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Sen. Patrick Leahy to deliver Assembly lecture on El Salvador

Sen. Patrick J. Leahy, D-Vt., will speak on El Salvador at 4:30 p.m. Monday, April 26, at Graham Chapel. His talk is sponsored by the Assembly Series, the St. Louis Council on World Affairs and the United Nations Association.

Last February, Leahy and Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., traveled to El Salvador, Nicaragua and Mexico to examine the deteriorating economic and military situation in Central America. The two senators reported their findings to the Senate committees on Foreign Relations, Agriculture; Appropriations; Judiciary; and the Select Committee on Intelligence.

In their report, they said: "We came away from a brief inspection of the situation in El Salvador convinced that the aims and objectives of U.S. policy in Central America and the Caribbean would be best served by seeking a peaceful, negotiated solution to the conflict. A future government which includes the parties of the left — even some Marxist elements — is a better gamble for future peace, stability and prosperity of the region than is the present course on which we are embarked."

Leahy is a member of four Senate committees: Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry; Appropriations; Judiciary; and the Select Committee on Intelligence. Born in Montpelier, Vt., in 1940, he was elected to the Senate in 1974, the first Democrat in Vermont's 200-year history to attain that office. He was re-elected to a second term in 1980.

Dutch educator to talk April 28 on nuclear arms

Bert Roling, chairman of the Advisory Council of the Dutch Institute for Peace Problems, will speak at 11 a.m. Wednesday, April 28, at Graham Chapel. His topic will be "Impact of Nuclear Technology on International Law."

He will deliver the Arthur Holly Compton Memorial Lecture, named for WU's chancellor from 1945 to 1953. In 1973, Roling received the Lentz International Peace Research Award, named for the late Theodore Lentz, a WU psychology professor who did peace research.

Exhibit on satire through the ages opens in Olin’s special collections

"Fools are my theme, let satire be my song," wrote Lord Byron in 1809 in English Bard and Scotch Reviewer. The quote is also the title of a new exhibit of over 50 pieces of satire in the form of books, letters and cartoons, by satirists from Aesop to Erasmus to Vonnegut, on view in Olin Library's Special Collections.

The exhibit, on the fifth floor of Olin Library, is open from 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m. weekdays through Aug. 31. "What even the earliest satirist had to say about the vices and weaknesses of man is as true today as it was when it was written centuries ago," said Ida Holland, special collections cataloger, who assembled the exhibit from the University's collection.

Holland added that the works on display are a small sample of the satire collection at Olin Library. Included in the exhibit is a seven-page manuscript letter written by Mark Twain in 1910, outlining a code of behavior for those about to enter heaven or hell. It is believed to be the last piece of continuous writing by Twain. Also on display is a collection of political cartoons from Great Britain dating from the 18th and 19th centuries depicting the foibles of British life, royalty and politics.

Several first editions are on display, among them, Voltaire's Candide, from the first Random House sole imprint, signed by its illustrator, Rockwell Kent. A 1745 edition of Aesop's Fables was drawn by Henry William Bunberry in the early 18th century. This British political broadside, titled The Morning News, was drawn by Henry William Burbery in the early 19th century. "Remarkable satire," said Ida Holland, director of the Olin Library Special Collections.

The items in this exhibit are drawn from several sources, including the University of Pennsylvania's satire collection at Olin Library. A bibliography is available for those who would like to do additional reading. Holland said.

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since 1977 studying these peculiar for-
world's diamond industry. In fact, this geologic formation, shaped like
a vertical mine shaft, is at the core of the
kimberlite functions as a massive geologic elevator to transport minerals to
the surface in an explosive surge of vol-
canic energy.

Jill Dill Pasteris, assistant professor of geology at the University of Wash-
ington, has been crossing South Africa, North Amer-
ica and other potential Kimberlites sites since 1982, studying these peculiar for-
mations and trying to solve their mys-
teries.

Pasteris’ fascination with Kimberlites reaches far deeper than the diamonds therein. "Kimberlites are very interest-
ing," she explained, "because they come from deep in the earth, and we’re always curious about what is going on at
such great depths."

Kimberlites form some 120 miles or
more below the earth’s surface and reach
ground level in a bunt of volcanic ener-
gy called a ‘blow.’ The Kimberlites that are being mined for diamonds today
formed millions of years ago and rose to
the surface in two stages. First, fiery molten rock within pockets of the earth’s
mantle, located below the 18-mile-deep
deeper crust, pushed upward through a
subterranean fissure, this forming a wall of
molten rock within pockets of the earth’s
mantle, located below the 18-mile-deep
deeper crust, pushed upward through a
subterranean fissure, this forming a wall of
diamond-bearing kimberlites. This explosion
produced a funnel-shaped blow. This ex-
plosion projected a shaft of melt from
the earth’s mantle to the surface, it plucks
diamonds and, conversely, not all diamonds
actually form within kimber-
lites. Kimberlites may represent our best clues to
the origins of the earth’s interior and the
processes that have shaped it. Kimberlites are
one of the best indications of the earth’s
inner workings and can provide valuable
information about the earth’s history.

In the second stage, at a point still
well below the surface, volcanic pressure
working within the wall suddenly pro-
duced a funnel-shaped blow. This ex-
plosion projected a shaft of melt from
the dikes all the way to the surface.

Pasteris began studying Kimberlites
with a visit to the famous South African
diamond mines in Kimberley (after which
Kimberlites are named) and elsewhere.

The first diamonds found at these
sites were discovered in a stream during the 1880s. As soon as the find was
made, prospectors searched the area for
other diamonds. The search for diamonds
continued to the present day, and the
mining industry has become very large.

Geologists soon traced the route of
the stream back to a kimberlite formation.

Not all Kimberlites contain diamonds and, conversely, not all diamonds are
found in kimberlites. Thus, Pasteris
studies of Kimberlites have many economic ramifications. One of her long-term re-
sults might well be the ability to forecast
which Kimberlites bear diamonds and
which do not.

To make such predictions, Pasteris
must first conduct in-depth studies of
kimberlite rock in the laboratory and
then characterize it. In the laboratory
Pasteris takes a rock and slices it into
wafers some 30 microns thick — thin
enough to see through when she holds a slice up to the light. She looks at these
rock slices under a microscope while aim-
ing beams of light at them, noting and
recording various kimberlite character-
istics.

One of the big questions about kimberlites is their “parentage” and
that of the rock fragments contained in them. Did all the various rocks begin as
the same material at great depths but evolve into diverse specimens because of
changing heat and pressure as the kim-
berlites rose to the surface? Pasteris con-
siders this rock breeding process to be
one of the fascinating mysteries surround-
ing Kimberlites. For this reason, she
would like to work out a family tree for
the minerals and rocks she is analyzing.

“It’s like asking how two parents could have black children, white chil-
dren, Chinese children and Indian chil-
dren,” she said.

Another vital question is whether diamonds actually form within kimber-
lites, or whether diamonds only act as
the transportation system. It is quite
possible that during the prolonged history of a kimberlite to the surface, it plucks
diamonds and rock fragments from
parental formations on the sides of the
condust.

When diamond prospectors and
curious geologists such as Pasteris want
to locate new kimberlites, they look for
“indicator minerals” on the surface. One of the best indicators is the garnet.
A group of geologists will pick a likely area — perhaps one that features mag-
netic anomalies, in which some cases are
characteristic of Kimberlites — and
out in a grid pattern looking for garnets with a particular color and composition.

Using such methods, geologists have
recently located Kimberlites with dia-
mant-bearing potential near the border
of Colorado and Wyoming, and others
in Arkansas, Missouri and Kansas.

Pasteris, like some of her rock sam-
ple s, is a rate geologist: one of the
few people whose interest in geology
grows over diamonds and focuses on
their birth down below. “It is singularly
fortunate for us that the term ‘baren’
kimberlites means only that the rock has
almost no diamonds,” Pasteris wrote in a recent Eos article, “but not that it is
any way barren of geologic information.
Kimberlites may represent our best clues to
fluid evolution in the earth’s mantle.”

A view of the mined-out Kimberley “Big Hole” in the town of Kimberley, South Africa. The water-filled cen-
tral pit represents surface mining done before an underground mine was developed below.

Gem-filled volcano-like shafts
hold geologic clues of earth’s depths

A view of the mined-out Kimberley “Big Hole” in the town of Kimberley, South Africa. The water-filled cen-
tral pit represents surface mining done before an underground mine was developed below.

Gem-filled volcano-like shafts
hold geologic clues of earth’s depths

Part volcano, part elevator, a kim-
berlite is a diamond’s best friend. In
fact, this geologic formation, shaped like
a last 1888 shaft, is at the core of the
world’s diamond industry.

A view of the mined-out Kimberley “Big Hole” in the town of Kimberley, South Africa. The water-filled cen-
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National work programs to lessen youth crime, suicides

The recent rise in social problems
involving teenagers — crime and vandal-
ism, alcoholism, cult participation, and a
record number of suicides — is related
to the lack of job opportunities for
young people, according to Michael W.
Sherraden, WU assistant professor of
social work. The answer to these
problems may lie in a national service pro-
gram wherein Sherraden said we give
young people a chance to assume respon-
sible roles in society.

The labor market is shifting away
from unskilled and low-skillled jobs to
technical positions requiring extended
education, Sherraden said. "The grow-
ning number of women entering the labor
force are competing for jobs with young
people. As a result, growing up and set-
ting down is now a long and difficult
process for many young people who are
unable to find a place in society.

What has happened," Sherraden
added, "is that we’ve stopped telling
young people that they are useful. They
are not asked to do anything construc-
tive, and many of them get side-tracked
and lost. We all pay for these lost kids
for the rest of their lives through the
costs of crime, imprisonment, welfare,
social services and hospitalization.”

Sherraden proposes a voluntary na-
tional service program that would em-
phasize productivity and pay a minimum
wage. Educational benefits, similar to
those offered under the old GI Bill, would
be awarded to participants based on
length of service. The program would be
operated locally, but directed by a
federal agency that would receive appro-
priations, approve applications for proj-
ects and set uniform standards.

Sherraden’s plan will appear soon in
a book, National Service: Social, Eco-
nomics and Military Impacts, Pergamon
Press.

Sherraden predicts that national ser-
vices will be a prominent issue during the
next few years. A 1981 Gallup Poll indi-
cated that 71 percent of Americans sup-
sored a compulsory national service pro-
gram for men and 54 percent for
women. As for voluntary service, a 1980
Gallup Poll of 18- to 24-year olds
showed that 80 percent of young men
and 74 percent of young women favored
the concept.

In 1981, former Attorney General
Griffin Bell and Illinois Gover-
nor James Thompson, as co-chairmen of
the Attorney General’s Task Force on
Violent Crime, suggested national public service “... as a means to provide a
portion of structure now lacking in many
young people’s lives and thereby to re-
duce the likelihood of their involvement
in criminal activity.”

The concept of a national service program is not new in American history.
The first, the New Deal’s Civilian Con-
struction Corps (CCC), was successful
during the Depression largely because of
its productivity, Sherraden said. The
CCC built bridges and roads, and re-
stored burned-out structures, planted mil-
ions of acres in trees and put in thou-
sands of miles of telephone lines and fire
bridges.

More recent examples of national service programs are the Peace Corps and
Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA). The conservation corps idea re-
appeared in 1970 with the creation of the Youth Conservation Corps and, in
1978, with the Young Adult Conser-
vation Corps (YACC). New York Mayor
Edward Koch reported that in 70 New
York City parks, YACC crews were paid
$2.90 an hour for work that would have
cost an estimated $8 million in the open
market.

The nation’s young people are
ready and able to contribute to society
rather than to burden it. They do not
want a free ride,” Sherraden said.

"Our challenge is to find a vehicle for young people to move ahead under
their own power and creativity. National service may be such a vehicle.”

Arms — continued from p. 1
Roling was one of the founding
members of the International Peace Re-
search Association (IPRA) and became its
first secretary-general in 1965. He was in
charge of three general conferences of
the IPRA in 1967, 1969 and 1971, when
he stepped down as secretary-general. He
edited six volumes of conference pro-
cedings.

In 1961, Roling suggested the estab-
lishment of a peace research institute
devoted to the study of the problems of
war and peace. Such an institute was
established the next year as the University of Groningen, the Netherlands.

Roling was professor of law at the
University of Groningen from 1949 to
1962 and since 1972 has occupied the
chair of international law.
Rosing was a member of the University
of Groningen to the United Nations De-
legation to the United Nations General Assembly, 1951-1957, and also took part in the work of the In-
ternational Commission of Jurists and the
Pugwash Conferences.
Early music, avant garde, challenge 'mainstream,' says musicologist

Historical performance practice of renaissance and baroque music has more in common with contemporary music than with 'mainstream,' late Romantic music, says Laurence Dreyfus, assistant professor of music.

"Early music offers a critique of romantic traditions much as contemporary music does because of its redefining of phrasing, tempo, articulation," Dreyfus explained. "So often early music has been considered a haven in the heartless world of competitive, mainstream music, but, like the avant garde, it is capable of producing new and relevant music does because of its redefinition of romantic traditions much as contemporary music.

Dreyfus and Nicholas McGegan, artist-in-residence and harpsichordist, will give a concert of viola da gamba and harpsichord works at 8 p.m. Sunday, April 25, in Holmes Lounge. The program will include works by Christopher Simpson (c. 1605-1669), Tobias Hume (c. 1569-1645), Marin Marais (1656-1728) and J. S. Bach.

Although it resembles a cello, the gamba developed independently of that instrument, Dreyfus said.

New pool at Millbrook complex opens May 1

The Old Farmer's Almanac predicts a hot summer for St. Louis, so WU faculty, staff and students will be relieved to hear that a new outdoor pool will open at the Millbrook Apartments complex May 1.

The pool, which will remain open until Sept. 26, is 30 feet wide, 60 feet long and between three and four feet deep. The pool is surrounded by a bathhouse with shower and toilet facilities. A shallow wading pool for children has also been installed.

Membership for use of the pool is open to all WU faculty, staff and students and their families. A season's pass is $25 for an individual and $50 for a family. Guests will be charged $2 a day. Special passes will be issued for groups and conferences. The pool is free to all WU students.

Student workers will be employed as lifeguards and pool attendants. The pool will be maintained in compliance with all St. Louis County health and safety regulations in Midwest Pools of St. Louis.

The pool will be open from 11 a.m.-8 p.m. every day except days following holidays. For membership information, call Apartment Housing and Referral Service at 889-5092.

Campus Notes

Thomas A. Harig, director of the General Services Department, was re-elected to the board of directors of the Educational and Institutional Cooperative Service Inc. as secretary-treasurer for 1982.

The cooperative is an organization of over 2,000 institutions of higher education, some hospital groups that enter into national buying contracts for goods in volume, thus lowering costs for member institutions. The cooperative makes purchases in excess of $64 million for its members during 1981. WU has been a contributing member of the cooperative for over 20 years.

Richard J. W. Koopman, Samuel C. Sachs Professor Emeritus of Electrical Engineering, will receive the St. Louis Section Award of Honor from the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE). Koopman, a past chairman of the St. Louis section, is being recognized for his leadership and contributions to electrical engineering, education and the IEEE. The award will be presented on April 29 at the organization's annual recognition dinner.

Recent short stories by Yun Phin Lee, a WU doctoral candidate, will be the topic of a paper presented by Joseph Lau, of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, in November at the 11th Erwin Bodky Competition in Early Music (Cambridge, Mass.). He later studied with the world's foremost gamba player, Wiehard Kuijken at the Royal Conservatory (Brussels), and graduated with a first prize diploma with distinction in 1980 and a diploma superieur with highest distinction in 1981.

Dreyfus has written numerous articles on performance practice and is editor of a new edition of the three Bach sonatas for gamba and harpsichord, to be issued in 1982 by Peters.

The center is a consortium including WU and 25 major St. Louis institutions and corporations which conducts research and trains senior management, data processing, management, development staffs and individuals in data processing.

David P. Pascoe, assistant professor of audiology, Department of Speech and Hearing, was invited to Bogota, Colombia, Feb. 23-28 to present a seminar on hearing aids for the XX National Congress of Otolaryngology. He was also made an honorary member of the association.

Kenneth A. Shapero, professor of political science, and Barry R. Weingast, assistant professor of economics, were awarded the Duncan Black Prize for their paper, "Structural-Induced Equilibrium and Legislative Choice." Presented March 6 in San Antonio, Tex., at the annual meeting of the Public Choice Society, the prize is given for the best published paper on a topic in public choice, a field that blends politics and economics.

Shepaha and Weingast are both research associates of the Center for the Study of American Business.

Mildred Troster, professor emeritus of anatomy and neurobiology, was awarded the section award in physical anthropology at the 54th annual meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences Feb. 10 at Orlando, Fla. She was cited for her research in anatomy and its application to forensic analysis and in physical anthropology.

Robert C. Williams, professor of history and dean of University College, was presented with a WU at the March 26 at an Association of American Colleges and American Council on Education symposium on "The Role of the Academy in Addressing the Issues of Nuclear War in Washington, D. C. His book, Russian Art and American Money 1900-1940, appeared in paperback in March with Harvard University Press. On May 6 he will give the Honors Convocation Address at Washington and Jefferson College in Pennsylvania, as a 1982 Phi Beta Kappa Associate Visiting Lecturer.

East St. Louis mayor speaks at WSWU spring luncheon

Carl E. Officer, mayor of East St. Louis, Ill., will speak at the Women's Society of WU Annual Spring Luncheon on Thursday, April 29, at 12:30 p.m. in the Whitney Olin Women's Big Lounge.

The luncheon and lecture are open to the WU community. Tickets are $6 and can be purchased by calling WSWU's secretary, Lou Ensminger at 889-1232.

The mayor is the youngest mayor of a metropolitan city at the time of his inauguration in May 1977, will speak on "East St. Louis: Issues and Answers."
April 22-May 1
Thursday, April 22
11 a.m.-2 p.m. Israel Culture Fair Street Bashar. Bowles Plaza. (Also Fri., April 23, 11 a.m.-1 p.m.)
4 p.m. School of Architecture Lecture, “Carceri,” William B. Bricken, WU visiting assoc. prof. of architecture. 116 Green Hall.
8:15 p.m. Asian Art Society Lecture, “Chinese Species Transplants in the Study of Neural Crest in biomedical sciences. School of Dental Medicine.
7 p.m. Israel Culture Fair Dinner. Hiller House, 6600 Forsyth Blvd. For reservations, call 726-6177.
Saturday, April 24
9 a.m. Neuronal Sciences Program Lecture, “Intra- species Transplants in the Study of Neuronal Crest,” Arnold Kahn, WU prof. of anatomy in biomedical sciences, School of Dental Medicine. 928 McDonnell Medical Science Bldg. 4750 McKinley.
2:15 p.m. Department of Mechanical Engineering Seminar, “Aid Rain: In the Sky Falling Down or Just Turning Sour,” R.B. Hurst, WU prof. of mechan- ical engineering and director of CAPITA. 100 Cupples II.
4 p.m. Department of Physics Colloquium, “Penemal Geochemistry: The Generation and Migration of Oil,” Robert Drude, Soehro Research Center, Ohio. 201 Crow.
8 p.m. WU Writers’ Program Fiction and Poetry Reading of original works by program students. Hurst Lounge, Duncker.
Thursday, April 29
Thurtene Carnival, WU’s annual rite of spring, will be held on Friday and Saturday, April 23 and 24, on the campus parking lot at Big Bend and Pennsylvania Blv. The carnival will entertain the 78th anniversary of the founding of Thurtene, the junior men’s honorary society at WU, with midway games, original musical satire, concessions, rides and a wide variety of midway activities. St. Louis Mayor Vincent C. Schoemehl, Jr., has proclaimed the week of April 10-25 “Thurtene Carnival Week.” The Carnival attracts over 80,000 people every year, and Thurtene donates the proceeds to local charities. Carnival hours are 6 p.m.-midnight Friday and noon-midnight Saturday. In the event of rain, the Carnival will resume on Sunday.