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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 and Appropriations soon after their return.

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 1943 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.

An 1844 edition of The Life and Times of Martin Chuzzlewit, by Charles Dickens, is an indictment of the money motive in the United States and Great Britain.

A group of anthologies published during the 14th through 17th centuries include Juvenal’s Satyricon, Suetonius’ Parallel Lives, and Plutarch’s Lives. A group of poems, odes, satyres and epistles by Horace, published in London in 1660; and a 1930 edition of Aesop’s Fables.

Other items of interest include an edition of The Beggar’s Opera, written by John Gay in 1728, which later became the basis of Threepenny Opera, by Bertolt Brecht and Kurt Weill. Also on display is a 1712 edition of a book by John Arbuthnot, who originated the character of John Bull, Britain’s counterpart to Uncle Sam.

The items in this exhibit are drawn from several sources, including the George N. Meissner, Isador Mendel, Henry William Bunberry, and Robert G. Hertslet, Eugene Angert, Stratford Lee Morton and Harold C. Ackert collections. A bibliography is available for those who would like to do additional reading, Holland said.
Part volcanos, part elevator, a kimberlite is a diamond’s best friend. In fact, this geologic formation, shaped like a kimberlite volcano, is at the heart of the world’s diamond industry.

Choked full of diamonds, garnets and mica, a kimberlite functions as a massive geologic elevator to transport minerals to the surface in an explosive surge of volcanic energy.

Jill Dill Pasteris, assistant professor of geology at Washington University, has been crossing South Africa, North America and other potential kimberlite sites in an effort to study these peculiar formations and trying to solve their mysteries.

Pasteris’ fascination with kimberlites reaches far deeper than the diamonds therein. "Kimberlites are very interesting," 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 burst of volcanic energy 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 outer crust, pushed upward through a subterranean fissure, this forming a wall of melt called a “dike.”

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

Pasteris began studying kimberlites with a visit to the famous South African diamond mines in Kimberley (after which “kimberlite” was named) and elsewhere.

The first diamonds found at these sites were discovered in a stream during the last 1888 shaft, and last before twine, these crystals sat around on a mantelpiece for several years before someone noticed them as diamonds. 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 study of kimberlites has many economic ramifications. One of her long-term results 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 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 aiming beams of light at them, noting and recording various kimberlitie characteristics.

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 kimberlite rose to the surface? Pasteris considers this rock breeding process to be one of the fascinating mysteries surrounding 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 children, Chinese children and Indian children," she said.

Another vital question is whether diamonds actually form within kimberlites, or whether kimberlites only act as the transportation system. It is quite possible that during the process of formation of a kimberlite to the surface, it plucks diamonds and rock fragments from parent formations on the sides of the conduit.

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 magnetic anomalies, in which some cases are characteristic of kimberlites — and fan out in a grid pattern looking for garnets with a particular color and composition.

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

Pasteris, like some of her rock samples, is a rate geologist: one of the few people whose interest in geology blossoms over diamonds and focuses on their birth down below. “It is singularly fortunate for us that the term ‘baren’ kimberlite means only that the rock has almost no diamonds,” Pasteris wrote in a recent Eco article, "but that it is in any way barren of geologic information. Kimberlites may represent our best clues to fluid evolution in the earth’s mantle.”

The recent rise in social problems involving teenagers — crime and vandalism, alcoholism, cult participation, and a record number of school shootings — 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 program where Sherraden said, “we give young people a chance to assume responsible roles in society.”

The labor market is shifting away from unskilled and low-skilled jobs to technical positions requiring extended education,” Sherraden said. “The growing number of women entering the labor force are competing for jobs with young people. As a result, growing up and settling 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 constructive, 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 national service program that would emphasize 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 program. The service would be operated locally, but directed by a federal agency that would receive appropriations, approve applications for projects and set minimum standards.


Sherraden predicts that national service will be a prominent issue during the next few years. A 1981 Gallup Poll indicated that 71 percent of Americans supported a compulsory national service program 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 August 1981, former Attorney General Griffin Bell and Illinois Governor 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 reduce 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 Conservation Corps (CCC), was successful during the Depression largely because of its productivity. Sherraden said the CCC built bridges and roads, and restored billions of acres in trees and put in thousands of miles of telephone lines and fire breaks.

More recent examples of national service programs are the Peace Corps and Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA). The conservation corps idea reappeared in 1970 with the creation of the Youth Conservation Corps and, in 1978, with the Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC). New York Mayor Edward Koch reported that in 70 New York City parks, YACC crews were paid $2.90 million 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

Roging was one of the founding members of the International Peace Research 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 proceedings.

In 1961, Roging suggested the establishment of a peace research institute devoted to the study of the problems of war and peace. Such an institute was established the next year at the University of Groningen, the Netherlands.

He was professor of law at the University of Groningen from 1949 to 1962 and since 1972 has occupied the chair of international law.

Roging became the first secretary-general of the Netherlands Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, 1951-1957, and also took part in the work of the International 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 meanings."

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 Christoph Simpson (c. 1605-1669), Tobias Hume (c. 1569-1645), Marin Marais (c. 1656-1728) and J. S. Bach.

Although it resembles a cello, the gamba developed independently of that instrument, Dreyfus said. "Early violins and cellos, unlike the frettled gamba, were intended to be played, not regarded as virtuoso instruments," he explained. "The gamba, on the other hand, because of its open strings and greater number of strings, was considered a more sophisticated solo instrument and was popular among the French nobility in the 17th century. The gamba was burned along with the harpsichord during the French Revolution as a symbol of the court."

Even with its fiery political history, the gamba and other historical instruments are definitely enjoying a renaissance. Releases by large European record companies are widening and educating early music's audience on both sides of the Atlantic. Once attended like 'antique shows,' Dreyfus noted, concerts where harpsichord or gamba are performed are now reviewed on the player's merits, rather than on the instrument's novelty.


Campus Notes

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 staffing and individuals in data processing.

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

Kenneth A. Shepside, 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 Match 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.

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

Mildred Trotter, professor emeritus of anatomy and neurobiology, was awarded the section award in physical anthropology from 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.


East St. Louis mayor speaks at WSWU spring luncheon

Earl C. 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 Bigstock Lounge.

The luncheon and lecture are open to the WU community. Tickets are $6 and can be purchased by calling WSWU's secretary, Lou Emser, at 880-5295.

Officer, the youngest mayor of a metropolitan city at the time of his inauguration in May 1979, will speak on "East St. Louis: Issues and Answers."
April 22, Thursday
11 a.m.-2 p.m. Israel Culture Fair Street Bazaar. Bowles Plaza. (Also Fri., April 23, 11 a.m.-1 p.m.)
4 p.m. School of Architecture Lecture, "Caccire," William B. Bricken, WU visiting assoc. prof. of architecture. 116 Green Hall.
7:30 p.m. Comparative Policy Colloquium, "The Revolution of Tax Structure," James Ah. WU assoc. prof. of political science. Women's Building third floor lounge.
8:30 p.m. Israel Fair Culture Fair and Hora HaLeil, St. Louis Israeli dance troupe. Bowles Plaza.
7 p.m. Israel Culture Fair Dinner. Hurst Hall.

Saturday, April 24
9 a.m. Neurosciences Program Lecture, "Incestuous Trasplants in the Study of Neural Crest Differentiation," Arnold Kahn, WU prof. of anatomy in biomedical science, School of Dental Medicine. 320 McDonnell Medical Science Bldg., 4730 McKinley.
11 a.m. Saturday Seminar Series, "The Liberal Arts and the Educational Paradigm," George Popenoe, WU assoc. prof. of classics. Sponsored by Univer- sity College's Master of Liberal Arts Program. WU-Block Auditorium.
Monday, April 26
4 p.m. Department of Biology Lecture, "Regu- latory Genes and Biological Niches," Michael Sargent, dept. of microbiology, U. of Minn., Ann Arbor. 322 Reehorst.
4 p.m. Department of Sociology Seminar, "Black Spikes and Upward Mobility," Robert Wason, WU instructor in black studies. 219 McMillan.
8:30 p.m. School of Architecture Lecture, "Design Methodology and Representative Project," Gunnar Bricken, Distinguished arch. Steinberg Hall.

Thursday, April 27

Wednesday, April 28
4 p.m. Department of Microbiology and Immunology Research Seminar, "Defensive Interfering Particles of the Visceral Stomatia Virus and Regulation of Viral RNA Synthesis," Jacques Perrault. WU prof. of microbiology and immunology. 509 McDonnell Medical Science Bldg., 4730 McKinley.
4 p.m. WU Writers' Program Fiction and Poetry Reading of original works by program students. Hurst Lounge. Duncker Hall.

Thursday, April 29
4 p.m. Department of History Lecture with Quentin Skinner, WU visiting Lewis Professor in the Humanities, discussing liberty. Hurst Lounge, Duncker.
8 p.m. Department of Music Graduate Voice Recital, Denise Smith, soprano. Graham Chapel.

Friday, April 30
12:30 p.m. McDonnell Laboratory for Psychical Re- search Lecture, "Special Topics in Parapsychologi- cal Research," Shook Shaker, WU research assoc. in physics. 117 Eads.

Saturday, May 1
11 a.m. Department of Philosophy Lecture, "Your Foolishness to Mark Twain and Kurt Vonnegut." Spe- cial Collections to Mark Twain and Kurt Vonnegut. Special Collections, fifth floor, Olin Library. 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m. weekdays; 1-5 p.m. weekends. Through May 9.
7:30 and 9:15 p.m. WU Filmboard Series, "The Shroud of Turin." St. Louis Mayor Vincent C. Schoemehl, Jr., has announced Friday, April 23, same times, Brown. Saturday, April 24
8 p.m. WU Choir Concert, directed by Orland Johnson, WU prof. of music. Graham Chapel.

Thursday, April 29
8 p.m. WU Department of Music Graduate Student Recital, Linda Pregarske, horn. Graham Chapel.
8 p.m. WU Department of Music Graduate Student Recital with Jeff Naisan, lute. McMillan Cafeteria.
8:30 p.m. WU Choir Concert, directed by Orland Johnson, WU prof. of music. Graham Chapel.

Saturday, May 1
8 p.m. WU Department of Music Graduate Student Recital, Linda Pregarske, horn. Graham Chapel.

Performing Arts
Friday, April 23
8 p.m. Thynnese Student Dance Concert, forming original solo and ensemble works choreographed and performed by WU dance students. Edison Dance Studio. (Also Sat. and Sun., April 24 and 25.)

Friday, April 30
8 p.m. Performing Arts Area Production, Com- pany, a musical dealing with friendship, love and survival in the big city. Music by Stephen Sondheim, book by George Furth. Di- rected by C. J. Banks. Directed by C. J. Banks. Bixby Hall. Tickets $5; available at Edison Theatre box office. 8:30-9:30 p.m. (Also Sat. May 1 and Sun. May 2, 8 p.m., Edison.)

Exhibitions
"19th- and 20th-Century Masterpieces from the Uni- versity Collection." Lower Gallery. WU Gallery of Art, Steinberg Hall. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. weekdays; 1-5 p.m. weekends. Through April 25.
"Master of Fine Arts Thesis Exhibition, Part II." Baby Hall Gallery and Upper Gallery, WU Gallery of Art, Steinberg Hall. Baby bours are 10-4 p.m. weekdays; 1-5 p.m. weekends. Gallery of Art hours are 10 a.m.-5 p.m. weekdays; 1-5 p.m. weekends. Through May 9.
"Exploring Joseph Cornell's Visual Poetry." Pitti Gallery, WU Gallery of Art, Steinberg Hall. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. weekdays; 1-5 p.m. weekends. Through May 9.
"Women Writers." Th. d. floor, Olin Library. 8:30 a.m.-3 p.m. weekdays. Through May 9.

Sports
Friday, April 23
3 p.m. Men's Tennis, WU vs. Sangamon State U. Tennis Courts.
Saturday, April 24
11 a.m. Men's Tennis, WU vs. Principia College. Tennis Courts.

Monday, April 26
3 p.m. Men's Tennis, WU vs. Cober-Stockton College. Tennis Courts.
Saturday, May 1
1 p.m. Baseball Doubleheader, WU vs. DePauw U. Uly Field.

Calendar Deadline
The deadline is submit items for the calendar period of May 6-15 is April 22. Items must be typed and must include, place, nature of event, sponsor and admission cost. Incomplete items will not be printed. Items must include speaker name and identification and the title of the event. Those submitting items, please note name and telephone number. Addenda items to Susan Ketting, calendar editor. Box 1142.