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American's drinking patterns are examined

Appropriate imbibing?

Americans' drinking patterns are examined

Descriptive policies for alcoholic beverages could trigger a return to the climate of Prohibition days when young people saw drinking and intoxication as desirable signs of revolt against the traditional value structure, says David J. Pittman, Ph.D., professor of sociology.

This is one observation that Pittman, an authority and leading researcher in the field of alcohol studies, outlines in several recently published papers and in the forthcoming revision of his seminal 1962 book, Society, Culture and Drinking Patterns. He is co-editing the book with Helene White, Ph.D., associate professor at Rutgers University's Center of Alcohol Studies.

In addition to the return to neo-prohibitionism, Pittman and Hugh Klein, Ph.D., found that people who regularly drink alcoholic beverages are surprisingly different, and that people who regularly drink alcoholic beverages have firm ideas about which types of alcohol are appropriate in given social settings.

"Drinking had been decreasing before the legal drinking age was raised to 21 in many states," notes Pittman. "My concern is that such restrictive action could trigger the whole forbidden fruit syndrome again. Young people will see drinking and cause health problems than beer or wine; that the typical drinkers for distilled spirits also is usually a single middle-income man who is not well-educated and lives in an upper-middle class; a ball game; "when the party's really rolling"; and after a particularly rough day.

No beer at ball games!

"These beverages all contain alcohol," notes Pittman. "All can be used in moderation without problems, but all of them can be used immoderately with negative consequences. Yet, despite efforts to inform the public about alcohol equivalences, people have very different perceptions about when it is appropriate to drink the four alcohol categories, and about the consequences of excessive use. There is a lot yet to be done in terms of education."

For example, a significant percentage — 35 percent — of respondents said that distilled spirits can lead to alcoholism, while only 8.6 percent said the same about beer. That incorrect belief is reflected in such phrases as "demon rum" and "hard liquor." Pittman says, and is the reason that distilled spirits are taxed at higher rates than beer.

Pittman and Klein also learned that:

- A surprising 14 percent of drinkers do not believe that any of the alcoholic beverages within the past week.
- Individuals in this latter group were interviewed at length about their views regarding alcoholic beverages.

A number of different aspects of American culture are reflected in people's drinking habits," says Klein, assistant professor of sociology/anthropology at Indiana University of Pennsylvania. Klein and Pittman looked at the cultural determinants of drinking habits while Klein was pursuing his doctoral degree in sociology at Washington University.

Typical drinkers

In an article titled "Drinker Prototypes in American Society," published in the September 1990 issue of The Journal of Substance Abuse, Pittman and Klein note striking differences between people who choose to drink particular types of alcoholic beverages.

The prototype wine drinker is a 45- to 64-year-old woman who is well-educated and lives in an upper-income household. She typically drinks at home during a meal, usually the dinner. The heavy wine drinker is more likely to be male, especially high-income single men and low-income men who are separated or divorced. Ordinarily they drink at home, but they also will consume large quantities of wine in bars.

The average beer drinker is a single man in his 20s or 30s who is earning less than $25,000 per year. He usually drinks at home. The heavy beer drinker also is male, with less than a high school education and a total household income in excess of $45,000. A second type of heavy beer consumer is a lower-income high school-educated male who is single, separated or divorced. These men drink their beer after a meal in a bar.

The typical drinker of distilled spirits is a single male over 45, earning more than $45,000 per year despite never having completed college. He usually drinks in a bar before dinner. The heavy drinker of distilled spirits also is usually a single middle-income man who is not well-educated. Alcohol seems to represent an emotional release to this type, who drinks when feeling very stimulated, very happy or not happy at all.

Those who drink wine coolers are more heterogenous but tend to be women who drink at home when feeling somewhat happy or calm. Heavy consumers of wine coolers are more likely to be single with a high school diploma or some college experience. They tend to drink most heavily at bars or friends' homes on occasions described as special.

In another study, published in the January 1990 issue of the Journal of Studies on Alcohol, Pittman and Klein examined the perceived appropriateness of drinking beer, hard liquor, wine or wine coolers in six different social settings. The six social settings are a celebration like a birthday party or wedding; a nice dinner, relaxing at a bar after work or class; a ball game; "when the party's really rolling"; and after a particularly rough day.

No beer at ball games!

For information, call 889-6543. For ticket information, call 889-5574. For more information on the event, call 889-5510.

Carlin will perform Schubert's sonatas on fortepiano

Seth Carlin, professor of music, will perform works by Franz Schubert on a fortepiano. The performance will take place on Friday, Nov. 10, at 7:30 p.m., in Edison Theatre.

Schubert's sonatas, form the "Sonata in D Major, opus 53" and the "Sonata in A Major, opus posthumous 120." Carlin also will be joined on stage by Marce Carlin, for a performance of "Fantasia in F Minor for Piano Four Hands, opus 103."

This is the third concert of a three-concert series in which Carlin will perform the complete 18 sonatas on the fortepiano. The first concert, which took place on Saturday, Oct. 6 at 2 p.m., was given at the Department of Music.

Carlin recently received a $15,000 seed grant from the National Endowment for the Arts, enabling him to perform the complete Schubert sonata cycle in New York City in 1992. For information, call 889-5574.

Carlin will perform Schubert's sonatas on fortepiano

Indian dance, culture to be featured during center's inauguration

"An Evening of Authentic American Indian Dance and Culture," featuring the Lakota Noo'itcook Indian Dancers, will be held at 7 p.m. Nov. 19 in Edison Theatre.

The program inaugurates the Center for American Indian Studies at the University of St. Louis and includes the presentation of work from the American Indian Center.

Guest dancers from the American Indian Center and the American Indian Society also will participate in the evening's activities.

The Lakota Noo'itcook Indian Dancers, who have performed nationwide, entertain at Pope John Paul II's trip to America. The group's ancestors were created by Native artists who use authentic patterns and American Indian foot feathers.

In presenting their Native American heritage through dance, the troupe members use pipes, hoops, eagle feathers, drums, sign language, and Native costumes and shields. An explanation of the history and purpose of each dance will be given throughout the program.

The American Indian center was established with an anonymous donor last May. The purpose of the center is to train Native Americans in social work who can help other Indians living on reservations. The donor, who has decided not to remain anonymous, contributes $10,000 per year.

For information, call 889-5574.
the software system developed by the
in architecture in 1982 and his
Burshan, who received his bachelor's
firms throughout the country.
CAD refers to a type of computer software that allows architects to
design buildings at a computer
terminal and print out drawings or
three-dimensional renderings of their
proposed projects. Much like word-
processing programs, CAD allows for
instantaneous changes without re-
drawing the entire image. And some
programs do calculations that show
whether plans are technically sound.
Van Bakergem first introduced his
to the computer about five
years ago with one terminal in a small
room in Givens Hall. In 1988 he moved
into a larger room where he now has a
network of 10 computer
workstations, enabling him to teach
more students and do more research.
"Computer literacy is really
growing," says van Bakergem. "I used
to ask the incoming freshmen how
many had used a computer at any
time — for word processing or
programming or anything. Now I
ask them how many own their own
computer. This year 90 percent raised
their hands.
"The program is attracting attention
outside the University. Gen Obata, a
research assistant with a master's from
Harvard University's Graduate School
of Design, came to work with van
Bakergem because he felt it was a
"great opportunity for me to share my
experience of using computers in an
office environment and to be involved
in the research and experimentation
that happens in this type of setting."
Some students who have gradu-
ated from the School of Architecture
already are using advanced CAD
systems in their jobs.
"At Washington University, we
learned on 'HOK-draw,' which was
the software system developed by the
architecture firm HOK (Hellmuth,
Obata & Kassabaum Inc.)," says Samir
Buskhash, who received his bachelor's
in architecture in 1982 and his
master's in 1989, both from Washing-
ton University. "When I graduated, my
first job was at their St. Louis office.
Being already familiar with their
computer systems definitely helped
me land that first job.
"In this research works at that firm's
Tampa office, where the majority of the
work is done on CAD systems. Projects range from jails and court-
houses to convention centers and
airport expansions in Florida, Georgia,
Mississippi and Alabama.
Burshan notes that the turn-
around time with computer-generated
drawings is a fraction of the time it
takes for hand drawings, which is
often important for corporate clients.
"But CAD does much more than
drafting," Burshan emphasizes.
CAD systems also incorporate highly technical information and
measurements that help in the design
process and virtually guarantee a
workable model.
"With CAD we can know right off
if some part of a building will line up
or not," says Burshan. "At the Tampa
Airport, for instance, we knew the new
building could not cast a shadow on the
runway and disturb the air traffic
controllers, so we input that information
into the system and were able to figure
out the exact height of the building and
the shape of the roof that could
accommodate those regulations."
One project van Bakergem is
working on will allow CAD systems to be
important repositories for urban
planners and city developers. Van
Bakergem's project is called "hyper-
media." Hypermedia refers to the use
of multiple sources of information —
in this context historical photographs
and maps, zoning information, current
images and maps — all of which are
entered into the computer and can be
accessed in a variety of ways.
Van Bakergem is gathering histori-
cal information on the St. Louis river-
front. At this point, he says, a complete
model has been created for the years
1900 and 1950. He says he can see
three-dimensional model of the city, as
well as detailed street maps, historical illustrations and
photographs. It is also animated, which
means you can see the images from all
angles, much better than a helicopter ride. Ultimately, any
year between 1870 and the present will be
displayed in three-dimensions, and the
system will include a time-lapse
animation of the city's growth.
"In the future, all this information
will be accessible to city planners,
developers and architects for quick
reference in questions of zoning,
historical use of the space or a wide
range of other elements.
"There is no doubt that CAD will
continue to be an important element
in architectural design," says Burshan.
"Software packages are getting less
expensive, easier to use and are more
powerful. Ultimately, it's a lot faster
and cheaper to use CAD, and once
clients see CAD-generated drawings,
that's what they always want to see.
"The computer workstation will
become the academic's and prac-
titioner's window to information,
communication and computer-aided
design and change the way architec-
ture is taught and practiced," van
Bakergem adds. "Design thinking will
commonly take place within an
electronic virtual space and enable
architects to visualize the unbuilt
world in ways that are impossible with
traditional media. I think it will impact the use of
computing for design to become a
pervasive and everyday experience for
architectural students." — Debbi Abramson

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Drinking

continued from p. 1

alcohol types cause birth defects. Of
these, 18 percent said all four types are
equally harmful, while 29 percent
now work computer systems in the main
culpit, and four percent said
Drinking —

In the updated and expanded
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Robert F. Bog楼下 and John R.
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Two chairpersons are named

Sarah Russell is appointed assistant dean

Sarah Russell has been appointed assistant dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, according to Martin H. Israel, Ph.D., dean. Her appointment was announced recently by Russell.

Russell succeeds Kenneth R. Mares, who is a consultant to the English department and a professor at the University of Missouri-St. Louis.

Russell's responsibilities are serving as chair and director of the English department and chair of the English major at the University of Missouri-St. Louis.

"The College of Arts and Sciences is a place of learning and growth for many students," Russell said. "I am excited about the opportunity to work with the students and faculty in the College of Arts and Sciences."}

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Clinical staff. WT. prof. of physics. Room 201 Crow Hall. (Offered: 3:30 p.m., 245 Compton.)

Thursday, Nov. 8

Friday, Nov. 9

Monday, Nov. 12
Nou, WU students for Life Leisure, "Radical Feminism vs. Authentic Womanhood: The American Woman in the 20th Century. Meet at the new Women's Center in the Mississippi Center, 230 E 500-S. Kevin Herbert, chair and prof., Dept. of Classics, House Lounge. For more info., call 882-5627.

Tuesday, Nov. 13
5 p.m. of Biomedical Sciences "The State of the Art in Biomedical Research: "Research in the 21st Century," Conrad Muhammad, national student and youth representative, National Organization of the Nation of Islam. May Auditorium. Sun for more info., call 362-7130.

Wednesday, Nov. 14
7:30 p.m. Men's Basketball. The Shield, 3648 Washington. For more info., call 889-3220 after Nov. 8. Athletic Complex intramural office. For first match doubles matches. Entry fee: $17, includes lunch. For more info., call 362-7130.

Thursday, Nov. 15
5:15 p.m. Hillel Services. "The Goat and the Sparrow: Two Lowly Creatures in a Jewish Story," Dr. William F. Spivey, of Indiana University, Bloomington. For more info., call 532-7993.

Friday, Nov. 16
5:30 p.m. Hillel Services. "Shabbath kOzi," of the Iowa City film festival. For more info., call 362-7130.

Saturday, Nov. 17

Sunday, Nov. 18

Monday, Nov. 19
5:30 p.m. Hillel Services. "Shabbath Koli," of the Iowa City film festival. For more info., call 362-7130.

Tuesday, Nov. 20
5:15 p.m. Hillel Services, "The Goat and the Sparrow: Two Lowly Creatures in a Jewish Story," Dr. William F. Spivey, of Indiana University, Bloomington. For more info., call 532-7993.

Wednesday, Nov. 21
7:30 p.m. Women's Basketball. "The Shield," 3648 Washington. For more info., call 889-3220.

Thursday, Nov. 22
5:30 p.m. Hillel Services. "Shabbath Koli," of the Iowa City film festival. For more info., call 362-7130.