

Calendar

August 25-September 1, 1978

Notices may be sent to Box 3354 one week prior to publication.

Fri., Aug. 25, 1 p.m. Network for Continuing Medical Education (NCME) Program on "Edema: Its Causes and Treatment." View in Rm M406 at Duke and Rms D3008, D6002 and C7002 at the VA Hospital.

Mon., Aug. 28, 12 noon, Pathology conference. Phillip Pickett, "Report of the Duke North Personnel Meeting," Rm M204.

Wed., Aug. 30, 1 p.m. NCME. See Fri., Aug. 25, for program and viewing areas.

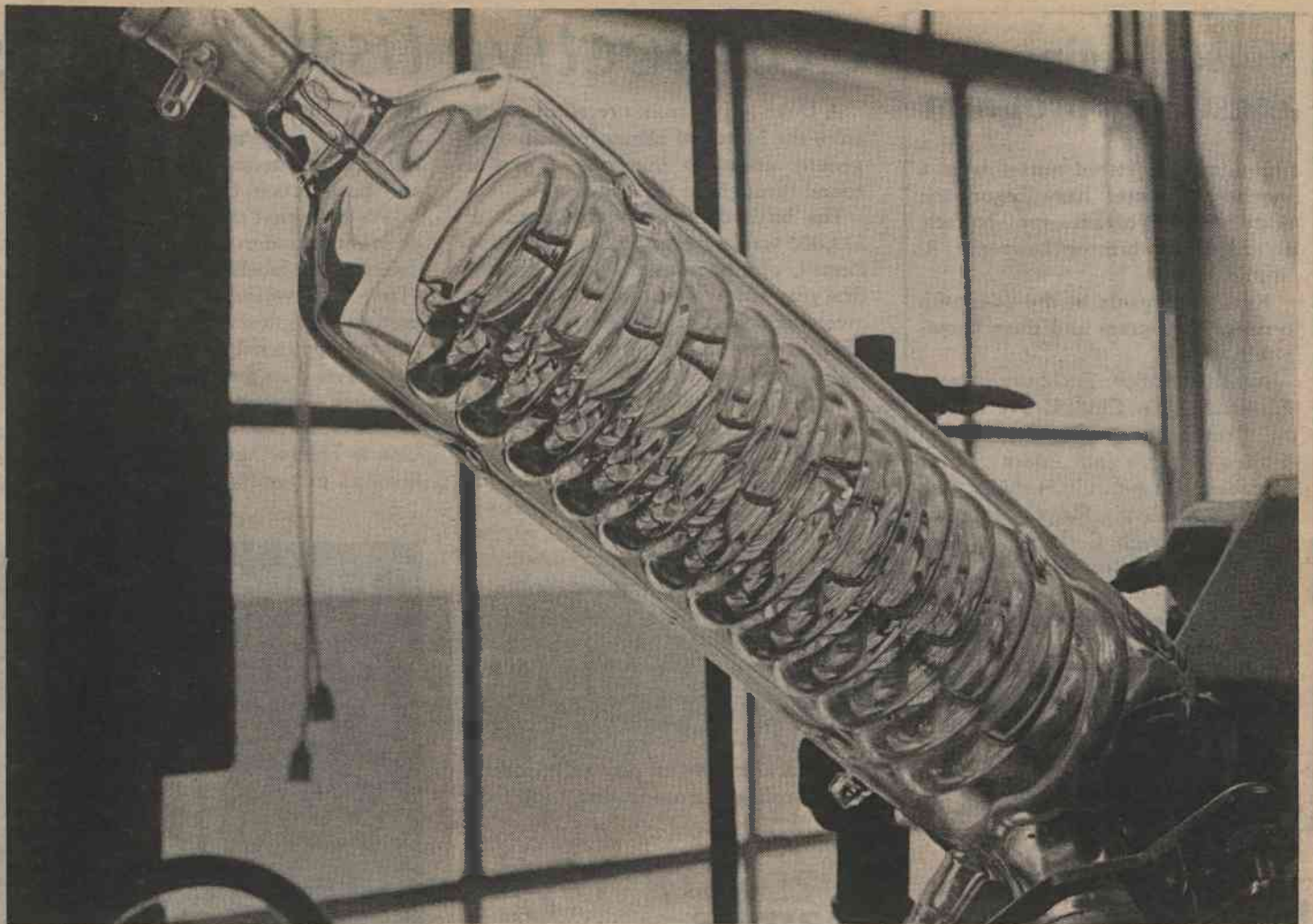
New feature

"Interforum," a new feature in *Intercom*, will begin next week.

The column will appear periodically and will provide readers the opportunity to express opinions and exchange ideas on a variety of topics.

Unsigned articles will not be published, and the Office of Public Relations reserves the right to select material on the basis of appropriateness and discretion.

Items may be sent to Box 3354 and should be no longer than two typewritten, double-spaced pages.



WATER, WATER, EVERYWHERE . . . But this liquid is not for drinking. This liquid-filled spiral coil is actually part of a rotovapor, an apparatus used to condense solutions. A common sight in chemistry labs, this

particular rotovapor was found in Dr. Gerald Rosen's molecular pharmacology laboratory in the Bell Building. (Photo by Parker Herring)

PUTTING THE PIECES TOGETHER

Loretta Crawford fits the pieces of a puzzle together with 12-year-old Joann Dukes during a play session in the pediatric playroom. Crawford has been named director of pediatric recreation therapy, replacing Sue Hodges who resigned to move to Wilmington, Delaware. Crawford has been a recreation therapist here for four years. She received a bachelor's degree in early childhood education from Callendar Park College of Education in Falkirk, Scotland. (Photo by Parker Herring)



You're never too old, exhibit says

Information about the Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development is included in an exhibit currently being shown in the gallery of Perkins Library.

The exhibit, entitled "Never Too Old To Learn," features information about the Institute for Learning in Retirement (see *Intercom*, 8/18/78) and photographs showing members of the institute in class, enjoying social events and engaging in artistic activities.

In a display discussing the concept of life-long learning, Titian, Pope John XXIII, Rubenstein and others are cited as examples of "oldsters" who have continued to be productive.

One case in the exhibit is devoted to the history of the Flowers House on East Campus told through the pictures from the university archives and a narrative by Dr. William King, university archivist. This building houses the Institute for Learning in Retirement.

The exhibit will remain on display until mid-October.

Small stones may fill gaps

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to establish a set of artists who did the various stones, of which almost 4,000 are in European museum collections. Another 400 are attested to by the discovery of the clay seal but not the stone itself.

Many of the stones were found in archaeological digs. Others, particularly in the 19th century, were acquired from peasants who had found them in fields and ruins.

The peasants often used the stones, especially those of the red carnelian, as "blood-stayers," Younger said. They would press the stone on a cut to stop the bleeding.

Semi-precious stones — agate and carnelian from India, lazuli from Afghanistan and native rock crystal, serpentine, hematite and amethyst —

were used for the sealstones.

The stones were perforated for stringing and were worn as necklaces and bracelets. Some were made into rings.

Besides preparing for the seminars, Younger is working on a five-volume study of the stones. One volume will be devoted to the criteria he used in establishing an identity for his 55 master artists.

Younger does not know their real names, so he has given them names related to their work, as "The Triplet Master," because he always portrayed goats running in threes, and "The Flat-Face Master," because all his bulls have flat faces.

Younger said he expected reaction to this work from his fellow-scholars at Marburg to "range from incredulity to downright scoffing."

