, contemporary, artistic and scenic treasures of central Europe in this unique and lovely itinerary. Enjoy three days in the elegant city of Brussels with excursions to Ghent and medieval Burges. Travel by train through rolling hills to Strasbourg for three nights in the lovely Alsace region, famous for its wines. Motor coach through the Black Forest to Lucerne for two nights, then travel through the glorious Alps to Chur. The spectacular Bernina Glacier Express train will take you on a breathtaking ride to Tirano, Italy, then motorcoach to Venice for two nights at the splendid Hotel Daniele. $2,995 per person from New York. (Thomas P. Gohagan & Co.)

JULY ♦ AUG
24 6

Culture of Eastern Europe

Discover the cultural heritage of this seldom-traveled part of Europe that gave us the genius of Mozart, Chopin, Beethoven, Strauss, Bach and Goethe. Begin in West Berlin for three nights, including a visit to East Berlin. Fly to Warsaw, which the Poles meticulously rebuilt with historical accuracy following the destructive Nazi occupation.

Motorcoach to Cracow where surviving 16th century architecture contrasts with reminders of the Holocaust at Auschwitz. Spend two nights in beautiful Budapest, Hungary, then hydrofoil to wonderful Vienna for your final three nights. $2,895 per person, from Chicago. (Travel Insights, Ltd.)

JULY ♦ AUG
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