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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 1, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact: BOB LEE, 373-5830

W.W. SPINK LECTURES
ON COMPARATIVE MEDICINE
TO BEGIN AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A pioneering authority on the behavior of dogs and wolves will deliver the second Wesley W. Spink Lecture on Comparative Medicine Oct. 15 through 19 at Carleton College and the University of Minnesota.

Michael Wilson Fox, a veterinarian and associate professor of psychology at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., will give four lectures on "Relationships Between Animals and Man."

His books and scientific papers include "Canine Behavior," "Canine Pediatrics," and "Understanding Your Dog," subtitled "Everything You Want to Know About Your Dog But Haven't Been Able to Ask Him."

Diseases of animals transmissible to man are known as zoonoses. Comparative medicine, the bridge between human medicine and veterinary medicine, embraces many disciplines of the natural and biological sciences in the study of man and animals in health and disease.

The lectures, inaugurated in honor of Wesley W. Spink, now Emeritus Regents' Professor of Medicine and Comparative Medicine, are presented every two years and published by the University of Minnesota Press.

During his 36 years on the University medical faculty, Spink carried out extensive studies on brucellosis, culminating in the monograph, "The Nature of Brucellosis," also published by the University of Minnesota Press.

He has been closely associated with the College of Veterinary Medicine for many years. Because he was born in Duluth, Minn., graduated from Carleton College, and because of his long tenure at the University, one of each of the four

(MORE)

lectures is presented to the students, faculty and friends of Carleton College; the University of Minnesota, Duluth; the College of Veterinary Medicine, St. Paul campus; and the College of Medicine, Minneapolis campus. Informal discussions and seminars will be arranged at each of these places.

Dr. Fox's lecture schedule:

"The Behavior of Wolves, Dogs, and Man," Olin Auditorium, Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., 8 p.m. Monday Oct. 15.

"Ethology - The Study of Man and Beast," North Star ballroom, Student Center, University of Minnesota, St. Paul campus, 2:30 p.m. Tuesday, Oct. 16.

"The Ontogeny of Behavior---From Womb to Tomb," Room 175, Life Science building, University of Minnesota, Duluth campus, 2:30 p.m. Wednesday, Oct. 17.

"Applied Ethology and Comparative Psychopathology," Mayo auditorium, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis campus, 12 p.m. Friday, Oct. 19.

The first lectures, "Frontiers in Comparative Medicine," were presented in 1971 by W.I.B. Beveridge, professor of animal pathology, Cambridge University; Consultant to W.H.O., and President of the World Veterinary Association.

Support has been given these lectures by grants from the Bush Foundation and Eli Lilly and Company.

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(A1-5,8,10,22;B5,9,10;C1,4,5,12,19;B1)

Bellevue
(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

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Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
October 1, 1973

THE FEMALE ATHLETE: THE LAW SAYS NO MORE CURVE BALLS

By Valerie Cunningham
University News Service writer

"Nowhere is sex discrimination more blatant, more ugly and more vulnerable to legal attack than in physical education," a women's rights activist and lawyer told her audience at the University of Minnesota recently.

"Unequal opportunities for girls in sports are illegal," Ellen Dresselhuis said. "Unequal salaries for persons teaching and coaching girls' sports are illegal.

"And unequal budgets for girls' and boys' athletics are illegal," she added.

Ms. Dresselhuis was speaking to an audience composed primarily of physical education teachers from high schools and colleges in the Upper Midwest as part of a two-day conference on campus called "Women in Sport."

She cited some examples of inequities in sports programs that violate the law.

"A men's track team at a state college in Minnesota recently received an all-expense-paid trip to Mexico for training over Christmas vacation," she said.

"At the same school the women's volleyball team had won the right to play in the state tournament. They had to pay their own way, except for a 30-cent-a-day allowance for expenses."

She also cited the Syracuse, N.Y. school board, which in 1969 had budgeted \$90,000 for sports for boys and \$200 for girls athletics.

"When the athletic program was cut back the following year, the boys program got \$87,000 and the girls program was eliminated," Ms. Dresselhuis said.

She added that these kinds of situations are typical and can be found everywhere, including Minnesota.

(MORE)

"If sex discrimination is illegal, how come everybody keeps doing it," she asked, then answered her own question. "Having laws on the books doesn't always solve the problems."

Ms. Dresselhuis, now in private practice, is a past president of the state chapter of the Women's Equity Action League (WEAL) and is still an active member.

She drew on her experience in the women's rights area to tell her listeners what to do if they felt they'd been discriminated against.

Ms. Dresselhuis said that a 1972 amendment to the Civil Rights Act forbids discrimination in educational institutions, as does the 1973 amendment to the Minnesota Human Rights Act.

"Another area of remedy is the 1972 amendment to the Higher Education Act, which forbids discrimination anywhere in an educational institution if it receives federal aid," Ms. Dresselhuis said, adding that there are few schools these days that don't receive some kind of federal assistance.

However, after naming the agencies where a woman can complain if she feels she has been discriminated against because of her sex, Ms. Dresselhuis said she didn't hold out much hope that they would be effective.

"It's getting more and more difficult to get administrative agencies to work because they all have such tremendous backlogs," she said.

Ms. Dresselhuis said that there's a great advantage to working with an organized group in filing a complaint. She gave as an example a woman trained as a social studies teacher who couldn't get a job in Minnesota.

"WEAL filed a complaint and within two weeks she had a job," she said. "If she'd filed alone she'd have been on blacklists all over the state. Her employer will never know that she was the initiator of the complaint."

Working with unions can also be a help to women seeking to end sex discrimination, Ms. Dresselhuis suggested.

In case any of her listeners were recalcitrant about filing a complaint if they noticed inequities, Ms. Dresselhuis described the benefits which could follow a successful suit.

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She named back pay or at least equal wages as possible results of a suit, or the solution to a specific problem, such as a gym which had been open more hours to men than women.

"Or you can get an agreement that affirmative action will be followed," she said, adding that she sees that as the most crucial part of any discrimination complaint.

"Even if an organization says it will no longer discriminate, if it's unequal now, it will stay unequal," she said.

She said she frequently uses the example of a car going down a dead-end alley the wrong way---it can't turn around so it must go into reverse to get out.

"There's no point in beating around the bush," she said. "Affirmative action is temporary reverse discrimination to get rid of inequities."

Other speakers at the two-day conference included a University professor who presented studies showing the physiological differences between male and female athletes and a Canadian teacher of physical education who maintained that American women will continue to fall behind women in foreign countries in athletic ability unless coaching methods are changed.

"International sports events point out that we in America are way behind in the training of women athletes," said Suzanne Higgs, assistant professor of physical education at the University of Saskatchewan in Regina.

She said American coaches of women don't have the knowledge to develop training keyed to specific sports and lack the ability to motivate their players to perform intensively.

The conference was jointly sponsored by the University's department of conferences in Continuing Education and Extension and the School of Physical Education and Recreation in the College of Education.

NOTE TO NEWS PEOPLE: To set up an interview with Lieberman, contact Frank Braun, 373-2266.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 4, 1973

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information contact: ELIZABETH PETRANGELO, 373-7513

EDUCATORS TO DISCUSS
ISSUES IN EDUCATION

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Supply and demand for teachers---where it is and isn't, and teacher power and collective bargaining are among the issues to be raised by a group of educators Oct. 16 through 19 at the Curtis Hotel, Minneapolis.

Faculty and staff members from the University of Minnesota's Twin Cities, Duluth and Morris campuses will participate in the 40th annual Conference of the Association for School, College and University staffing.

The keynote speaker, G. Theodore Mitau, chancellor of the Minnesota State College System, will speak on institutional responsibility in the face of changing supply and demand for teachers at 8 p.m., Tuesday, Oct. 16, in the East Room.

Emerging teacher power and the effect it will have on education in the future will be the focus of a speech by Myron Lieberman at 9:30 a.m., Thursday, Oct. 18, in the East Room. Lieberman is the director of the teacher leadership program for the City University of New York.

He has been active in collectivization of teachers for some time and is the author of several books on the subject, including "Collective Negotiations by Teachers," and "Education as a Profession."

In addition, workshop sessions will be conducted in career planning and placement for women and minorities, the generation gap between new teachers and school officials, new patterns in teacher education, and employment prospects for new teachers.

Hosts for the conference are the University of Minnesota and 22 other colleges and universities in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

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(A1-5,11,27;B1;C1,17,19,20,21)

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OCTOBER 4, 1973

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact: VALERIE CUNNINGHAM, 373-7516

'U' STUDENTS NOW
MAY DRINK IN DORMS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The policy which allows University of Minnesota students to drink in their rooms or private lounges went into effect at the Twin Cities campus on Friday (Sept. 28).

Although it was passed by the Board of Regents in early August, the policy was not to go into effect until the University knew what non-drinking students desired and until dorm residents had voted on the use of alcohol in private lounges.

The University now knows that 370 students, or 9 per cent of the 4,100 dorm residents, chose either a non-drinking roommate or asked to be placed in a non-drinking area of their dorms, or both.

And, students on each floor of each of the eight dorms have voted how they want the private lounges on each floor used.

"A majority of the floors did vote for some kind of restriction on the number of hours or days per week that alcohol may be used in the lounges," said David Anderson, acting director of housing.

Anderson also said that each dorm has an area set aside for students who asked to be segregated from students who use alcohol.

"Most students had contracted for a particular dorm long before the alcohol policy was passed," Anderson said, adding that it was therefore not feasible to put all non-drinkers together in one dorm.

Anderson said he was pleased that most students voted to restrict the times when alcohol may be used in the lounges, keeping some time reserved for studying.

The policy allowing the consumption of alcoholic beverages applies to dorm residents who are 18 or older. The policy does not allow drinking in public areas, such as cafeterias or public lounges.

The policy which allows drinking in University dorms is considered an interim measure, until the Regents have decided on an alcohol policy for all areas of the campus.

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(A1-5, 10; B1; C1, 4, 19, 22; D12)

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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TELEPHONE: 373-5193
OCTOBER 5, 1973

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL CAMPUS EVENTS
Oct. 7-13

- Sun., Oct. 7---Student Center Gallery: Sculpture by Jack Becker, through Oct. 31. St. Paul Student Center. Hours: Mon.-Sat. 7 a.m.-11 p.m., Sun. 12 noon-11 p.m. Free.
- Sun., Oct. 7---University Gallery: Barbizon paintings from the Tweed Museum of Art, through Oct. 30. Northrop aud. Hours: Mon.-Fri. 11 a.m.-4 p.m., Sun. 2-5 p.m. Free.
- Sun., Oct. 7---Luciano Pavarotti, opera tenor. Northrop aud. 3 p.m. Tickets available at 105 Northrop and Dayton's.
- Mon., Oct. 8---Wilson Gallery: "Homage to John Berryman: An Exhibit of the Poet's Manuscripts," through Nov. 30. 472 Wilson Library. Hours: Mon.-Fri. 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Free.
- Mon., Oct. 8---Noon Film: "The Fugitive." North Star ballroom, St. Paul Student Center. 12 noon. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 10---Student Center Fall Festival Open House with exhibits, films, and dance. St. Paul Student Center. 10 a.m.-12 midnight. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 10---Elliott-Paterson Memorial Lecture Series: "Urinary pH and the Mind of Man" by Prof. Stanley Schachter, Columbia University. Mayo aud. 8 p.m. Free.
- Thur., Oct. 11---Elliott-Paterson Memorial Lecture Series: "Behavior-Genetic Analysis in the Ontogeny of Psychology as a Discipline: Animal, Human and Ethical Concerns" by Prof. Jerry Hirsch, University of Illinois. Mayo aud. 3 p.m. Free.
- Thur., Oct. 11---Elliott-Paterson Memorial Lecture Series: "Some Inter-Disciplinary Studies of the Effects of Stress on the Brain and Behavior" by Prof. Neal Miller, Rockefeller University. Mayo aud. 8 p.m. Free.
- Fri., Oct. 12---All day film festival. North Star ballroom, St. Paul Student Center. 2-6 p.m. and 7-11 p.m. Free.
- Fri., Oct. 12---Elliott-Paterson Memorial Lecture Series: "Theoretical Approaches to Human Behavior" by Prof. William Estes, Rockefeller University. Mayo aud. 8 p.m. Free.
- Sat., Oct. 13---American Ballet Theatre's Ballet Repertory Company. Northrop aud. 8 p.m. Tickets available at 105 Northrop and Dayton's.

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(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
October 5, 1973

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FULLER VOICES OPTIMISM FOR FUTURE OF MAN
by Judy Vick
University News Service Writer

"It looks to me as if man will probably come through," 78-year-old R. Buckminster Fuller told a capacity audience in a recent lecture at the University of Minnesota.

The 5,000 students and others who gathered in Northrop auditorium for the weekday, mid-afternoon address by one of the most significant innovators of our time, gave the architect-philosopher a standing ovation.

"Bucky" Fuller, a slight, but sturdy man with closely cropped white hair, had spoken, almost without pause, for more than 90 minutes.

"I don't take this personally," Fuller told them. "I think you're just telling one another that you believe it will happen."

Fuller, whose designs include the geodesic dome and the stream-lined Dymaxion car, had just said that it is possible, by 1985, that every man will live at a higher standard of living than any one man has known to date.

"This is possible with the resources we now have and the knowledge we now have," he said.

The keys, Fuller said, are "Everybody has to be in on what it is all about," and more efficient use of our resources is needed. He advised his audience to "be reasonable and thoughtful to one another."

We were really designed to be a success," he said. "Man is the only animal with a mind." He explained that other animals have brains which make it possible for them to recall and remember, but only man has the ability to discover the relationship between the things he remembers.

"We have the proclivity to solve our problems," he said. In a moment of humor, he pointed out, "All human beings are born naked and ignorant. To get as far as we have is a phenomenal matter."

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Fuller's geodesic dome is an example of how man can use his resources more efficiently. The structure, designed to enclose the largest amount of space with the least amount of material, has been used throughout the world. He said there are now 100,000 geodesic domes in existence, built of everything, from plywood to junk auto parts. A geodesic dome was used to house the U.S. Pavilion at Expo '67 in Montreal, Canada.

Fuller was in Minneapolis for the opening of the exhibition, "The Design Science of R. Buckminster Fuller," at Northwestern National Bank in downtown Minneapolis. The exhibit, sponsored by the bank and the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, is open weekdays during banking hours through Oct. 31.

The exhibit includes many of Fuller's best-known works, including a 24-foot geodesic dome, the Dymaxion car, the Dymaxion bathroom, and his "World Game," which in his words is, "a scientific means for exploring expeditions ways of employing the world's resources so efficiently and omni-considerately to be able to provide a higher standard of living for all generations to come." (Dymaxion is a Fuller word which incorporates dynamic, maximum and ion.)

Fuller, now a Distinguished University Professor, at Southern Illinois University, was dismissed from Harvard in his second year in 1915 for "continued irresponsibility," and did not graduate from college. In 1927, he made a bargain with himself "that I'd discover the principles operative in the universe and turn them over to my fellow men."

He now holds 25 honorary doctorate degrees and numerous awards including the 1970 Gold Medal of the American Institute of Architects. He is a member of the national steering committee for the Minnesota Experimental City.

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(A1-5,25;B1;C1;4,15)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
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OCTOBER 5, 1973

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact: BOB LEE, 373-5830

CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY
COUNSELING COURSE AT 'U'
GETS GRANT TO CONTINUE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The School of Public Health at the University of Minnesota has received a three year \$386,000 grant to continue its chemical dependency counseling program.

More than 1,000 students have enrolled in the certificate program during the past four years. The number of applications has always been greater than the number of openings, according to the program's director, Robert Schwanke. This year more than 300 applied for the 162 openings.

The grant from the National Institute of Mental Health will enable the program to evaluate its effectiveness in training counselors and meeting the needs of the state for the first time.

Dennis Armstrong, a counselor for three years with the Wisconsin Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Unit, is the new program coordinator.

All of the students in the program either have professional contact with people with a drug dependency problem or are former drug abusers now seeking to become para-professional counselors.

Three three-credit evening extension courses are followed by a 6-month work-experience internship with a variety of health facilities or agencies.

The courses are "Fundamental Aspects of Drug Abuse and Dependency," "The Disease Process and Social Implications of Drug Dependency," and "Counseling the Alcoholic and Other Drug Dependent Persons."

A fourth optional class for interns on an invitational basis has been added this fall on "Group Counseling Techniques Related to Chemical Dependency Treatment." Funds for the grant can be used to supplement student course and training expenses.

(MORE)

CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY

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Further information on the program is available from Armstrong in 5408
Powell Hall, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455.

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(A1-5,8,13,14,22;B5;E11)

NOTE TO NEWS PEOPLE: This is the first in a series of revenue sharing features.

Feature story from the University of Minnesota News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455 Telephone: (612) 373-5193

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

HELLER AND NAFTALIN GIVE VIEWS ON
REVENUE SHARING

by Elizabeth Petrangelo
University News Service Writer

The pros and cons of revenue sharing---what it can and cannot do, what it should and should not do---were spelled out by two experts in the field before a crowd of nearly 600 at the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, this week.

Walter Heller and Arthur Naftalin presented different and sometimes contradictory opinions of the new federalism during the first in a series of seven programs on the subject.

Heller, generally considered to be the author of the revenue-sharing concept, outlined the economic aspects involved. "There are several tasks that revenue sharing is intended to carry out," he said. "It is meant to build up the vitality of state and local government and to reduce economic inequalities between geographic areas.

"It should also increase the progressivity of the state and local tax system, make state and local revenues more responsive to economic growth and stimulate the tax structures on the local level."

Heller, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, spelled out what he feels is the issue most basic to the success of revenue sharing: "Do we want strong state and local governments or don't we?" he asked.

"If we don't, then no amount of logic or fact can persuade us that revenue sharing is a good thing."

Naftalin, former mayor of Minneapolis and University professor of public affairs, explained revenue sharing as a move toward decentralization in government, an attempt "to restore some of the power to the states in determining their own destiny."

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Naftalin said that one of the fears in the U.S. today is that "for all intents and purposes, the 10th amendment is now---as they say in Washington---inoperative. Now no activity is beyond the scope of national government."

(The 10th amendment reads: The powers not delegated to the U.S. by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.)

He outlined the arguments for and against revenue sharing. On the positive side, he cited the need for restoration of power to a state and local level, the "counterproductivity" of duplicated federal programs, the closeness of the local governments to the people, the "desperate" local need for the money "to offset and reduce taxpayer resistance" and the need to even out the money available to different localities.

Heller and Naftalin both referred to the dismantling of federal help programs that occurred almost simultaneously with the first revenue-sharing payments.

"Revenue sharing has been used as the basis for homicide to these important federal programs," Heller said. "The responsibility for these programs has been transferred to state and local governments without transferring the funds to finance them.

"We must take into consideration, though, that maybe these cuts would have occurred anyway, independent of revenue sharing."

Naftalin argued that the growth of these national programs was a result of state and local inability to handle the problems by themselves in the first place. "This nation is tied to national purpose," he said. "We can't take these funds, put them on a stump and say to 38,000 localities 'Come and get it.'"

Heller explained that some of the confusion involved in revenue sharing stems from the fact that three separate phenomena share a common name. "There is general revenue sharing, which is what we are talking about," that is, the national government sharing with state and local governments a certain portion of the federal personal income tax revenue on a "no strings" basis.

(MORE)

"There is also special revenue sharing, a consolidation of 100 separate federal grants into four special revenue-sharing grants covering education, manpower training, community development and law enforcement," Heller said.

"And there is counter-cyclical revenue sharing which is a payment to support local government during recession periods just as you would support the unemployed," he added.

Heller said that general revenue sharing will permit local governments to try innovative programs without having "the terrible consequence of increased expenditures."

Naftalin stated his fear that local governments would not be responsive to social problems but would use their money for tax breaks and capital outlay expenditures.

Heller countered that special revenue sharing is designed to take care of social problems and that the main purpose of general revenue sharing is "just to beef up state and local programs."

Although a country can be governed centrally, it can't be administered centrally," he said. "Some problems can only be solved at the state and local level."

Naftalin qualified his support for revenue sharing by adding "I see it as positive only as long as we do not forget our national responsibilities."

The conference is sponsored jointly by four University departments and eight community organizations and organized by Heller and Naftalin.

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(A1,2,5;B1,8;C1,4,15;D10,13)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55455
OCTOBER 9, 1973

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact: BILL HUNTZICKER, 373-7512

CONSTITUTIONAL EXPERT CALLS FOR
NIXON RESIGNATION, NEW ELECTION

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

President Nixon and Vice President Agnew should resign and a new election be called to establish the legitimacy of the current government, an authority on the U.S. Constitution and political system said today.

Harold W. Chase, political science professor and acting vice president for academic administration at the University of Minnesota, said in an interview that the United States may be faced with an illegitimate government for the first time in its history.

"The Senate Committee hearings on the Watergate break-in have been dealing with side issues," Chase said. "Whether President Nixon was personally involved in Watergate, as bad as that may be, that issue is not important.

"The important question is whether the national election process was subverted and a government came to power through illegitimate means," he said.

Chase said University President Malcolm Moos "hit the nail on the head" earlier this year when he described the 1972 election as a "coup d'etat or an attempted coup."

"I am aware," Moos told Notre Dame graduates last May, "that the strict definition of a coup d'etat is a 'sudden decisive exercise of force whereby the existing government is subverted.' But, surely, an attempt to capture or regain control of a government by illegal means is action of the same genre."

Chase said he doubts that President Nixon is constitutionally bound to hand over taped conversations with his aides to the prosecutors or Congress. "There are a lot of issues the system doesn't provide answers to."

(MORE)

But he said the "dirty tricks" tactics practiced by people hired by the Committee to Re-elect the President raise a number of serious constitutional questions.

"They developed a plan to knock certain people out of the race," he said, "and they set up the guy they thought was a patsy and they were right about that."

In 1971, Chase said, the polls looked as though President Nixon could be beaten and it was at that time that plans were laid for the campaign and to knock frontrunner Sen. Edmund Muskie out of the race.

Chase said that the "sense of outrage" which resulted earlier this year from disclosures about campaign activities has calmed, making impeachment unlikely.

"People don't normally think of impeachment as a viable remedy," he said. "I would be willing to bet a lot of money that whatever comes out of Watergate, there will be no impeachment attempt and if there is it would not be successful."

Chase proposed the following resolution of the constitutional dilemma:

"In keeping with the spirit of the 20th amendment of the U.S. Constitution, Congress should resolve that the election of 1972 was invalid and that neither the President nor Vice-President-elect were qualified.

(The 20th amendment states: "Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President-elect nor a Vice-President-elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected.")

"Then by consent of the leadership of both parties, Congress should select an acting President until a special election could be run. The rules for the special election should require the parties to quickly nominate candidates and have a very short election campaign of about one month."

Chase said Richard Nixon could be a candidate. "If he ran and won, then that's the vote of confidence he needs," Chase said. "But as it is we may have three and one-half years to go with a President who may not be able to exert leadership."

(MORE)

Chase said the current situation requires a unique solution because it is without precedent.

"What we want is a legitimate government as fast as we can get it. Elevating Agnew under the circumstances would not provide legitimacy because he was elected on the same ticket," he said.

Chase said that before the election, Congress would have to pass a law declaring that all of President Nixon's official acts up to that time were valid.

Chase, a Brigadier General in the Marine Corps Reserve, has consistently supported President Nixon's Indochina policies. He is the author of six books, the latest of which is "Federal Judges: The Appointing Process." He is the co-author of a 1973 revision of a classic analysis of the Constitution by the late Edward S. Corwin called, "The Constitution and What It Means Today."

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(A1-5,15,27;B1,6;C1,4,14,21;D12;E6,22)

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NEWS PEOPLE: There will be typewriters and phones available in the Mayo Foundation house on Friday for media people covering the Regents meeting.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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OCTOBER 9, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information contact: VALERIE CUNNINGHAM, 373-7516

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

The regular meeting of the University of Minnesota Board of Regents will be in Rochester Friday (Oct. 12). The board will meet at 10 a.m. in the Mayo Foundation house.

Two Regents committees will meet in Rochester prior to the full board meeting, while most committees will meet Thursday (Oct. 11) in Morrill hall on the Twin Cities campus.

At 10 a.m. Thursday, University President Malcolm Moos will make his monthly report to the board at the executive committee meeting in the Regents' room.

Included in physical plant committee business at 2 p.m. will be a report on how the University selects its architects. That committee meets in room 300 Morrill hall.

In Rochester on Friday the health sciences committee will hear a report on the possibility of forming a board of trustees for University Hospitals and will consider a contract for providing the third year of medical training for 35 North Dakota medical school students. That committee meets at 8:30 a.m. in the Mayo Foundation house.

Schedule of committee meetings:

- Thursday--10 a.m. executive committee meets in Regents' room;
- 1 p.m. educational policy and long-range planning committee meets in Regents' room;
- 1 p.m. student concerns committee meets in room 300 Morrill;
- 2 p.m. faculty, staff and public relationships committee meets in Regents' room;
- 2 p.m. physical plant and investments committee meets in room 300 Morrill;

- Friday, in Rochester---8:30 a.m. health sciences committee meets in Mayo Foundation house;
- 8:30 a.m. budget, audit and legislative relationships committee meets in Mayo Foundation house.

The Friday board meeting precedes the 47th National Meeting of the Mayo Alumni Association, which includes a symposium called "Growth---Magnitude and Consequences---Man's Role" which will be presided over by President Moos. The symposium will open at 2 p.m. in the Mayo Civic Auditorium, with media facilities available.

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CONSTITUTION BACKGROUND
OF PRESENT EXPLAINED

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

If President Nixon resigned or was successfully impeached, Vice President Agnew would become President.

But if Vice President Agnew were successfully impeached or resigned, then President Nixon would name a new vice president who would take office if approved by both houses of Congress.

If President Nixon were then to be forced out of office or if he resigned, then, in effect, he would have named his own successor.

These provisions are part of the 25th amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which was passed in 1967 because the assassination of President Kennedy and the succession of Lyndon Johnson to the Presidency left the office of vice president vacant for a time.

A discussion of this amendment is part of a 1973 revision of a classic work on the U.S. Constitution. Edward S. Corwin's "The Constitution and What It Means Today" was revised by Harold W. Chase, political science professor and acting vice president for academic administration at the University of Minnesota, and Craig R. Ducat, assistant professor of political science at Northern Illinois University.

The book quotes each section of the Constitution and then discusses the history of interpretation of the section by Congress and the courts.

It shows, for example, ways in which the 14th and 19th amendments have been used as a proposed substitute to an equal rights amendment. The 14th amendment gives the rights of citizenship to all U.S. born people regardless of race and the 19th amendment gives women the right to vote.

The courts have rejected most arguments using the 19th amendment for a case

(MORE)

against discrimination on the basis of sex. In 1968, however, a federal court said the 14th and 19th amendments gave women the right to acquire domiciles separate from their husbands.

"In what undoubtedly is a happy harbinger of things to come," the authors state in discussing the 14th amendment, "the Supreme Court in 1971 held unconstitutional an Idaho statute which provided that, as between persons equally qualified to administer estates, males must be favored over females."

The authors would not predict whether the proposed Equal Rights Amendment eliminating discrimination on the basis of sex would pass. "But it is safe to predict that, if it is ratified, the courts are going to be very busy determining its meaning in the years to come," they said.

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Harold W. Chase and Craig R. Ducat, EDWARD S. CORWIN'S THE CONSTITUTION AND WHAT IT MEANS TODAY. (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press) 601 pp.; \$ 3.95.

-UNS-

(A1-5,12,15,27;B1,6;C1,4,14,21;D12;E6,22)

MTR
N47
gH4p

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA NEWS EVENTS
(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455

(For more details, contact News Service writer whose name is given by each item.)

RELIGIOUS JOURNALISM TO
BE TOPIC OF 'U' SEMINAR

(SHARON HAWKINS, 373-7517)

The University of Minnesota School of Journalism and Mass Communication will sponsor a one-day seminar on religious journalism from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Saturday, October 20.

The seminar, in the Murphy hall library on the Twin Cities campus, is free and open to all Minnesota college students with career interest in religious journalism.

Seminar leaders are Walter H. Brovald, professor of journalism at the University; James Bormann, WCCO Radio public affairs director; Willmar Thorkelson, Minneapolis Star religion editor; Bernard Casserly, editor of The Catholic Bulletin; Sherwood Wirt, editor of Decision Magazine, and Dave Wilson of the American Lutheran Church.

'U' PEDIATRICS PROFESSOR
GETS AWARD FOR RESEARCH

(BOB LEE, 373-5830)

Dr. James G. White, professor of pediatrics at the University of Minnesota, will receive an award for research excellence Monday, Oct. 22 at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Pediatrics in Chicago.

A pediatric hematologist, White will receive the \$3,000 E. Mead Johnson Award for developing new techniques to study platelet structure and function.

White graduated from the University's School of Medicine in 1955 and, after his post-graduate training at University Hospitals, joined the faculty in 1961.

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 10, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact: ELIZABETH PETRANGELO, 373-7513

CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION
TO CONVENE IN MINNEAPOLIS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

International education---cultural and educational exchanges between countries--- will be the focus of a three-day conference planned for the Leamington Hotel in Minneapolis from Oct. 19 through 21.

International students, educators and people from communities having such a program will participate in the five-state National Association of Foreign Students Affairs (NAFSA) conference.

Kenneth Thompson, vice president of the Rockefeller Foundation, will deliver the keynote address at 7:30 p.m. Friday, Oct. 19. Thompson is the author of several books and articles on foreign policy, world politics and cultural relations.

He was a member of the Hazen Foundation team which produced the booklet "Reconstituting the Human Community," which will be the basis for his talk. The booklet stresses the importance of the human community as a world-wide community without borders and asks for the realization of the equal importance of all cultures.

Harry Foreman, director of the University of Minnesota population studies department, will speak on the population issue as a world problem at 4:15 p.m. that same day.

Several workshops will be held on Saturday including a panel discussion between foreign students and members of their host communities at 2 p.m.

The general public is invited to all sessions. Tickets are \$14.50 or \$6.50 for students. The conference is sponsored by the University of Minnesota World Affairs Center, the Minnesota International Center and NAFSA.

-UNS-

(A1-5,27;B1,8;C1,4,19,21)

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(FOR RELEASE OCTOBER 1973)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
October 10, 1973

FEW SCHIZOPHRENICS ARE GENIUSES OR KILLERS

by Bill Hafling
University of Minnesota Science Writer

"The man is obviously a 'paranoid schizophrenic' and had better be caught before he kills again," a television actress playing the role of a psychiatrist opined on a nationally-broadcast TV thriller recently.

Plays, movies, and television programs scare the public over and over again with tales of "mad" killers. To make the story more realistic, such stories use the psychiatric jargon. The word "schizophrenic" is especially popular because it sounds scary and unreal in itself. A common misconception about schizophrenia is that it means split personality.

Popular mythology also contains many tales of "mad creative geniuses," reinforced by true accounts of such men as the Dutch painter, Vincent VanGogh, who cut off one of his own ears but whose paintings today are considered priceless.

"Shy, Withdrawn" People

Mad geniuses, artists, and killers may make titillating headlines and stories, but as schizophrenics or other so-called mentally ill people go, such persons are uncommon.

According to Psychology Professor Irving I. Gottesman, a behavioral geneticist at the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, "most schizophrenics are not geniuses, generally no more creative than other people, nor are they any more dangerous."

Gottesman, who has personally interviewed more than 500 people diagnosed as schizophrenic, said "most schizophrenics are shy withdrawn people, who are, in general, not prone to acting out. If they are a danger, it is much more to themselves than to others.

(MORE)

"One of the mysteries of schizophrenia is that no more than 50 per cent are shy or withdrawn before their first 'schizophrenic breakdown.' There is nothing unusual about the person before this time which would allow a prediction of future schizophrenia.

"There is a great deal of research going on today of a longitudinal nature (over long periods of time) which follows the life of those most "at risk" genetically. Those most "at risk" are those with close relatives who have been diagnosed as schizophrenic.

He said suicide is a common problem with people who have been diagnosed schizophrenic. Both the suicide statistics and possible motivations, however, are subjects of continuing research and debate.

"As far as the famous geniuses go," Gottesman said, "There were those who just happened to be geniuses and schizophrenic---perhaps around one per cent of all geniuses. Furthermore, to act like a genius is, in a sense, to have deviant behavior, but the statement that 'genius is madness' (or vice-versa) does not stand up to closer analysis of the facts."

Diagnosis is Very Difficult

One complaint about the word "schizophrenia" from mental patients, professionals, and critics of the mental health situation alike, is that the label is too easily applied to suspected cases.

Though Gottesman agrees that much mis-diagnosis takes place, he holds that nevertheless some people do indeed have a group of symptoms or behaviors which constitute a "disorder known as schizophrenia." He estimates the population rate for this disorder at about one to two people out of every 100.

"Almost all of these people will have to be hospitalized, if only for three weeks at a minimum, at some time in their lives," Gottesman said.

"Fresh admissions are the most difficult to diagnose. I would not want to try to diagnose schizophrenia very quickly, nor would I want to bet a lot of money on my diagnosis either. Diagnosis is essentially a sampling of personal history and current behavior and is always in terms of probability.

(MORE)

"People coming into a mental hospital for treatment have usually managed to attract a lot of attention from either law-enforcement officers or those close to them. Usually they are deviating a good deal from local norms. In making a working diagnosis, it may not be all that important to be too precise at first.

"If you watch a person with schizophrenia long enough, he'll often pass through two or more of the various well-known subtypes sooner or later---simple, hebephrenic, catatonic and paranoid," he said. "Simple schizophrenia is generally characterized by apathy, withdrawal and confused thinking, "hebephrenic" by inappropriate laughter and silliness, and "paranoid" by suspiciousness, and feelings of persecution. Another form, "catatonic," is exhibited by those who remain mute or in a stupor for a long time, he said.

Drug-induced Psychoses Continue

Another problem in diagnosis noted by Gottesman is that certain drugs, such as LSD and amphetamines, cause people to mimic the symptoms of schizophrenia. State hospital personnel report that they are still attempting to rehabilitate people who have experimented on themselves in recent years with various street drugs, particularly LSD.

Gottesman, as well as other professionals, observed that such self-experimentation is continuing. Hospital admissions as a result continue to increase, and "drug-induced psychoses" are not diminishing.

"Lab tests can tell us if a person has been taking anything, such as a drug," Gottesman said. "I'd want to rule out a toxic psychosis first. If there is no toxic effect, then the probabilities for such behavior change in favor of schizophrenia.

Alcoholic hallucinosis, too, can mimic schizophrenia, particularly if the person is going through a 'drying out' period. I would not advocate locking that person up for treatment however," Gottesman added. "It'll go away by itself."

"I'd advise the prudent person, 'at risk' genetically as determined by looking at the incidence of schizophrenia in the family, to avoid using street drugs."

Room for Humility

Though the well-known psychiatric drugs, particularly the major tranquilizers, have made control of psychotic behavior less difficult, reducing the need for long-term hospitalization, Gottesman said "we haven't prevented any schizophrenia nor have we 'cured' any. This is an ideal. We have no basis for anything but complete humility when it comes to the treatment of schizophrenia and we're nowhere near a breakthrough."

Co-author with James Shields of the recently-published book "Schizophrenia and Genetics" (Academic Press, 1972), Gottesman hopes that a better understanding of hereditary factors in the disorder will lead to improved treatment and eventual prevention.

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 10, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact: ELIZABETH PETRANGELO, 373-7513

CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION
TO CONVENE IN MINNEAPOLIS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

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-UNS-

(A1-5,27;B1,8;C1,4,19,21)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
October 11, 1973

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CONFERENCE SPEAKERS ATTACK NIXON

by Bill Huntzicker
University News Service Writer

Any discussion of the constitutional crises surrounding the American presidency inevitably leads to a discussion of the personality of President Richard Nixon.

At least that seemed to be the consensus of former presidential advisors, journalists and political scientists who participated in a two-day conference at the University of Minnesota on the American presidency hosted earlier this week in Minneapolis by former Eisenhower aide Malcolm Moos.

"Unlike the Congress and the courts," said James D. Barber, professor from Duke University, "the presidency is basically a one-man show."

President Nixon's "psychic needs" lend themselves to trends which have been taking place in the White House over a long period of time, said historian and former Kennedy aide Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., author of "Imperial Presidency."

"I think President Nixon is a very unreflective man," Schlesinger said. "He seems of all the Presidents that I can remember to have the least knowledge of American history, the least sense of American political tradition and even the least acquaintance with the American Constitution."

Because of these weaknesses, Schlesinger said, President Nixon is making a basic change in the American political system by changing the presidency into a four-year monarchy which is destroying the basic separation of powers.

"The President, instead of being accountable every day to Congress and accountable to the people through the press conference and so on, becomes accountable to the electorate once every four years and gets a mandate at the time of his election," he said.

"And the mandate, as the Nixon presidency has interpreted the mandate, ought to be an insurance against congressional and public harrassment in the years between elections," Schlesinger said.

(MORE)

Political columnist David S. Broder said President Nixon has systematically moved to change the makeup of the Supreme Court and to break up the federal bureaucracy. "A quiet interlude may have been what this country wanted in 1963 but it is not what it got," Broder said.

George Reedy, who was President Johnson's press secretary, agreed that President Nixon is an active President. "There is a tendency to judge a President on the number of bills he sends to Congress. This President wants nothing from Congress. Congress is irrelevant to him."

Most of the participants in the conference agreed that the size of the White House staff is too large, the President is too isolated, an advocacy relationship is missing in the White House and that campaign funding needs reform.

Too many staff members will sit around dreaming up problems and eventually get into trouble as they did with Watergate, Reedy said. "If the President has ten staff members, he will get ten problems a day. If he has 40 staff members he will hear 40 problems a day," Reedy said.

Moos' hope for the conference had been to keep the discussion off Nixon and on ideas for reform. A number of reform proposals did surface during the discussions.

In an interview, Reedy suggested three changes:

--reduce the size of the White House staff and make it accountable by forcing the President to reimburse from his budget the agencies from which the people are borrowed;

--give the major congressional committee chairmen and the ranking members of the committees from both parties full authority to go into all government planning for foreign policy and defense; and

--limit the number of people in the White House who would be covered by executive privilege.

Reedy said that reforms will not change the kind of people who are drawn to politics. "If you change the rules you just change the things the players have to master," Reedy said.

(MORE)

"The only way to master the problem of getting the best man is to abolish democracy and set up a board of technicians to select the President," Reedy said. "We have to get away from the idea that we're going to have some kind of genetic breeding and come up with a superman.

"The only thing we can do is to change the office so that when we do make a mistake it can't hurt us too much," he added.

And former Kennedy aide Theodore Sorensen sounded a note of caution, saying that in the long-run the presidency should not be weakened. "It wasn't too long ago that we were hailing the doctrine of executive privilege because it kept raw FBI files from being turned over to someone like Joe McCarthy.

"And it wasn't so long ago we were saying that President Eisenhower, President Truman and even President Kennedy ought to be praised for impounding funds for new weapons systems because they were redundant and unnecessary. And now we're saying these actions are unconstitutional," Sorensen said.

-UNS-

(A2,5,10,15;B1,6;C1,4,19;D13)

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 11, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact: BILL HUNTZICKER, 373-7512

The following release is from the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions.
(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

WASHINGTON, D.C.---Malcolm Moos, president of the University of Minnesota, has been elected to succeed Robert M. Hutchins on July 1, 1974, as chief executive officer of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, Calif.

The election of Moos occurred at a meeting of the Center's board of directors here this week. The announcement was made Thursday by Hutchins, who has served as chairman of the Center since 1969. From the time of the Center's founding in 1959 until 1969, Hutchins was president of the organization.

The Center was established to study ways of maintaining a free society under the changing political, economic, sociological and technological conditions of the second half of the 20th century. It includes visiting and resident scholars who present papers at conferences and seminars and publish the "Center Magazine," and occasional papers and books.

"Dr. Moos seems to me the ideal man to continue and develop our unique institution," Hutchins said. "The future of the organization under his leadership is bright. Its work will become more important than ever."

Moos, who has worked in government, journalism and education, was administrative assistant to President Eisenhower and later his special assistant and consultant.

Born in Minnesota in 1916, Moos received both his bachelor of arts and master of arts degrees from the University. He received a doctorate from the University of California in 1942 where he was a teaching fellow for several years. His first book, "State Penal Administration in Alabama," was a result of a study of convict road camps in that state.

(MORE)

In 1942, Moos was an assistant professor of political science at the University of Wyoming. Later that year he joined the faculty at Johns Hopkins University, where he served as assistant professor, then associate professor, and finally as full professor from 1952 to 1961 and also in 1963.

From 1945 to 1948, Moos was an associate editor of the Baltimore Evening Sun. He was a visiting professor at the University of Michigan in 1955.

Moos was a consultant to the White House from 1957 to 1958, and became one of President Eisenhower's principal assistants in 1958. In 1961, he helped Eisenhower draft his farewell message, which warned against the development of a "military-industrial complex."

After Moos left the White House staff, he became an advisor to the Rockefeller brothers on public affairs, serving in that capacity from 1961 to 1963.

He was director of policy and planning for the Ford Foundation from 1964 to 1966, and director of the Office of Government and Law for the Ford Foundation from 1966 to 1967, when he went to Minnesota.

Hutchins, who founded the Center is a former president and chancellor of the University of Chicago. He has been elected by the Center's board as a fellow for life.

Harry S. Ashmore, pulitzer-prize winning editor and author, was re-elected president of the Center at the Board meeting here. Other officers re-elected were Frank K. Kelly, vice president; Gary M. Cadenhead, secretary and treasurer.

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(A2,5,15;B1;C4,21,22;D12;E4)

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
TELEPHONE: 373-5193
OCTOBER 11, 1973

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL CAMPUS EVENTS
Oct. 14-20

- Sun., Oct. 14---Bike hike to Minnehaha Falls. Depart from front of Coffman Union. 10 a.m. Free.
- Sun., Oct. 14---Student Center Gallery: Sculpture by Jack Becker, through Oct. 31. St. Paul Student Center. Hours: Mon.-Sat. 7 a.m.-11 p.m., Sun. 12 noon-11 p.m. Free.
- Sun., Oct. ---University Gallery: Barbizon paintings from the Tweed Museum of Art, through Oct. 30. Northrop aud. Hours: Mon.-Fri. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Sun. 2-5 p.m. Free.
- Sun., Oct. 14---The Whole Coffeehouse: Folk Festival. Coffman Union. 8:30 p.m. Admission \$1.
- Mon., Oct. 15---Wilson Gallery: "Homage to John Berryman: An Exhibit of the Poet's Manuscripts," through Nov. 30. 472 Wilson Library. Hours: Mon.-Fri. 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Free.
- Mon., Oct. 15---Noon Film: "A Date with the Marx Brothers." North Star ballroom, St. Paul Student Center. 12 noon. Free.
- Tues., Oct. 16---Wesley W. Spink Lecture: "The Study of Man and Beast," Dr. Michael Fox, Washington Univ., St. Louis. North Star ballroom, St. Paul Student Center. 2:30 p.m. Free.
- Tues., Oct. 16---National Chinese Opera Theatre from the Republic of China. Northrop aud. 8 p.m. Tickets available at 105 Northrop and Dayton's.
- Wed., Oct. 17---Viking Highlight Film. North Star ballroom, St. Paul Student Center. 12 noon. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 17---John Hartford in Concert. West Bank aud. 7:30 p.m. Admission \$3.50.
- Wed., Oct. 17---Concert: Michael and Tony Hauser, flamenco and classical guitar. North Star ballroom, St. Paul Student Center. 8 p.m. Admission \$1.
- Thur., Oct. 18---Panel discussion on business and law for minorities. 320 Coffman Union. 1:30 p.m. Free.
- Fri., Oct. 19---Wesley W. Spink Lecture: "Applied Ethology and Comparative Psychopathology," Dr. Michael Fox, Washington Univ., St. Louis. Mayo aud. 12 noon. Free.
- Fri., Oct. 19---The Whole Coffeehouse: Mark Henley and Barb With, blues singers, also Sat., Oct. 20. Coffman Union. 8:30 p.m. Admission \$1.

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(A1-6;B1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 12, 1973

MTR
N47
gH4p

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact VALERIE CUNNINGHAM, 373-7516

**MORE U OF M STUDENTS
CHOOSE CAREER PROGRAMS**

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Fall-quarter enrollment figures released by the University of Minnesota indicate that students are increasingly choosing career-oriented educational programs.

Although total enrollment remains nearly unchanged---there are six more students attending the University than last year---there are significant increases in the professional and vocationally-oriented colleges and campuses.

And, many of the more generalized units, such as the College of Liberal Arts on the Twin Cities campus and the Morris campus, show enrollment declines.

"The trend seems to be a heavy movement toward vocationally-oriented courses and the professional programs," Stanley Kegler, vice president for administration, told the Board of Regents at their meeting in Rochester today (Friday, Oct. 12).

The enrollment figures were discussed at the morning meeting of the Board's budget, audit and legislative relationships committee.

Kegler told the committee that the sizeable increases at the University's technical colleges at Crookston and Waseca are part of the trend.

And, he added, the liberal-arts oriented Morris campus "seems to be experiencing the same phenomenon as the state college system, which is undergoing a larger enrollment decline than was expected."

Figures for each of the campuses, compared to last year at this time, are as follows:

	<u>Fall '73</u>	<u>Fall '72</u>	<u>Change</u>
Twin Cities	41,005	41,220	down 215
Crookston	765	660	up 105
Duluth	5,632	5,488	up 144
Morris	1,656	1,763	down 107
Waseca	406	320	up 86
Mayo Grad. School of Medicine	<u>471</u>	<u>478</u>	down 7
TOTAL	49,935	49,929	

(MORE)

"Duluth seems to be very successful in attracting students from outside its service area, particularly from the Twin Cities," Kegler told the committee, explaining the increase on that campus.

He added that the Morris campus is in an area which is losing population and he expects enrollment there to level out at between 1400 to 1500 students in the future.

When the figures were first released Thursday evening Kegler said he was "surprised and pleased" that an expected decline in total enrollment had not materialized.

"Not only are the figures above the expectations on which we built our budgets last January, they are slightly above last fall," he said.

Kegler also said that it was "most gratifying" that increases occurred in the specialized fields that the Regents want emphasized, such as engineering, agriculture, biological sciences, veterinary medicine and the health sciences.

Enrollment figures for the various colleges and divisions of the University at the end of the second week of classes are as follows:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>
Liberal Arts	16,157	16,687	Medical Technology	129	132
Technology	3,662	3,559	Mortuary Science	84	88
Agriculture	1,308	1,241	Occupational/Physical Therapy	120	143
Forestry	524	550	Nursing	381	353
Home Economics	1,253	1,264	Public Health	253	237
General College	2,505	2,816	Dentistry	513	484
University College	310	262	Dental Hygiene	166	128
Biological Sciences	466	428	Pharmacy	380	340
Law	707	749	Graduate*	6,843	6,968
Veterinary Medicine	270	260	TOTAL - TWIN CITIES	41,005	41,220
Education	2,533	2,523			
Business	1,326	1,166			
Medicine*	1,115	842			

(MORE)

ENROLLMENT

-3-

<u>Unit</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>
DULUTH - Undergraduate	5,377	5,306	Morris	1,656	1,763
Graduate	135	128	Crookston	765	660
Medicine	48	24	Waseca	406	320
Dental Hygiene	35	16	Mayo	<u>471</u>	<u>478</u>
Social Work	<u>37</u>	<u>14</u>	GRAND TOTAL	<u>49,935</u>	<u>49,929</u>
TOTAL - DULUTH	5,632	5,488			

*May Brodbeck, dean of the Graduate School, explained that what appears to be a decline in graduate enrollment is caused by the fact that 196 medical fellow specialists are, for the first time, being counted with the Medical School.

She added that there was actually an increase in new student enrollment.

In two other University units, the Colleges of Home Economics and Agriculture, some students were counted in another unit for the first time. Forty students in agricultural education and 91 students in home economics were counted with the College of Education.

Richard Swalin, dean of the Institute of Technology, said that the freshman class in the Institute increased by nearly 18 per cent. He said he feels the increase is due to high school students seeing a need for engineering and science training to help solve problems such as the energy crisis.

-UNS-

(A1-5, 27; B1; C1, 4, 19, 21, 22, 15; D12; E4)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 12, 1973

MTR
N47
g A4p

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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MOOS OUTLINES PLANS
BEFORE BOARD OF REGENTS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Rochester, Minn.---University of Minnesota President Malcolm Moos today called for an "orderly transition" between his administration and that of a new University president.

And he outlined three major programs he would like to undertake during his last year as President. Moos spoke to the Board of Regents in the Mayo Foundation House in Rochester on Friday (Oct. 12).

Earlier in the week he had announced his plans to become chief executive officer of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, Calif., on July 1, 1974.

Moos said he would like to undertake a "systematic program review" of all of the University's activities, conduct an "intensive study of University governance" and begin a "capital fund drive" to finance ten proposed "presidential lectureships" at the University.

An outgoing president has two obligations," Moos said. "He must do everything possible to gear the administration up for an incoming president and not restrict the style of the new president.

"When the Board of Regents finds a successor, if it is his or her desire, we would like to meet with him or her as often as possible to discuss administrative structure and even judgements on people," Moos said.

His proposed presidential lecturers would be named over a five or six year period and would be appointed by the University president. "I want to see before I leave here that the next executive is going to have the option to make the kind of appointments he wants to make to the faculty," he said.

(MORE)

MOOS

-2-

Moos has been criticed in the past for his appointment of prestigious professors without going through traditional departmental channels.

The systematic program review which Moos mentioned calls for an evaluation of the quality and quantity of University programs, to discover whether some University activities should be dropped and others added.

His study of University governance would evaluate the role of the University Senate, a proposal which has already been discussed with the Senate consultative committee, Moos said.

Referring to his years as University president, Moos said, "This has been nothing but an immense, marvelous adventure." Moos and Elmer L. Andersen, chairman of the Board of Regents, said they would discuss administrative transition at a two-day seminar the Regents have scheduled with administrators for November.

-UNS-

(A1-5;B1;C1,4,19,21,22)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
October 15, 1973

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'U' RESEARCHER PROBES CONTROL
OF INVOLUNTARY BODY FUNCTIONS
by Mike Finley
University Staff Writer

One of the basic assumptions of medicine and psychology over the years is that there are some things a person can do, like holding his breath or flexing a muscle, and other things a person has no control over, like heartbeat, body temperature, or the flow of blood through the body.

For the past five years, however, scientists like Dr. Alan Roberts of the department of physical medicine and rehabilitation at the University of Minnesota have helped to shelve this myth along with the Ptolemaic picture of the cosmos and the flat-earth theory.

Roberts' findings from his experiments with controlling skin temperature and blood flow indicate very strongly that many people can voluntarily control bodily functions that have traditionally been considered autonomic, or involuntary.

Roberts' technique uses a combination of the old and the new: the kind of operant conditioning developed by B.F. Skinner and bio-feedback, a recently developed tool that has attained great popularity in a variety of applications by psychologists and medical practitioners alike.

"One application of our studies is in the area of circulatory disorders," Roberts said. "Raynaud's disease, for instance, is a disorder of the circulatory system which causes capillaries in the hands and fingers to constrict, cutting off blood flow and causing a sensation of coldness. Left alone, it can lead to gangrene.

"Our technique may help people to voluntarily encourage blood flow to the fingers and ease the symptoms," he said.

The basic idea behind the use of bio-feedback is that, by using electronic instruments such as the electroencephalograph (or EEG, which measures brainwaves), or the electromyograph (or EMG, which detects changes in muscle activity), or the

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'U' RESEARCHER

polygraph (an all-purpose device that records heartbeat, blood flow, and respiratory changes), the patient can be made aware of body functions that he could not detect with his senses alone.

In his experiments, Roberts uses the polygraph to record skin temperature changes in the hands. His tests prove that a person can "tune in" to his skin temperature and then consciously alter the peripheral blood flow.

"Some doctors think that increased blood flow to the joints may help those afflicted with arthritis. If that's the case, the bio-feedback conditioning may be very helpful in treating this problem.

Robert's most recent experiments do not use hypnosis, as some of his earlier ones did, but rely instead on bio-feedback, which he says has proven much more effective.

While controls and variables change from experiment to experiment, most experiments involve a number of subjects, screened and pre-tested to insure a range in personality traits, and a wide array of electronic equipment, including the polygraph and a set of stereo headphones.

The subject dons the headphones and attaches thermistors (heat detection electrodes) to his right and left hands. The object is to raise the temperature of one hand while lowering the temperature of the other.

"This is a very complex task to perform," says Roberts. "You can ask a person to increase his heartbeat and he might run up and down several flights of stairs, and come back with his heart pounding. But have him perform something like that while sitting in a chair - that's a very different thing."

Sitting perfectly still in a temperature-controlled room, Roberts' subjects learn how they are performing through the headphones, which emit a steady tone that increases in frequency and moves from ear to ear as the hands change temperature.

If the feedback alone is not enough incentive, subjects are paid for their rate of improvement, up to a maximum of three dollars per session.

"If people can learn to control blood flow throughout their bodies, perhaps

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our kind of training can help patients afflicted with bedsores," Roberts said.

"Bedsores are a very serious problem in hospitals. In medical and social terms as well as financial ones, they are terribly expensive, and no laughing matter.

"They occur when a part of the body is pressed against an object for too long, cutting off blood flow to that part. Deep, open sores often develop, and they can spread to the bone and lead to osteomyelitis.

"This is a great problem with paraplegics, because they can't always feel what's happening to them. Our training may be a big help," he said.

Roberts also is involved with the new University Hospitals pain behavior modification program, which helps people in severe pain adjust to an active life in spite of the pain.

"It's a funny thing," he said. "People in the medical profession have as their main work the job of alleviating human pain. And yet alleviating pain may be the one thing we know least about.

"Every year we go to these conferences and talk about pain. We say there's a physiology of pain and an anatomy of pain, but all this really doesn't have much to do with the person's feeling of pain. There isn't any way you can abstract what he's feeling."

The pain behavior modification program is designed to help patients in great pain learn to live with it and to increase their activities to a normal level.

"We start out with easy exercises," said Roberts, "and gradually work them up to what they're capable of doing. The important thing is that we don't encourage certain pain behavior. If a patient is complaining, or moaning, or making faces, we ignore him. And if he's not complaining, we reinforce that behavior, and encourage it.

"This program doesn't end in the hospital. We work with the patient's family and train them to ignore pain behavior and to reward non-pain behavior, so the patient doesn't slip back into his old ways and manipulate others by getting their pity."

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Roberts emphasized that pain is still a mystery to people in the medical profession.

We do know that there are different sensitivities to pain. One person can tolerate so much of it, another simply can't take it," he said. "But when you ask what real pain is, whether someone may be overreacting or deluding himself, that really doesn't matter. Pain is pain, whether it's real or 'imagined.' It hurts."

"Pain is my thing," Roberts said, "if you want to put it that way," but his work in bio-feedback is also attracting attention.

"Bio-feedback has to be kept in some kind of perspective," he said. "There have been wonderful reports about it being a breakthrough in the treatment for asthma, epilepsy, tension headaches, torticollis spasms, hyperkinesis, and other functional disorders, but by and large, there is little strong evidence of any solid application in most of these studies.

"One reason for this, I suspect, is that it just doesn't work for most people," he said. "Most of our outstanding successes have occurred with a few really good subjects, one or two out of every twenty we study.

"A good subject---and I don't have enough data on this---tends to be a sensitive person, someone in touch with his or her body and with other people. They're warm, imaginative people. I wish I had more data on this but we only just started working with control groups.

"But I'll get it," Roberts said. "Next month." A pause. "Six months, a year, I'll get it."

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W. Archibald

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact: ELIZABETH PETRANGELO, 373-7513

FILMMAKER-ARTIST TO SPEAK
AT 'U' BOOK WEEK PROGRAM

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Gerald McDermott, filmmaker and illustrator of children's books, will be the guest speaker at the University of Minnesota's annual book week program Tuesday, Oct. 23.

McDermott is the author and illustrator of the book "Anansi the Spider: A Tale From the Ashanti" and did the film version, which won the 1970 Blue Ribbon of the American Film Festival.

He is also the author of "The Magic Tree: A Tale From the Congo" and is now working on a book about the Navajo. He will be accompanied by George Nicholson, editor of Junior Books, Viking Press, and will speak at 6 p.m. in Coffman Union main ballroom.

The day's activities will also include displays of books for children and young people in the Museum of Natural History Touch and See Room during the afternoon. New books for nursery school through grade six will be reviewed in the Museum auditorium at 4:30 p.m.

At the same time, new books for junior and senior high school will be reviewed in Murphy hall auditorium.

Cost for McDermott's speech, which includes dinner, is \$5. To attend the dinner, contact Norine Odland, Burton Hall, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455.

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TELEPHONE: 373-5193
OCTOBER 18, 1973

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL CAMPUS EVENTS
Oct. 21-27

- Sun., Oct. 21---Bike hike. Depart from front of Coffman Union. 10 a.m. Free.
- Sun., Oct. 21---Student Center Gallery: Sculpture by Jack Becker, through Oct. 31. St. Paul Student Center. Hours: Mon.-Sat. 7 a.m.-11 p.m., Sun. 12 noon-11 p.m. Free.
- Sun., Oct. 21---The Whole Coffeehouse: Evening of jazz with Gene Adams and Co-existence. Coffman Union. 8:30 p.m. Admission \$1.
- Sun., Oct. 21---University Gallery: Barbizon paintings from the Tweed Museum of Art, through Oct. 30. Northrop aud. Hours: Mon.-Fri. 11 a.m.-4 p.m., Sun. 2-5 p.m. Free.
- Mon., Oct. 22---Debate: "That the Mass Media is Insufficiently Controlled." U of M vs. U of Kent, Canterbury, England. North Star ballroom, St. Paul Student Center. 12 noon. Free.
- Mon., Oct. 22---Wilson Gallery: "Homage to John Berryman: An Exhibit of the Poet's Manuscripts," through Nov. 30. 472 Wilson Library. Hours: Mon.-Fri. 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Free.
- Mon., Oct. 22---Special lecture: D.M. Baker on astral projection. Museum of Natural History. 7:30 p.m. Tickets are \$4.50 for series or \$2 for a single lecture. Students, \$3 for the series or \$1.50 each. Tickets available at the door or in Coffman Union, 110 Anderson hall or the Gnostica Bookstore.
- Tues., Oct. 23---Debate: "That Israel is Entitled to its Share." U of M vs. U of Kent, Canterbury, England. Coffman Union junior ballroom. 12 noon. Free
- Tues., Oct. 23---Film: "Ozzie and Harriet"---two episodes. North Star ballroom. St. Paul Student Center. 12 noon. Free.
- Tues., Oct. 23---Special lecture: D.M. Baker on reincarnation. Museum of Natural History. 7:30 p.m. Tickets are \$4.50 for series or \$2 for a single lecture. Students, \$3 for the series or \$1.50 each. Tickets available at the door or in Coffman Union, 110 Anderson hall or the Gnostica Bookstore.
- Wed., Oct. 24---Special lecture: D.M. Baker on the theory of initiation. Museum of Natural History. 7:30 p.m. Tickets for series are \$4.50 or \$2 for a single lecture. Students, \$3 for the series or \$1.50 each. Tickets available at the door or in Coffman Union, 110 Anderson hall or the Gnostica Bookstore.
- Thur., Oct. 25---Contemporary concert featuring Nancy Williams. Coffman Union main lounge. 12 noon. Free.
- Thur., Oct. 25---Panel discussion in the field of health for minorities. 320 Coffman Union. 12:30 p.m. Free.

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- Thur., Oct. 25---Jan Kadar, Czech film director, will conduct seminar on creative problems of acting and screenplay-writing using clips from his current film "Lies My Father Told Me." Museum of Natural History. 2:30 p.m. Free
- Fri., Oct. 26---Larry Coryell jazz concert. Coffman Union main ballroom. Two shows. 8 p.m. and 10:30 p.m. Tickets \$2.50 in advance at MSA Bookstore, \$3.50 at the door, \$4 for both shows.
- Fri., Oct. 26---The Whole Coffeehouse: Lonnie Knight with Blegen and Sayer, folk music. Also Sat., Oct. 27. Coffman Union. 8:30 p.m. Admission \$1.
- Fri., Oct. 26---Jan Kadar, Czech film director, will present "Adrift," at 7:30 p.m. and "The Accused" at 10 p.m. Museum of Natural History. Admission \$1.75.
- Sat., Oct. 27---Jan Kadar, Czech film director, will present 1966 Oscar-winning film "Shop On Main Street." Museum of Natural History. 7:30 p.m. and 10 p.m. Admission \$1.75.
- Sat., Oct. 27---Homecoming dance. Boscoe group. Coffman Union main ballroom. 9:30 p.m.-2 a.m. Admission \$2.

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U. of M. News Service
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TWO U OF M STUDENTS COMBINE MARRIAGE AND
PUBLISHING: HE'S EDITOR, SHE'S HIS BOSS
by Valerie Cunningham
University News Service Writer

Floyd and Marilyn Egner have some pretty wild games of canasta---when they can find the time. And when they do they keep score under the headings "editor" and "publisher."

Floyd's the editor of the "Minnesota Daily"---one of the largest-circulation student newspapers in the country. And Marilyn is his publisher, as president of the Board of Student Publications.

During the next year he'll be dealing with a budget of something like \$750,000 and a staff of up to 300 students.

Marilynn, in her second term as president of the board, will preside over 20 other members and a budget near \$140,000. Floyd has the edge on budget and staff size, but the board Marilyn heads has the power to hire the editor---and to fire him.

Except for their canasta rivalry, the two accept their roles with a quiet confidence and seem to see nothing unusual about a married couple holding two of the most powerful---and time-consuming---student jobs on campus.

"But I shocked my mom when I told her I have ultimate power over Floyd," Marilyn laughed. "I don't think she can conceive of how a wife could do that to her husband, or would even want to."

There was a time last spring when both Egners did have major doubts about assuming their present roles. And so did members of the organizations they're now heading.

"There were so many ifs during that period," Marilyn said. "It's a big job to be 'Daily' editor, and a full-time one. The personal considerations were that we'd have almost totally opposite schedules."

With another year to go before she gets her combined degree in journalism and urban studies, Marilyn would be in classes all day. If Floyd were going to be

(MORE)

editor, he could plan on working six days a week, usually from noon to past midnight.

For two young people who are used to being together a great deal, that consideration was a real hurdle. But once the Egners made up their minds and entered the fray, things went more smoothly.

"I told the board right away that my marriage would not be a major issue. It wouldn't have anything to do with my philosophy of news coverage or my managerial abilities," Floyd said.

"I couldn't believe it," Marilyn said, after the board picked Floyd as editor and re-elected her for a second term. "I have to hand it to them---they were wide open to attacks," she said. "People could have started calling the paper the 'Egner Daily Journal' or brought up conflict of interest."

Marilynn already sees a positive side to their dual roles. "Daily" staff members feel free to approach either her or Floyd with questions or problems.

"I think the 'Daily' staff now knows a lot more about the board and the board knows a lot more about the 'Daily,'" she said.

And Floyd has gotten over some qualms about the job. "It's a challenge and I'm thoroughly enjoying it. This has convinced me again that journalism is where I want to be."

The Egners share similar interests and goals, even though their relationship appears to include more than a few contrasts: she was born and raised in Minneapolis, he's from a small town farm background. She's vivacious and ebullient, he tends to be more quiet and reflective. Marilyn seems the type to take the bull by the horns and charge into things, while Floyd has a tendency to back into things and then become fascinated by them.

Neither has big plans to set the world on fire as heads of their separate organizations. A big word to both of them is stability. Both want to establish a sense of direction to leave behind them. "I don't plan to turn the 'Daily' around," Floyd said. "It's been turned around so much in the past years that it's dizzy. It needs to settle down."

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Looking ahead, Marilyn said she could see only one area where it might be a direct conflict for her to be board president and Floyd "Daily" editor. In the coming year the board will be discussing the idea of putting aside several thousand dollars to give to the "Daily" editor at the end of his term.

"It's supposed to be a compensation for all the time he lost academically," she said. "I think it's a good idea and it would encourage people to run, but I won't pick a side."

When the upcoming frenetic year is over the Egners are looking forward to applying to the Peace Corps. Both have a feeling of wanting to do something worthwhile and helpful. They have pragmatic reasons for wanting to join the Corps as well.

Both have a terrific desire to travel. In Floyd's case, that's what one would expect of Horace ("Go west, young man") Greeley's great-great nephew.

And Marilyn gets depressed whenever she sees the hospital where she was born: it reminds her she's lived in Minneapolis all her life and has only managed to move across the river.

Another reason for choosing the Corps is the desire to put off for a while the need to commit themselves to jobs or to an area. At 22, the couple wants to defer those major decisions for several years. "I was amazed when Floyd suggested the Peace Corps," Marilyn said. "It seemed like the perfect solution.

"We'd be working, seeing different places and meeting different people and we'd be traveling. We wouldn't have to start in right away." They'd like to be based in Africa, specifically Kenya, and to that end Floyd is studying Swahili and Marilyn is taking French, the first and second major languages of Kenya.

For the present both are resigned to not seeing much of each other during the school year, although Floyd has done some contingency planning to make the period easier.

"I have an iron-clad rule---no work on Saturdays," he said, "unless something major comes up---and I can't think of anything right now that would be that major."

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He also has vowed never to bring work home from the office, which means he may frequently be in the "Daily" office until 2 a.m. or later.

In the one day a week that's left there might be time for a bike hike or to take in a movie or a play or for Floyd to continue Marilyn's chess lessons. And maybe even time for a wild game of canasta.

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(A1-5,10;B1;C1,4,22)

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA NEWS EVENTS

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 18, 1973

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

(For more details, contact News Service writer whose name is given by each item.)

OCCULT TO BE EXPLORED AT 'U'

(VALERIE CUNNINGHAM, 373-7516)

A leading figure in the esoteric science movement will explore several aspects of the occult in three evening lectures at the University of Minnesota next week.

D.M. Baker, a member of England's Royal College of Surgeons and Physicians, will speak in the Museum of Natural History at 7:30 p.m. Monday (Oct. 22) through Wednesday (Oct. 24).

On Monday he will speak on astral projection, on Tuesday the possibility of reincarnation and Wednesday the theory of initiation.

Tickets for the series of lectures are \$4.50 or \$2 for a single lecture. For students the cost is \$3 for the series or \$1.50 for each.

Tickets will be available at the door or may be purchased prior to the lectures in Coffman Union or 110 Anderson hall on the University campus. Tickets will also be available at the Gnostica Bookstore.

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JOHN DENVER MOVIE TO BE AT NORTHROP

(SHARON HAWKINS, 373-7517)

As part of its United Nations Week activities, the United Nations Association of Minnesota will present a program Thursday, Oct. 25, at 11 a.m. in Northrop auditorium on the University of Minnesota Twin Cities campus.

Highlight of the program will be the association's film, "Man's Next Giant Leap---World Peace Through World Citizenship," featuring John Denver.

Included in the program will be Lynn M. Elling, Minnesota UN Week chairman and author of the Minnesota World Citizenship Project and Davis B. Bobrow, political science and public affairs professor at the University.

The program is free and open to the public.

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(A1-4,9,10,27;B1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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OCTOBER 19, 1973

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MARY WORK, Mental Health Association,
927-4285

NEED FOR CHILDREN'S ADVOCATE
EXPLAINED TO STATE LEGISLATORS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Where does that "troublesome youngster" go when he gets kicked out of school? What are the long-run costs to our society? More importantly---who cares?

A bill recently presented to the Legislature by State Senator John Milton proposes the establishment of a state office to see to it that children's rights are protected and that their needs are met.

Based on considerable effort and research by the State Mental Health Association ---an organization of citizen-volunteers---the bill, if enacted, would establish the Office of Children's Advocate.

Speaking on behalf of the bill, Mary Work of the Mental Health Association said that in light of the way many children are treated in our society it "seems to be a myth that we are a child-oriented society which cares for our children."

University of Minnesota Assistant Professor Seymour Z. Gross, told legislators "It is a myth that we treat the "whole child." Children are dissected according to the needs of the various agencies involved with them, often for the convenience of the provider. We often find children and families who think they are receiving all the services that are available, yet unmet needs continue," he said.

Gross, who is also director of the Mental Health program at Pilot City Health Center in north Minneapolis, said the educational system is just one area where children's needs are not always adequately met.

"School staff members exclude 'bothersome' youngsters and provide 'homebound' teaching," Gross continued, "but ignore the fact that they are sending the youngster into the streets or into a home which may well be the basis for the school behavior problems.

(MORE)

"All too often schools do not plan mutually with other human service providers with the aim of keeping the child in school but only act to have him excluded," he said. "They refer the youngster to another agency to be 'magically cured,' and then returned. The office of child advocacy can serve as a catalyst to promote inter-agency cooperation as well as to respond to clients who complain of lack of services."

Gross mentioned cases, from his experience, of misconduct by caseworkers and other providers---cases where others were allowed to continue to abuse children ---and instances of disturbed or unprofessional providers "from whom a youngster has little recourse."

Gross said one of his strongest concerns is the inappropriate use of psychiatric hospitalization of children. "The majority of children who have behavior problems and thus are disturbing to others, are not appropriate for hospitalization treatment---particularly when the cost to them or the taxpayers is in excess of \$100 a day," he said.

"Yet, these children are put in psychiatric hospitals for as long as four months. Sadly, once they return to the community, there is little change," Gross said, and added that he would prefer non-medical half-way house type facilities "if they existed."

Legislative Committee members present said that they were thinking of establishing a State Ombudsman's office which would protect not only the rights of children but also those of the elderly, the handicapped and the mentally ill. At present the only ombudsman's office in state government is that of the Ombudsman for Corrections. Several senators agreed that legislators too, often act as ombudsmen when people call them.

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(A1-5,8,16,21;B1,5,6,10;C1,3,4,15;D10;E3,4,6,12,22,25,27)

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OCTOBER 19, 1973

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'U' TO OFFER COURSE
ON TIME, MONEY BUDGETING

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Time, energy and money and how a woman can use them wisely, will be discussed during a seven-week, University of Minnesota course offered this fall in two locations.

Sponsored by Women's Programs, the course will meet from Oct. 31 through Dec. 12 at MacPhail Center, 1128 LaSalle Ave., Mpls., and from Oct. 30 through Dec. 11 at the Southside YMCA, 150 E. Thompson Ave., St. Paul.

Virginia Juffer, University professor of family studies, will teach the course titled "Woman: Her Time, Energy and Money." Discussion topics will include decision-making in the family---budgets, holidays, life styles, transportation---home selection, and shopping for furniture, appliances and groceries.

Additional time will be spent on choice of clothing, credit and insurance and house repair and maintenance. All sessions will include information on advertising and consumer problems.

The class at MacPhail will meet Wednesdays from 12:30 to 2:30 p.m. and the class at the Southside YMCA will meet Tuesdays from 1 to 3 p.m.

Fee for the course, which is open to anyone, is \$21 for all seven sessions or \$4.50 for single sessions.

For further information and to register, contact Women's Programs, 200 Westbrook Hall, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455 or call 373-9743.

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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OCTOBER 25, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact: JUDY VICK, 373-7515

'U' PROF. DESIGNS EXTERIOR MURAL

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A University of Minnesota professor recently completed one of the largest outside murals in this part of the country.

Peter Busa, professor of studio arts, is the designer of "Demolition," a 60 ft. by 75 ft. abstract mural on the southwest wall of the Valspar Corporation building at 1101 S. 3rd St. in Minneapolis.

Actual painting of the mural, using 60 gallons of 17 different colors of paint, was done by painting contractors.

Busa signed the mural in foot-high letters.

"The theme of the design was inspired by the interesting pattern created by urban renewal projects in the demolition of buildings," Busa said.

Busa, 59, has been a member of the University faculty since 1961. He was one of the pioneering spirits of the New York School of Art and had his first one-man show at Peggy Guggenheim's "Art of the Century" gallery in New York in 1946. His works have been widely exhibited at major museums throughout the country.

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(A1-5,25;B1;C1,4;E7)

(NOTE TO EDITORS: Second in a series on revenue sharing.)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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OCTOBER 25, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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NIXON INPUT INTO REVENUE SHARING
OUTLINED AT U OF M SYMPOSIUM

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The actual revenue-sharing law as passed and the revenue-sharing proposal presented by the Nixon Administration are two different things, a former assistant secretary of the treasury told an audience of nearly 200 at the University of Minnesota this week.

Murray L. Weidenbaum, who held the treasury post from 1969 until 1971, said the original proposal was drastically altered by the Democrat-controlled Congress before it was passed.

Weidenbaum was countering a charge made by Walter Heller, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, that revenue sharing has become a "monumental substitution that we were promised was not to happen.

"There is a strong feeling on the part of many state and local governments that they've been 'jobbed.'" Heller said. "They thought the revenue-sharing funds would be new money and they found out much of it had to be used to cover impoundments" ---federal cutbacks in many programs.

Weidenbaum said that state and local governments are receiving new money and the fact that federal cutbacks in certain programs occurred at the same time as the implementation of revenue sharing is only coincidental.

"We've got to realize that these cuts would have happened anyway, with or without revenue sharing," he said. "And, the total of government spending on civilian programs is higher this year than last.

"Certain programs are operating at a lower level than Congress allotted," he said, "but I contend this would have happened without revenue sharing. The total

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amount of money going to state and local governments is higher, even though some of this money has to go to replace programs."

Weidenbaum said that by the time the revenue sharing bill got through Congress, it was quite different from the original bill. "We in the Nixon administration said this should be new money, to be above and beyond what state and local governments were given in grants in aid," he said.

"I'm happy with the revenue sharing law, but not as happy as I could have been," he said. "We took two steps forward and one step back. We're still a step ahead but not as far ahead as we wanted to be.

"Granted, about one-half of the money had to be used to offset impoundments, but the other half was real, new money," he said. "I say state and local governments are better off than they were, but not as well off as they thought they would be."

Weidenbaum listed the things he thought revenue sharing was likely to accomplish. "I think it will accomplish its basic objective, to shift some of the decision-making from the federal to the state and local level," he said.

"I think it will also heighten the role of the smaller areas of government, the small townships and villages that aren't wise in the ways of grantsmanship," he said. And he said it would reverse the usual spending pattern.

"Federal spending will be much lower than it otherwise would be and state and local spending will be higher than it otherwise would be," he said.

Arthur Naftalin, University professor of public affairs and former mayor of Minneapolis, voiced some of his objections to revenue sharing, saying it will make the inadequacies of state and local governments more pronounced. "More than 700 Minnesota townships will not get their October checks in time because they could not handle the paper work necessary," he said.

Weidenbaum agreed there was a paper work problem but said it was a weakness built in by the changes made by Congress. "To ask small towns who don't have a single full-time government employee to fill out all of those forms, I see a large part of their money going to cover the silly overhead," he said. "Maybe they only get \$400

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and they have to spend \$200 of it on overhead," Weidenbaum said.

Naftalin said he also felt revenue sharing would discourage regional cooperation on regional problems and force state and local governments to deal with common problems on a fragmented basis.

"There are jurisdictions here in Minnesota that should be merged, that are outdated, and they have a bonanza of revenue-sharing funds," Naftalin said. "Revenue sharing makes unemployment and other problems city-to-city problems instead of what they really are---regional problems."

Weidenbaum said, "Let's not forget that the cities are creatures of the state, not the federal government, and if the people of the state think they're too fragmented, it's up to them to do something about it."

Weidenbaum said that despite the confusion caused by federal cutbacks, the Nixon administration has done a lot to fund civilian programs. "Strip away everything irrelevant from the present administration, and you'll see the largest increase in federal grants in aid we've had in any other four-year period and we have revenue sharing on top of that," he said.

"The bulk of revenue to state and local governments will still be in the form of grants in aid," he said. "That's the Nixon view."

Weidenbaum said he feels the key question is whether revenue sharing is going to be a one-time experiment or an on-going process. "It will depend on the action of state and local governments in spending the money," he said. "And whether the people, the media and Congress think the money was spent at least as wisely as it would have been had the federal government continued to control the revenue."

Weidenbaum is currently Mallinckrodt Professor of Economics at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., and is the author of "The Modern Public Sector" and "The Economics of Peacetime Defense," to be published soon.

"He appeared at the third in a series of seven revenue-sharing programs sponsored by the University of Minnesota and organized by Heller and Naftalin.

(NOTE TO EDITORS: Second in a series on revenue sharing.)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 25, 1973

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact: ELIZABETH PETRANGELO, 373-7513

NIXON INPUT INTO REVENUE SHARING
OUTLINED AT U OF M SYMPOSIUM

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The actual revenue-sharing law as passed and the revenue-sharing proposal presented by the Nixon Administration are two different things, a former assistant secretary of the treasury told an audience of nearly 200 at the University of Minnesota this week.

Murray L. Weidenbaum, who held the treasury post from 1969 until 1971, said the original proposal was drastically altered by the Democrat-controlled Congress before it was passed.

Weidenbaum was countering a charge made by Walter Heller, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, that revenue sharing has become a "monumental substitution that we were promised was not to happen.

"There is a strong feeling on the part of many state and local governments that they've been 'jobbed.'" Heller said. "They thought the revenue-sharing funds would be new money and they found out much of it had to be used to cover impoundments" ---federal cutbacks in many programs.

Weidenbaum said that state and local governments are receiving new money and the fact that federal cutbacks in certain programs occurred at the same time as the implementation of revenue sharing is only coincidental.

"We've got to realize that these cuts would have happened anyway, with or without revenue sharing," he said. "And, the total of government spending on civilian programs is higher this year than last.

"Certain programs are operating at a lower level than Congress allotted," he said, "but I contend this would have happened without revenue sharing. The total

(MORE)

amount of money going to state and local governments is higher, even though some of this money has to go to replace programs."

Weidenbaum said that by the time the revenue sharing bill got through Congress, it was quite different from the original bill. "We in the Nixon administration said this should be new money, to be above and beyond what state and local governments were given in grants in aid," he said.

"I'm happy with the revenue sharing law, but not as happy as I could have been," he said. "We took two steps forward and one step back. We're still a step ahead but not as far ahead as we wanted to be.

"Granted, about one-half of the money had to be used to offset impoundments, but the other half was real, new money," he said. "I say state and local governments are better off than they were, but not as well off as they thought they would be."

Weidenbaum listed the things he thought revenue sharing was likely to accomplish. "I think it will accomplish its basic objective, to shift some of the decision-making from the federal to the state and local level," he said.

"I think it will also heighten the role of the smaller areas of government, the small townships and villages that aren't wise in the ways of grantsmanship," he said. And he said it would reverse the usual spending pattern.

"Federal spending will be much lower than it otherwise would be and state and local spending will be higher than it otherwise would be," he said.

Arthur Naftalin, University professor of public affairs and former mayor of Minneapolis, voiced some of his objections to revenue sharing, saying it will make the inadequacies of state and local governments more pronounced. "More than 700 Minnesota townships will not get their October checks in time because they could not handle the paper work necessary," he said.

Weidenbaum agreed there was a paper work problem but said it was a weakness built in by the changes made by Congress. "To ask small towns who don't have a single full-time government employee to fill out all of those forms, I see a large part of their money going to cover the silly overhead," he said. "Maybe they only get \$400

(MORE)

and they have to spend \$200 of it on overhead," Weidenbaum said.

Naftalin said he also felt revenue sharing would discourage regional cooperation on regional problems and force state and local governments to deal with common problems on a fragmented basis.

"There are jurisdictions here in Minnesota that should be merged, that are outdated, and they have a bonanza of revenue-sharing funds," Naftalin said. "Revenue sharing makes unemployment and other problems city-to-city problems instead of what they really are---regional problems."

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
TELEPHONE: 373-5193
OCTOBER 25, 1973

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL CAMPUS EVENTS
Oct. 28-Nov. 3

- Sun., Oct. 28---St. Paul Student Center Gallery: Sculpture by Jack Becker, through Oct. 31. Hours: Sun. 12 noon-11 p.m. Mon.-Wed. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Free.
- Sun., Oct. 28---University Gallery: Barbizon paintings from the Tweed Museum of Art, through Oct. 30. Northrop aud. Hours: Sun. 2-5 p.m. Mon. & Tues. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Free.
- Sun., Oct. 28---The Whole Coffeehouse: Shangoy, a calypso band. 8:30 p.m. Admission \$1.
- Mon., Oct. 29---Wilson Gallery: "Homage to John Berryman: An Exhibit of the Poet's Manuscripts," through Nov. 30. 472 Wilson Library. Hours: Mon.-Fri. 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Free.
- Mon., Oct. 29---Ski-swap. North Star ballroom, St. Paul Student Center, through Nov. 2. Hours: Mon.-Thur. 9 a.m.-6 p.m., Wed. 9 a.m.-9 p.m. Free.
- Mon., Oct. 29---The Whole Coffeehouse: "Evening of One Acts." Minnesota Playwriting Lab. Also Tues., Oct. 30. 8 p.m. Students \$1, nonstudents \$1.50.
- Tues., Oct. 30---R. Stuart Hoyt Memorial Lecture: "St. Basil and His Circle: The Beginning of Eastern Monasticism," by Professor Tom B. Jones. Admission \$2.50. Tickets for the series \$14 for non-students, \$10 for students.
- Wed., Oct. 31---Special Lecture: Art of Japanese Noh Theatre, by Dr. Howard B. Hamilton. Stoll Theatre, Rarig Center. 12:15 p.m. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 31---Concert: "The London Bach Society." Northrop aud. 8:00 p.m. Tickets \$2.50 to \$6 at 105 Worthrop and Dayton's.
- Thur., Nov. 1---Crochet Workshop, St. Paul Student Center. 5:30-7:30 p.m. Advance registration required. Free.
- Thur., Nov. 1---The Whole Coffeehouse: Gerry Jeff Walker, through Nov. 3. 8:30 p.m. Tickets: Advance \$2, at the door \$2.50.

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 25, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact: JUDY VICK, 373-7515

'U' PROF. DESIGNS EXTERIOR MURAL

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A University of Minnesota professor recently completed one of the largest outside murals in this part of the country.

Peter Busa, professor of studio arts, is the designer of "Demolition," a 60 ft. by 75 ft. abstract mural on the southwest wall of the Valspar Corporation building at 1101 S. 3rd St. in Minneapolis.

Actual painting of the mural, using 60 gallons of 17 different colors of paint, was done by painting contractors.

Busa signed the mural in foot-high letters.

"The theme of the design was inspired by the interesting pattern created by urban renewal projects in the demolition of buildings," Busa said.

Busa, 59, has been a member of the University faculty since 1961. He was one of the pioneering spirits of the New York School of Art and had his first one-man show at Peggy Guggenheim's "Art of the Century" gallery in New York in 1946. His works have been widely exhibited at major museums throughout the country.

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(A1-5,25;B1;C1,4;E7)

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA NEWS NOTES

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 26, 1973

(For more details, contact News Service writer whose name is given by each item.)

WLOL-FM LOANS RECORDS TO KUOM

(JUDY VICK, 373-7515)

WLOL-FM has loaned its monaural classical record library to KUOM, the University of Minnesota radio station, on a rent-free basis.

"We're anxious to see classical music kept alive and healthy in Twin Cities radio," said Jim Stokes, promotion director for WLOL-FM, which recently changed its own classical music policy to an "easy-listening" format.

"These monaural records are a particularly welcome addition to our library," said Curt Oliver, music director for KUOM. "They include many memorable performances by artists who are no longer in the record catalogs."

KUOM has maintained a classical music policy since its beginning in 1922.

###

'U' DOCTOR APPOINTED BY CANCER INSTITUTE (BOB LEE, 373-5830)

Dr. Stacy B. Day, conservator of the Bell Museum of Pathobiology at the University of Minnesota, has been appointed head of the division of biomedical communications and medical education at Sloan Kettering Institute for Cancer Research in New York.

Effective Jan. 1, 1974, Day will also become a professor of biology at Cornell University Medical School.

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact: JUDY VICK, 373-7515

'U' FACULTY MEMBERS TO PRESENT
VARIED MUSIC PROGRAM NOV. 4

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A varied program of solos and ensembles will be presented by members of the University of Minnesota music department faculty in a free concert at 4 p.m. Sunday, Nov. 4, at the First Unitarian Society, 900 Mt. Curve Ave., Minneapolis.

The performing artists will be Frances Miller, harp; Richard Massman, violin and viola; Clifton Ware, tenor, assisted by Bettye Ware, organ and piano, and Bernhard Weiser, piano.

Mrs. Miller will present solo works by Mary E. Caldwell, Samuel-Rousseau and Marcel Grandjany, and with the Wares, will perform "This Son So Young" by Louie White. Massman and Weiser will play Brahms' "Sonata in D Minor," op. 108 for violin and piano. Massman and the Wares will present "Four Hymns" by Ralph Vaughan Williams and "A Hymn to God the Father" by William Presser. "Cantata" by John Carter, performed by the Wares, will be the final work on the program.

Ware is an associate professor of music at the University, where he is coordinator of the applied voice program. He has performed numerous opera and oratorio roles, in addition to many individual recitals. In the Twin Cities, he has performed with the St. Paul Opera, St. Paul Chamber Orchestra, the Minnesota Opera Company and the Minnesota Orchestra.

Mrs. Miller, a University graduate, now teaches music at the University, St. Olaf College and Wisconsin University at Eau Claire.

Massman is associate professor of music at the University, where he directs the University Symphony Orchestra and is coordinator of string activities. Before joining the Minnesota faculty in 1972, he was conductor of the Kent State University

(MORE)

'U' FACULTY MEMBERS

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Orchestra and a violinist with the faculty quartet there. He has performed as concertmaster and soloist with the Ann Arbor and Jackson, Mich., symphonies and the Warren, Ohio, chamber orchestra.

Weiser, professor of piano, has appeared as soloist with the Boston Symphony, Toronto Philharmonic, New York Philharmonic and Minnesota Orchestra, and has presented numerous recitals in this country and abroad.

The program is sponsored by the University music department.

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(A1-5,25;B1)

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NOTE TO NEWS PEOPLE: Zanussi will be available for interviews while in Minneapolis. Contact Al Milgrom at 373-5397 or 373-3549.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 26, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information contact: SHARON HAWKINS, 373-7517.

POLISH FILM DIRECTOR
TO BE AT UNIVERSITY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Polish film director Krystof Zanussi will present his new film, "Illumination," Wednesday (Oct. 31) at 7:30 in the Museum of Natural History on the University of Minnesota Twin Cities campus.

"Illumination" is the story of a young physicist in a dilemma over his career who drops out to seek illumination through drugs, mysticism and religion. It was shown recently at the San Francisco and New York Film Festivals and took the grand prize this summer at the Locarno Film Festival.

Zanussi will introduce the film and discuss his works after the showing. It will be followed at 10 p.m. with the showing of another Zanussi film, "Behind the Wall," in which actors use the improvisational techniques of the Grotowski Theatre.

Zanussi's appearance is sponsored by the University Film Society.

Other Film Society showings this week include the new Dennis Hopper-Warren Oates film, "Kid Blue," at 7:30 p.m. Friday and Saturday, Nov. 2 and 3, and a Russian film by Andrei Michailov-Konchalovsky titled "First Teacher" at 9:30 p.m. Friday, Nov. 2. Both will be in the Museum of Natural History.

Admission to all films is \$1.75.

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(A1-4,24,25;B1)

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA NEWS NOTES

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

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NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 26, 1973

(For more details, contact News Service writer whose name is given by each item.)

'U' DERMATOLOGIST GETS WART GRANT (BOB LEE, 373-5830)

Dr. Franklin Pass, clinical associate professor of dermatology at the University of Minnesota, has received a \$41,107 research grant from the National Cancer Institute to study human skin warts.

Warts are common skin growths caused by a virus. People usually develop a few warts which soon disappear or respond to simple therapy. Occasionally warts become widespread and resistant to treatment.

Pass, a graduate of the University of Minnesota Medical School, was for the past six years director of the dermatology program at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York. In his present position, he is developing special facilities to evaluate and treat patients with unusual numbers of skin warts or large warts of longstanding duration.

###

'U' PROFESSOR HEADS STATE NEUROLOGICAL SOCIETY (LISA AGAN, 373-5858)

Professor Manfred J. Meier was named president of the Minnesota Society of Neurological Sciences at the group's annual meeting last week.

Meier, a psychologist, is director of the University of Minnesota Neuropsychology Laboratory and coordinator of the Allied Health Sciences.

The Minnesota Society of Neurological Sciences is an interdisciplinary group of practitioners and researchers in neurology, surgery, psychiatry and psychology.

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(A1,2,5,8,22;B1,5)

McArthur

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA NEWS EVENTS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 29, 1973

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8A4p

(For more details, contact News Service writer whose name is given by each item.)

KSTP-TV TO AIR SPECIAL ON AMERICAN PRESIDENCY (BILL HUNTZICKER, 373-7512)

A one-hour television special, "The American Presidency," hosted and produced by Henry Wolf, will be shown on KSTP-TV at 4 p.m. Sunday, Nov. 4.

The special includes Wolf's interviews with former presidential advisors and journalists on the crises surrounding the presidency and the relationship between the news media and politics.

Interviewed were: McGeorge Bundy, president of the Ford Foundation and a former advisor to President Kennedy; David Broder and Peter Braestrup, political reporters for the Washington Post; Malcolm Moos, president of the University of Minnesota and a former aide to President Eisenhower; George Reedy, dean of journalism at Marquette University and former press secretary for President Johnson; and James H. Rowe Jr., a Washington attorney who was an assistant to President Franklin Roosevelt.

The program, which was originally scheduled for Oct. 21, was pre-empted by the World Series.

###

JERRY JEFF WALKER TO APPEAR AT THE WHOLE (SHARON HAWKINS, 373-7517)

Jerry Jeff Walker, composer of the song "Mister Bojangles," will appear in concert at The Whole Coffeehouse in Coffman Union on the University of Minnesota Twin Cities campus Thursday through Saturday (Nov. 1 through 3).

Admission is \$2 in advance at the MSA Student Store in Coffman and \$2.50 at the door. Doors to The Whole will open at 8:30 p.m. Those with advance tickets will be admitted first.

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(A1-5,6,9,15,24,25,26,27;B1)

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OCTOBER 29, 1973

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'U' TO HONOR FOUR ALUMNI
OF INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact: ELIZABETH PETRANGELO, 373-7513

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Four University of Minnesota alumni will be awarded the University's Outstanding Achievement Award Friday (Nov. 2) at the annual meeting of the Institute of Technology Alumni Association.

The awards will be presented to E. Allen Baillif, Arndt J. Duvall, Walter Harris and Bruce N. Torell at 7 p.m. in the Holiday Inn, Minneapolis, by University Regent David C. Utz. The Outstanding Achievement Award is the highest honor given to University of Minnesota alumni who have achieved eminence and distinction.

Baillif, vice president for research and engineering for the Whirlpool Corporation, directed Whirlpool's program to exceed established standards for control of water, air, soil and sound pollution.

He earned bachelor's degrees in mechanical and aeronautical engineering from the University in 1948, and master's and doctor of philosophy degrees in mechanical engineering in 1950 and 1953.

Torell is president of Pratt and Whitney Aircraft and was director of the fuel cell program that resulted in on-board electrical power for the Apollo spacecraft. He was also manager of the program which developed the engine for the Centaur launch vehicle.

Torell earned his bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering from the University in 1942.

Harris, professor and chairman of the analytical division of the chemistry department at the University of Alberta, Canada, earned his doctor of philosophy degree in chemistry at the University in 1944. He was a pioneering scientist in the fields of hot-atom chemistry, chromatography and polarography and is an internationally known educator.

Duvall is the president of Toltz, King, Duvall, Anderson and Associates, Inc. He has designed and built highways and water treatment plants and is an engineering consultant to the Metropolitan Airports Commission. He is also the director of the Minnesota Association of Commerce and Industry and member of the White Bear Lake planning commission.

He earned his bachelor's degree in civil engineering from the University in 1925 and lives at 42 Manitou Island, White Bear Lake.

(A1-4,7,15,18;B1,9;C1;E2,13)

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA NEWS EVENTS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
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OCTOBER 29, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact: SHARON HAWKINS, 373-7517

PICTURE BOOK ART ON
DISPLAY AT UNIVERSITY

An exhibit of original art from children's books will be on display through Friday, Nov. 30, in room 109 Walter Library at the University of Minnesota Twin Cities campus.

Sponsored by the University's Center for Educational Development in cooperation with the University Library's Kerlan Collection, the exhibit is free and open to the public from 7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday.

###

LIBRARY ASSOCIATES MARK
TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY

The Associates of the James Ford Bell Library will hold their annual meeting at 8 p.m. Monday, Nov. 12, in room 462 Wilson library on the west bank of the University of Minnesota Twin Cities campus.

The program will include an exhibit of publications issued by the library over the last two decades in observance of the library's 20th anniversary. Professor of classics, William McDonald, will show slides and comment on his recent archaeological activities in Greece and adjacent areas.

The Associates assist with the programs of the library, a collection of sources on the history of world commerce from the time of Marco Polo to the end of the 18th century. Although the meeting is not open to the public, membership in the Associates is open to anyone interested. Contact John Parker, 373-2893, for further information.

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(A1,2,4,5,12,21,24;B1,C1)

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 29, 1973

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(A1-4,7,15,18;B1,9;C1;E2,13)

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Article
(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
October 30, 1973

MTR
N47
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SCHIZOPHRENIA: BILLION-DOLLAR DISORDER REMAINS A MYSTERY

by Bill Hafling
University of Minnesota Science Writer

No one agrees on exactly what it is, what causes it, or just what to do about it, but a conservative estimate of its cost is 12 billion dollars a year.

Despite years of research on schizophrenia---and some progress---researchers, therapists, parents of schizophrenics and members of Schizophrenics Anonymous, attending a recent week-end conference on the disorder in Minneapolis remain quite humble in the face of it.

"What is most striking about this 12 billion dollar figure," said John G. Gunderson of McLean Hospital, Belmont, Mass., "is that two thirds of it is from loss of productivity by those afflicted with the schizophrenic disorder. Only one fourth to one fifth of the cost comes from its treatment."

Calling schizophrenia the "cancer, or perhaps, the syphilis, of mental illness," Gunderson said "We need to demonstrate that it costs more not to treat someone than it does to provide care. Thus, if by doubling the cost of treatment you could halve the loss in productivity caused by schizophrenia this would be a major economic boom to the tune of two billion dollars a year," he said.

Gunderson said that half-way houses and other transitional facilities, a greater emphasis on vocational rehabilitation at hospitals, and services and personnel to facilitate vocational reentry "provide hints as to the ways in which the loss of productivity costs can be diminished."

Drug Therapy Alone is Not Enough

Discussing drug therapy and the use of drugs as a clue to understanding the human brain, Psychiatry Professor Faruk Abuzzahab, said that "though the profit motive is the main motive for drug research in the U.S., there must be something to

(MORE)

it because countries which lack this motive have yet to discover anything significant in this area."

"Drugs do not change the personality," Abuzzahab said, they only control the symptoms. They are not a cure for schizophrenia, just as they are not a cure for diabetes. Drug clinics need to understand more of the psychological and social needs of the people coming to them."

Abuzzahab said that he didn't think schizophrenics belonged in state hospitals and that "the move back to the community is the thing to do." On the other hand, he said that there is a problem with insurance companies providing coverage for out-patient services. "It's as though they are telling people, 'above your eyebrows we won't cover you,'" he said.

Abuzzahab suggested legislation requiring all hospitals to have psychiatric facilities---"so that patients wouldn't be moved from place to place so often that they run out of insurance coverage"---and health insurance which more broadly covers psychiatric and psychological treatments.

"Hospitals should also have the duty to provide sheltered workshops, employers should delete references to psychiatric hospitalization on employment forms, and zoning laws should be revised to allow boarding homes for schizophrenics in all parts of the community, not just the slums," he added.

Operant Conditioning

Discussing "operant conditioning"---the use of tangible rewards such as money or chewing gum to control behavior---clinical psychologist Tom Sturm from the Minneapolis Center for Behavior Modification, said, "One of the biggest problems in treatment is the attitude of treatment people. Some of them reflect a societal value that 'love conquers all.' The discrepancy comes in defining what love is. Behaviorists believe that if you love people you'll have them try to take care of themselves."

Sturm said that people diagnosed schizophrenic can be just as functional as

(MORE)

anyone else "if we wouldn't try to put them all in jobs with reward schedules similar to those most people experience." Sturm said that schizophrenics seem to need training and practice before they can work in the delayed reward system seen in civil service, for example.

"People in civil service jobs get paid every two weeks, no matter what they do or accomplish. The rewards are relatively non-contingent on the output," he said. "Those who do a good job are interested in other things such as social reinforcement.

"Schizophrenics, on the other hand, are not effectively reinforced by social rewards and tend to rely more on the primary rewards, such as pay at the end of the job," he said.

Sturm said that where therapeutic communities have been set up, schizophrenics have done quite well. "Paid each day with tangible rewards, these people are self-supporting and certainly cost the community much less than hospitals or welfare rolls," he said.

He recalled the cases of two patients who had been in the mental hospital for 14 and 19 years without speaking. Using chewing gum as a reward, they were induced to begin talking on the ward within six months. He said in one hospital where operant conditioning was being used on a ward, a visiting psychiatrist remarked "All you have here are a bunch of chronic schizophrenics who behave normally."

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(A1,2,5,8,10;B1,10;C1,4,15,19;D10;E3,12,27)

MTR
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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 30, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact: JUDY VICK, 373-7515

PUNCHINELLO PLAYERS PLAN SEASON

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The Punchinello Players of the University of Minnesota will open their 59th season Friday, Nov. 9, with a production of Oscar Wilde's comedy, "The Importance of Being Earnest," in North hall on the St. Paul campus.

Performances will be at 8 p.m. Nov. 9, 10, 15, 16 and 17.

Directing the play is William M. Marchand, associate professor of rhetoric at the University, who is in his 13th year as advisor and director for the Players.

The Players have scheduled two other productions for the current season ---"Canticle of the Son," a new play by William J. Norris, to be presented Feb. 22 through March 2, and "Alice In Wonderland," a new adaptation of the adult fairytale, written and directed by graduate student Shelia Reiser, to be presented May 10 through 18.

The Punchinello Players, founded in 1914, are sponsored by the rhetoric department on the St. Paul campus. Membership includes students from the Minneapolis and St. Paul campuses and all University colleges.

Admission is \$3.75 for a season ticket and \$1.50 for individual tickets. Tickets are on sale at the St. Paul Student Center and at the door before performances. They may be reserved by phoning 373-1570.

-UNS-

(A1-5,25;B1)

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(NOTE TO NEWS PEOPLE: A coalition of groups interested in setting up child-care centers at the University of Minnesota will hold a news conference on Monday (Nov. 5) at 9:30 a.m. in the Radisson Press Club. Mayoral candidate Gladys Brooks is the invited speaker.)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 1, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information contact: VALERIE CUNNINGHAM, 373-7516

'U' SPEAK-OUT TO SEEK
CHILD CARE SUPPORT

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A coalition of groups who want child-care centers at the University of Minnesota plan a speak-out on the subject at noon Wednesday (Nov. 7) in Coffman Union main lounge.

Speakers will include state Rep. Phyllis Kahn, plus a University employee and a young mother receiving Aid For Dependent Children. An open mike will be provided for others to express their views.

A University-appointed task force on child care last spring recommended that child care centers be established on campus. The proposal received administrative support but lack of funds has held up the plan.

To dramatize the need for child care centers, parents who attend the speak-out will be urged to bring their children to a Board of Regents committee meeting on Thursday, Nov. 8, at 1 p.m. in room 300 Morrill hall.

Groups sponsoring the speak-out, which include the Minnesota Student Association, Minnesota Feminists and the task force on child care, are also asking groups and individuals from outside the University to attend the speak-out.

"University child care could make it possible for more people to attend the University," said Etta Magnusen, a Minnesota Women's Center staff member.

"It could also provide an experimental model for large corporations to follow in meeting the needs of their employees," she added.

For further information contact Minnesota Feminists, 373-0033, or the Minnesota Student Association, 373-2414.

-UNS-

(A1-5,13,21,27;B1)

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gA4P

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 1, 1973

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL CAMPUS EVENTS
Nov. 4-10

- Sun., Nov. 4---Exhibit of original art from children's books, through Nov. 30.
109 Walter Library. Hours: Mon.-Fri. 7:45 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Free.
- Sun., Nov. 4---Film: "Harold and Maude," also Nov. 5. Coffman Union main
ballroom. 7:30 p.m. Admission 50 cents.
- Sun., Nov. 4---Henry Charles Smith and the Civic Orchestra. Northrop aud. 7 p.m.
Free.
- Sun., Nov. 4---Wilson Gallery: "Homage to John Berryman: An Exhibit of the Poet's
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8 a.m.-5 p.m. Free.
- Mon., Nov. 5---Coffman Union Gallery: Paintings and drawings by Steven Osborne,
Summa Show - West Gallery, photography by Timothy Levin. Free.
- Mon., Nov. 5---Program Series: "Death and Dying in American Culture," through Nov. 9.
Coffman Union. For more information, contact Coffman Union Program Council,
373-7601.
- Mon., Nov. 5---Special Lecture: "Star of Bethlehem" by Prof. Karlis Kaufmanis.
North star ballroom, St. Paul Student Center. 12 noon. Free.
- Tues., Nov. 6---R. Stuart Hoyt Memorial Lecture: "Abinnaeus, a Roman officer in
Egypt whose correspondence survives in the papyri," by Prof. Tom B. Jones.
125 West Bank auditorium classroom building. 8 p.m. Admission \$2.50.
Tickets are \$14 for series for non-students, \$10 for students.
- Wed., Nov. 7---Carlos Barbosa-Lima, classical guitarist. Northrop aud. 8 p.m.
Tickets available at the door or at 105 Northrop and Dayton's.
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7 p.m., 3:45 p.m., and 10:30 p.m. Admission \$1.75
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Center. To reserve tickets, call 373-1570.

-UNS-

(A1-6, B1)

(NOTE TO EDITORS: Third in a series
on revenue sharing.)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 1, 1973

MTR
N47
3A4P

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact: ELIZABETH PETRANGELO, 373-7513

REVENUE SHARING MAY RESTORE GOVERNMENT,
SAYS GOV. EVANS AT U OF M CONFERENCE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Revenue sharing may be able to restore the U.S. government to its originally intended form, Daniel J. Evans, governor of the state of Washington, said recently (Oct. 31) at the University of Minnesota.

The shifting of responsibility from a federal to a state level---basic to the revenue-sharing idea---may lead to a "rebirth of our federal system and its constituent elements as our forefathers envisioned," Evans said.

"It was the states that gave birth to the federal government and not the other way around," he said.

Speaking before an audience of about 350, Evans said he felt revenue sharing would "restore the citizens' confidence in government" by giving them a voice in how funds are spent and an opportunity to respond to issues locally.

But, he said, revenue sharing is also going to force state and local governments to "face up" to social problems handled in the past by the federal government and "some aren't going to like making those uncomfortable decisions," he said.

Evans said "conventional wisdom" has it that state and local governments are relatively inept and unable to cope with certain large-scale problems.

"Conventional wisdom is wrong," he said. "As a matter of fact, the real problems of today are problems at the national level. All venal politicians do not exist at the state level nor does all wisdom reside on the banks of the Potomac."

Evans said that instead of one comprehensive federal budget, there are actually more than a dozen and that, as a result, "No Congressman today has to vote on a total budget" knowing what the consequences of that vote will be. "We

(MORE)

have nothing in the way of long-range planning sense nationally," he said.

Evans feels that by putting control of funds in state and local hands, more innovation is possible. "The states are 50 laboratories of governmental experimentation, an opportunity for people to experiment with new programs, and if they fail, they fail only for one state.

"If they succeed, believe me, they'll be picked up by other states and spread," he said. "Revenue sharing gives an added incentive to state and local communities to set their own priorities."

Evans said there were several things about the revenue sharing bill as passed, that he does not agree with. "I don't think in a true revenue-sharing sense that there should be limitations on state and local governments on how the money can be spent. I don't think it's true revenue sharing if you attach a proviso to it," he said.

He added that he felt local governments should be able to set up their own priorities and that the state government should act mostly in a coordinating fashion.

Evans said he felt revenue sharing would continue after the initial five-year, experimental period and that it will be expanded. "I don't think the decision (to continue revenue sharing) should be made on the basis of how well the money was spent," he said.

"First of all, that's very hard to do. Secondly, the state and local communities should be able to administer it as they see fit."

Walter Heller, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, disagreed with Evans' contention that state and local governments should have total control.

"We must not lose sight of the fact that there are a great number of problems of national proportion that should be federal responsibility," he said.

"I think it would be dangerous to go too far in your direction and I feel we should still have a large and growing set of grants-in-aid side by side with revenue sharing," he said.

(MORE)

Arthur Naftalin, former mayor of Minneapolis, agreed with Heller, saying "We do need to strengthen state and local governments, but we also need to strengthen the national government."

Evans' appearance was the fourth in a series of revenue-sharing lectures sponsored by the University of Minnesota and organized by Heller and Naftalin, both of whom are now professors at Minnesota.

-UNS-

(A1-5,15,16;B1,6,7,8;C1,4,15;D10,13;E13,22)

(NOTE TO EDITORS: Third in a series
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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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NOVEMBER 1, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact: ELIZABETH PETRANGELO, 373-7513

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-UNS-

(A1-5,15,16;B1,6,7,8;C1,4,15;D10,13;E13,22)

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NOVEMBER 1, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information contact: VALERIE CUNNINGHAM, 373-7516

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(A1-5,13,21,27;B1)

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(A1-6, B1)

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 2, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact: BILL HUNTZICKER, 373-7512

U OF M FOUNDATION
ELECTS TRUSTEES, OFFICERS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Three new trustees were elected to their first three-year terms on the University of Minnesota Foundation board of trustees at its recent annual meeting.

They are Sylvester Laskin, Duluth, chief executive officer of the Minnesota Power and Light Company; Louis W. Menk, Inver Grove Heights, chairman of the board of Burlington Northern Railroad; and John G. Ordway, Jr., St. Paul, chairman of the board of MacArthur Company.

In addition, new officers of the foundation were elected to one-year terms.

They include Donald C. Dayton, chairman; James H. Binger, president; Harold Sweatt, senior vice president; Jay Phillips and Raymond Plank, both senior vice presidents; Marjorie Howard, secretary; and Curtis L. Carlson, treasurer.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The University of Minnesota Foundation, begun in 1962, is a non-profit corporation that solicits gifts to the University to support projects that are not funded by tax money. Robert J. Odegard is the foundation's executive director and treasurer; William G. MacPhail is vice president and Clifford C. Sommer is vice president and assistant secretary.

Sylvester Laskin, a 1935 graduate of the University, has served on the Duluth Arena Auditorium board and is past president of the Duluth Welfare Council. Louis Menk has been a member of the boards of directors of the Upper Midwest Council, General Mills and numerous other organizations. John G. Ordway, Jr., is a board member of 3M, First Trust of St. Paul and Conwed.

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 2, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact: LISA AGAN, 373-5830

DEATH AND DYING PROGRAM
TO BE HELD IN COFFMAN

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

"What's the Sense in Dying?" is the title of a week-long program on death and dying to be held in Coffman Union starting Sunday (Nov. 4).

The movie "Harold and Maude" will be presented Sunday and Monday (Nov. 4 and 5), at 8 p.m. in the Coffman Main Ballroom. Admission is 50 cents.

Dr. Elizabeth Kubler-Ross, author of "On Death and Dying," will speak Friday (Nov. 9) at noon in the Main Ballroom.

Program topics, to be presented between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. weekdays, include student suicide, euthanasia, the funeral industry, grief and bereavement, and death and afterlife.

Four films concerning death will be shown daily from 10 a.m. until 4 p.m. in Coffman.

The program is sponsored by the Coffman Union Program Council and the Center for Death Education and Research.

-UNS-

(A1,2,3,4,5,8,10,22;B1,5)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
November 2, 1973

MTR
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MILK CARTONS MAKE SAFE TOYS---EVEN IF CHEWED ON

By Bill Hafling
University of Minnesota Science Writer

Used milk cartons make especially safe toys for small children.

They're non-breakable, soft, and constructed and inspected under strict governmental controls. They make good boats, houses and building blocks. They do not make the kids sick if they put them in their mouths.

In response to a question of whether botulism might be associated with milk cartons, the University News Service contacted Assistant Professor Walter Jopke, senior sanitarian in the University of Minnesota's department of environmental health.

"We don't find botulism associated with milk products or milk," Jopke said.

"Furthermore, mothers don't have to worry about the original milk carton---there would be no toxic substances in it. It is a general rule, under many regulations---federal, state, city and others---that these containers be safe for food. These regulations apply strictly to any single-service food container.

"I've been at this business 24 years and only came across one case where commercial pasteurized milk was related to a problem. This was back when milk bottles were more common. Someone sent in a bottle in which they'd found a parakeet bill."

As for botulism, preserved foods in which the toxin is most commonly found are string beans, corn, spinach, olives, beets, asparagus, seafood, pork and beef. Improperly smoked or canned fish are common sources of botulism. Cooking food for 30 minutes at 176° F. before eating is considered a safeguard against botulism.

-UNS-

(A1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 10, 18, 21, B5, 9, 10, C1, 4, 15, E11, 25)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 2, 1973

MTR
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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact: SHARON HAWKINS, 373-7517

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE
TO BE HELD NOVEMBER 8

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A conference titled "The Crossroads of Disarmament" will be held Thursday (Nov. 8) from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. at the Radisson South hotel in Bloomington.

Featuring local and national arms control experts, the conference is especially designed for teachers in Minnesota's colleges and universities but anyone with an interest in arms control and disarmament may attend.

Registration fee is \$10, with a special \$3 rate for students.

The conference schedule will be as follows:

- 9:30-11:45 a.m. "The United States, The Soviet Union and Europe: The Gut Issue"
- Speaker: Ambassador James F. Leonard, vice president for policy studies, UNA-USA, and formerly assistant director, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.
- Panelists: Robert J. White, associate editor, Minneapolis Tribune, and Col. William J. Clark (Ret.), assistant professor of political science, St. Mary's College, Winona.
- 12:45-2:30 p.m. "The Future of Arms Control: Some Policy Alternatives"
- Speakers: Thomas A. Halsted, executive director, Arms Control Assoc., and Herbert Scoville, Jr., formerly assistant director for science and technology, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.
- Panelists: E. Adamson Hoebel, Regents' Professor Emeritus of anthropology, University of Minnesota, and former member of the Social Science Advisory Board, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and Roger Brooks, associate professor of political science, Macalester College.
- 2:50-4:30 p.m. "Teaching About Arms Control and Disarmament: New Resource Materials and Teaching Methods"
- A Colloquy: Jerome H. Spingarn, formerly senior advisor, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; P. Terrence Hopmann, associate professor of political science, University of Minnesota; and Charles Walcott, assistant professor of political science, University of Minnesota.

(MORE)

DISARMAMENT

-2-

The conference is sponsored by the Association of Minnesota Post-Secondary Educational Institutions' committee on international education with the cooperation of the Arms Control Association and the University of Minnesota's World Affairs Center and World Order Program.

For further information contact the World Affairs Center, 373-3799.

-UNS-

(A1-5;B1;C1,21)

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 5, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JUDY VICK, 373-7515

PHOTOGRAPHS OF RACIAL CONFLICT
TO BE SHOWN IN UNIVERSITY GALLERY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

An exhibit of approximately 100 photographs by Danny Lyon, sponsored by the Minneapolis Institute of Arts and the University Gallery, will open Tuesday, Nov. 13 in the University Gallery.

The show covers Lyon's work from 1962 to 1972. Included is the period when he worked as a staff member and photographer for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and covered the racial struggles in the South during the 1960's. Many of his photographs from this period were used in the book, "The Movement."

Lyon is a 1963 graduate of the University of Chicago. Recently he has turned to photographing old buildings which are to be obliterated in the name of progress, and the prison system; and to use of film.

The exhibit was organized by the Newport Harbor Art Museum at Newport Beach, Calif., where it was shown earlier this year. It will be at the University Gallery, located on the third floor of Northrop auditorium, through Dec. 16. The gallery is open to the public with no admission charge from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday and from 2 to 5 p.m. Sundays.

There will be a public preview Monday, Nov. 12 from 7:30 to 10 p.m.

-UNS-

(A1-5,25,26;B1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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NOVEMBER 5, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JUDY VICK, 373-7515

CELLIST TO BE SOLOIST
IN 'U' SYMPHONY CONCERT

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Felice Magendanz, cellist, will be the featured soloist in the University of Minnesota Symphony Orchestra's first concert of the year Saturday (Nov. 10) at 8 p.m. in Northrop auditorium.

Richard Massman, associate professor of music at the University, will conduct the 80-member orchestra in the concert which is open to the public with no admission charge.

Miss Magendanz, co-principal cellist with the St. Paul Chamber Orchestra and an instructor in cello at the University, will be the soloist for the orchestra's performance of William Walton's "Concerto for Violincello and Orchestra."

The program will also include Brahms' "Academic Festival Overture, Op. 80" and Mussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition."

Prior to joining the St. Paul Chamber Orchestra for the current season, Miss Magendanz was associate principal cellist with the Minnesota Orchestra for three years.

-UNS-

(A1-5,25;B1)

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NOVEMBER 5, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact BILL HUNTZICKER, 373-7512

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

Wenda Moore, 31, will be sworn in as a member of the University of Minnesota Board of Regents Friday (Nov. 9) following the regular meeting of the board in the Regents' room on the Minneapolis campus.

Ms. Moore was named by Gov. Wendell Anderson last week to succeed Josie Johnson, who resigned because her husband's business requires him to leave the state. Fred Cina will replace Ms. Johnson on the seven-member committee to search for a new president of the University.

The regular monthly board meeting begins at 10:15 a.m. Friday in the Regents' room, 238 Morrill hall. At that meeting, a three-member ad hoc committee on the role of agriculture in the University will make its report.

At noon Thursday, Gerald Heaney, a federal judge from Duluth, will be presented the Regent Emeritus award. Heaney was unable to attend earlier this year when other former Regents were given the award. The presentation will be at a luncheon in the Dale Shephard room of the Campus Club.

At 1:15 p.m., the student concerns committee will hear a report from a group of students who will present their position on day-care facilities for the children of University students and employees.

At 6:30 p.m., the student concerns committee will hold a special evening session for a presentation on University counseling and advising services.

On Friday morning, the budget, audit and legislative relationships committee will hear reports from Stanley B. Kegler, vice president for administration, on enrollments from the metropolitan area and progress on the 1974-75 budget preparation.

Luther Pickrel, director of the Office of Sponsored Programs, will discuss with the committee some trends and comparisons in aid which the University receives from private and federal sources for sponsored teaching and research programs.

The committee meetings are:

Thursday: 10 a.m., executive committee, Regents' room;
11 a.m., committee of the whole, Regents' room;
1:15 p.m., educational policy and long-range planning, Regents' room;
1:15 p.m., student concerns committee, 300 Morrill hall;
3 p.m., faculty, staff and public relationships committee, Regents' room;
3 p.m., physical plant and investments committee, 300 Morrill hall;
6:30 p.m., student concerns committee evening session, Campus Club.

Friday: 8:30 a.m., budget, audit and legislative relationships, Regents' room;
8:30 a.m., health sciences committee, 300 Morrill hall;
10:15 a.m., Board of Regents meeting, Regents' room.

11/5/73
9/11/73

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 5, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JUDY VICK, 373-7515

PHOTOGRAPHS OF RACIAL CONFLICT
TO BE SHOWN IN UNIVERSITY GALLERY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

An exhibit of approximately 100 photographs by Danny Lyon, sponsored by the Minneapolis Institute of Arts and the University Gallery, will open Tuesday, Nov. 13 in the University Gallery.

The show covers Lyon's work from 1962 to 1972. Included is the period when he worked as a staff member and photographer for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and covered the racial struggles in the South during the 1960's. Many of his photographs from this period were used in the book, "The Movement."

Lyon is a 1963 graduate of the University of Chicago. Recently he has turned to photographing old buildings which are to be obliterated in the name of progress, and the prison system; and to use of film.

The exhibit was organized by the Newport Harbor Art Museum at Newport Beach, Calif., where it was shown earlier this year. It will be at the University Gallery, located on the third floor of Northrop auditorium, through Dec. 16. The gallery is open to the public with no admission charge from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday and from 2 to 5 p.m. Sundays.

There will be a public preview Monday, Nov. 12 from 7:30 to 10 p.m.

-UNS-

(A1-5,25,26;B1)

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, s-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 5, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JUDY VICK, 373-7515

FIRST PRODUCTIONS
TO BE PRESENTED
IN 'U' PARIG CENTER

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Despite delays in theater equipment delivery which forced postponement of the official opening production in the University of Minnesota's Parig Center, five theater productions will be presented in the new West Bank building this month.

"The plays have been carefully chosen to capitalize on acting ability, with minimal technical embellishment, other than original and effective costuming and props," said Kenneth L. Graham, director of the University Theatre. "We truly believe our patrons, both old and new, will find the plays stimulating and delightful theatrical experiences."

The first production in the new building will be "Personal Appearance," a 1930's comedy written by Lawrence Riley and directed by Merle Loppnow, assistant to Graham, which opens Monday, Nov. 12, in the arena theater. Performances will be at 8 p.m. Nov. 12 through 17 and 19 and 20; Nov. 18 at 3 p.m. and Nov. 20 at 1:30 p.m.

The second major production of the fall season will be Moliere's "The Doctor in Spite of Himself," directed by Graham in the Stoll thrust theater. Performances will be at 8 p.m. Nov. 21, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29 and 30 and Dec. 1; at 1:30 p.m. Nov. 27, and at 3 p.m. Dec. 2.

(MORE)

Two workshop productions are scheduled for the Whiting proscenium theater. "Pullman Car Hiawatha" and "Queen of France," written by Thornton Wilder and directed by Robert Engels, a graduate student and Bush fellow, will be presented at 7 p.m. Nov. 17, 18 and 19.

"The Renaissance of Barnabe Barnes" by Barbara Nosanow of the Minnesota Playwriting Laboratory, and directed by Bill Partlan, a graduate student and Bush fellow, will be presented at 7 p.m. Nov. 28, 29, and 30 and Dec. 1 and 2.

A Theatre of the Word (formerly Readers' Theatre) production of four short stories will be presented at 7 p.m. Nov. 25 and 26 in the Stoll theater.

"Although the total equipment has been slow in arriving, it is hoped that full technical facilities will be available by winter quarter," Graham said.

A curtain for the Whiting proscenium theater stage, and sound equipment and some lighting equipment have not yet been delivered to the new building. Some adjustment work has also been necessary on the theater seats, due to a manufacturer's error.

The official opening production of "King Lear" has been rescheduled to open Feb. 21.

Tickets for "Personal Appearance" and "The Doctor in Spite of Himself" are on sale at Rarig Center and Coffman Union on the Minneapolis campus and at Dayton's. Admission is \$3 for non-students and \$2 for students and senior citizens. Reservations can be made by phoning (612) 373-2337.

There is no admission charge for the workshops and Theatre of the Word production.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 6, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JUDY VICK, 373-7515

RARIG CENTER TO OPEN
WITH "PERSONAL APPEARANCE"

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

"Personal Appearance," a 1930's comedy about hero worship, will be the first theatrical production to be presented in the University of Minnesota's new Rarig Center.

The play, written by Lawrence Riley and directed by Merle Lopnow, will open Monday, Nov. 12, in the arena theater.

Lopnow, who is assistant to the director of the University Theatre, first directed "Personal Appearance" in 1937 for his own company, the Penthouse Players, a community theater in a loft of the old Newton building in St. Paul. It was the first arena theater production in Minnesota and the second in the United States.

Lopnow has been a member of the University Theatre staff for 24 years and has directed about 10 productions during that time. He last directed a production at the University in the summer of 1964.

"The play was considered somewhat risqué in the 30's because of its use of double entendre and the language of the last line of the play," Lopnow said. "Whether or not this is still true, the basic subject matter has not changed. We adored our superstars in the 30's and we still adore them today."

The current production of "Personal Appearance" stars Lucy Childs, a senior from Evanston, Ill., as the superstar, ~~Carole~~ Arden. Miss Childs recently appeared in the Cricket Theatre's production of "Dinner At Eight." Gladys Kelcey, her admiring fan, is played by Deborah Kafitz, a sophomore from St. Louis Park.

Performances are at 8 p.m. Nov. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19 and 20; at 3 p.m. Nov. 18, and at 1:30 p.m. Nov. 20. Admission is \$3 for the general public and \$2 for students and senior citizens. Tickets are on sale at Rarig Center, Coffman Union and Dayton's. Reservations can be made by phoning 373-2337.

(AL-5,21,25;B1;C1,4;E9)

-UNS-

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA NEWS EVENTS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 6, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact BOB LEE, 373-5830

MINORITY HEALTH ISSUES LECTURES RESUME AT 'U'

An environmental health authority will speak on "Are Urban Problems Minority Problems?" Monday, Nov. 19 at the University of Minnesota.

Bayless Walker, Jr., director of the Environmental Health Administration for the District of Columbia, will speak at 12:15 p.m. in Mayo auditorium. He is the 1972 recipient of the Distinguished Health Scientist Award from the National Environmental Health Association.

His talk, a continuation of the Minority Health Issues Lectures, is sponsored by the Office of Opportunities in Health for Minorities.

###

DR. OWEN WANGENSTEEN FILM TO BE SHOWN AT 'U'

A filmed biographical interview with Dr. Owen H. Wangenstein, University of Minnesota Regents' professor and chairman emeritus of surgery, will be shown at noon Friday, Nov. 16 in Mayo auditorium.

Produced by Alpha Omega Alpha, national medical honorary society, in cooperation with the National Library of Medicine, the film covers Wangenstein's academic career, persons and events that influenced him, his contribution to medicine and an historical overview of his 50-year career as academician, practitioner, teacher and historian.

Wangenstein is interviewed by a former student, Dr. K. Alvin Merendino, professor of surgery at the University of Washington at Seattle.

The film is sponsored by the University Medical School and department of the history of medicine.

-UNS-

(A1-5,8,22,27;B1,5)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 6, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact BOB LEE, 373-5830

NEW RADIATION TREATMENT TO BE
AVAILABLE TO CANCER PATIENTS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Cancer patients at University of Minnesota Hospitals whose tumors have not responded to currently available methods of treatment may soon be treated by a special radiation beam with unique properties.

Under a proposed agreement, the University's department of therapeutic radiology will send selected patients to the University of New Mexico's Cancer Research and Treatment Center.

The patients will be treated at the Center's Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, the first and only site in the country using negative pion beams to treat solid tumors. Patients treated will be those whose tumors are not effectively treated with traditional methods of radiation therapy and surgery, according to Dr. Seymour Levitt, chairman of the University's therapeutic radiology department.

Pion particles, discovered about 20 years ago, have only recently been developed to the point where they can be used in tumor therapy.

Negative pions are unique because they are able to interact with the low oxygenated tissue in a tumor and "explode" in a localized burst of energy, destroying tumor cells. The effectiveness of other radiotherapy rays is impaired by the lack of oxygen in tumor tissue.

Most importantly, the negative pions cause relatively little damage to normal tissue and are more easily controlled electromagnetically.

The University will act as the Upper Midwest Center for referring patients to the Los Alamos facility. Dr. Morton Kligerman, director of the Cancer Research and Treatment Center, and assistant director for radiotherapy at Los Alamos, will speak at the University Monday, Nov. 19, at 5:00 p.m. in Room 100 Mayo auditorium.

(A1-5,8,22;B1,5;C1,4;E3,25)

-UNS-

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 6, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JUDY VICK, 373-7515

CONSTANCE WILSON
TO PRESENT
VOICE RECITAL

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Soprano Constance Wilson will present a recital at 8 p.m. Sunday (Nov. 11) in Scott hall auditorium on the University of Minnesota's Twin Cities campus.

The event is open to the public with no admission charge.

Ms. Wilson's varied program will include "L'Horizon Chimerique" by Gabriel Faure, "Funf Lieder" by Brahms, the Letter Scene from "Eugene Onegin" by Tschaikovsky, "Vier Lieder," Op. 13 by Anton Webern, and "Cantigas de Amigo" by Valdo Sciammerella.

Ms. Wilson is an instructor in music at the University. A graduate of Northwestern University, she received her master of music degree from Eastman School of Music and has done additional study with Paul Althouse, Martial Singher and Aldo DiTullio in New York City.

She has presented numerous recitals and appeared as oratorio soloist in the Twin Cities and has previously taught voice at Furman University, Western Michigan University, Eastern Kentucky University and the University of Connecticut.

Charles Forsberg, assistant professor of music theory at St. Olaf College, will assist Ms. Wilson at the piano.

-UNS-

(A1-5,25;B1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-62 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 7, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact BILL HAFLING, 373-7514 or
PROF. DENNIS HOLLOWAY,
373-2108 or 929-8655

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

On Monday (Nov. 12), Governor Wendell Anderson, along with members of legislative committees and University of Minnesota people will tour the University School of Architecture's "Ouroboros" project at Rosemount.

The tour is set for 2:30 p.m. Hot coffee, cider and goodies will be provided.

Project Ouroboros, named after the legendary Greek dragon which devours its own tail---a symbol of a world that survives by endlessly devouring itself---is a study of experimental energy-conservation housing.

An experimental home has been constructed on the site in a trapezoid form, with the largest wall facing south so that the windows and solar panels can maximize collection of the sun's energy. The side walls taper back to a small wall on the north---thus minimizing exposure to winter winds. The sod roof helps to insulate the house in winter and to cool it in summer.

Energy conserving units in the house include solar-heated water and space-heating systems. The project was begun by freshmen and sophomores in the School of Architecture's environmental design class in the fall of 1972. Professors Dennis Holloway and Tom Bender are the project directors.

DIRECTIONS TO OUROBOROS

Go to Rosemount, via the Mendota Bridge or Highway 13. At the crossroads in Rosemount, take County Road 42 east. Go three to four miles to Blaine Ave. Turn right (south) on Blaine Ave. Pass through the University gate. Go past the five smoke towers on your left. Ouroboros is 1000 feet beyond the smoke towers on the same side of the road.

-UNS-

(A1-5,7,15,18;B1,9)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
November 7, 1973

MTR
N47
8A4P

HAL CHASE---THE LAW AND A LEATHERNECK
by Bill Huntzicker
University News Service Writer

Harold W. Chase is a professor who digs sports and serves in the military. He's just published two books and was working on another when he was tapped to serve as a vice president for the University of Minnesota.

"He's a combination of the tough and the tender," a campus magazine said about him back in a 1960 article called "The Law and a Leatherneck." That was just after Chase, an authority on constitutional law, was given one of the first University of Minnesota Distinguished Teacher awards.

Today Hal Chase is showing his firm hand in University administration as acting vice president for academic administration.

And he's still a Leatherneck. Chase, 51, holds the rank of brigadier general in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve.

But because it says "Reserve" after Marine Corps, it doesn't mean Chase is merely an observer. While on leave from the University in 1969, he served as Chief U.S. Psychological Operations Specialist in the First Corps Tactical Area in Vietnam.

His military experience can be seen in his first few months in administration. Chase has quietly and firmly made his presence felt. But despite his administrative ability, Chase, a political science professor, says teaching is his first love.

"Professors are the last of the world's free men," he said in an interview. "Scholars are like ball players. They do what they like to do---but they like to get paid.

"Some years ago at Princeton after successive tours of duty as a teacher and a university administrator, I decided that what I really wanted to do more than anything else in this life is teach," Chase said.

(MORE)

He said he accepted his administrative post out of respect for University President Malcolm Moos and loyalty to the University.

"The University of Minnesota is not just another University to me," Chase said. "It is the most important thing in my life next to my family."

He admits that the University has a lot of problems but he is optimistic about the future. The job market, for example, is not the primary concern of the liberal arts in a University, he said. There is a difference, Chase said, between a vocational education and a liberal arts education.

"Evidently," he said, "we on the faculty who have a deep commitment to the liberal arts have failed to communicate to our students what a liberal arts education is and what its virtues are."

"Simply put, I believe the purpose of a liberal arts education is two-fold. First, it should serve to transmit to students the accumulated wisdom of the ages. Second it should enable students to learn how---not what---to think," he said.

Another role of the University is to search for truth, he said. "The search for truth may lead to all kinds of results. Out of it someone may decide to push for certain kinds of political activity," Chase admitted, "but that's not the mission of the University. It becomes then not an intellectual effort but a political power struggle."

Chase said he believes that the University has lived through one of its most difficult periods, one in which speakers such as Defense Secretary McNamara and Senator Humphrey were sometimes not allowed to be heard in many places. "There is always a danger from extremists to academic freedom," he said.

"Academic freedom," he added, "is always under attack. What varies is the source of the attack. I think we've come upon a period of getting attacks on freedom and the tenure system from quarters we didn't worry about ten years ago."

Chase also likes to talk politics. During the turbulent sixties, he could be counted on for campus discussions on the major issues.

He defended U.S. policy in Vietnam when it was unpopular on campus to do so;

(MORE)

he supported police departments when the law-and-order issue was raising basic questions about police activity.

But he has been a defender of the Bill of Rights. Chase led a fight on campus to eliminate the loyalty oath provision from federal student loans in the early 1960's.

When the Warren court was under attack, he defended its decisions on legal grounds.

Chase admits that the Constitution is again in trouble. "One cannot parse the meaning of the Constitution without coming away from it with great admiration and respect for the document and its authors," he said. "Yet, as one canvasses the problems of the 1970's, one cannot help but wonder if a restructuring of our governmental system is not in order."

But he worries about whether a new U.S. Constitution would include the Bill of Rights, probably the most important part of the present document.

Some of the "dirty tricks" played in the 1972 campaign raise questions about gaps in the Constitution, he said. He has called for a new election in which President Nixon could run.

"If he ran and won, then that's the vote of confidence he needs," Chase said. "But as it is we may have three and one-half years to go with a President who may not be able to exert leadership."

Chase said he didn't feel there is enough public support for impeachment.

Chase is the author of six books, the most recent of which is "Federal Judges: The Appointing Process" published last fall by Minnesota Press. He is the co-author of a new revision of Edward S. Corwin's "The Constitution and What It Means Today," a classic analysis of the Constitution published by Princeton University Press.

11/1
11/17
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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 8, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact SHARON HAWKINS, 373-7517

'KING KONG' CREATOR TO
SHOW WORKS AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Hollywood special effects expert Linwood Dunn will present his films at the University of Minnesota Saturday, Nov. 17, at 7:30 p.m. in the Bell Museum of Natural History.

Highlight of Dunn's appearance will be the showing of his original "King Kong" and scenes from his other films including "Citizen Kane," "Gone With the Wind" and "West Side Story."

Dunn's appearance is sponsored by the University Film Society.

Other upcoming Film Society showings include a new Canadian film, "A Dream Life," directed by Mireille Dansereau Friday, Nov. 16, and Wednesday, Nov. 28, at 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. both evenings.

All Film Society showings are held in the Bell Museum of Natural History, Seventeenth and University Avenues SE., Minneapolis. Admission price for all films is \$1.75.

-UNS-

(A1-6,25;B1;C1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
TELEPHONE: 373-5193
NOVEMBER 8, 1973

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL CAMPUS EVENTS
Nov. 11-17

- Sun., Nov. 11---Coffman Union Gallery: Paintings and drawings by Steven Osborne; Summa Show, photography by Timothy Levin, through Nov. 23. Free.
- Sun., Nov. 11---Exhibit of original art from children's books, through Nov. 30. 109 Walter Library. Hours: Mon.-Fri. 7:45 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Free.
- Sun., Nov. 11---Film: "Pink Flamingos," Bell Museum of Natural History. 3:45, 7 and 10:30 p.m. Admission \$1.75.
- Sun., Nov. 11---Folk Fest in The Whole Coffeehouse. 8:30 p.m. Admission \$1.50.
- Sun., Nov. 11---Recital: Soprano Constance Wilson, accompanied by pianist Charles Forsberg. Scott hall aud. 8 p.m. Free.
- Sun., Nov. 11---University Marching Band Concert in Northrop aud. at 3 p.m. Also Nov. 17 at 8 p.m. Admission is \$2.50 for adults, \$1.50 for students.
- Sun., Nov. 11---Wilson Gallery: "Homage to John Berryman: An Exhibit of the Poet's Manuscripts," through Nov. 30. 472 Wilson Library. Hours: Mon.-Fri. 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Free.
- Mon., Nov. 12---"Personal Appearance," a 1930's comedy about hero worship written by Laurence Riley and directed by Merle Lopponow. This will be the first theatrical production presented at the U of M's new Rarig Center. Performances are at 8 p.m. Nov. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19 and 20; at 3 p.m. Nov. 18 and at 1:30 p.m. Nov. 20. Tickets are on sale at Rarig Center, Coffman Union and Dayton's. For reservations call 373-2337.
- Mon., Nov. 12---Public preview of photography by Danny Lyon sponsored by the Minneapolis Institute of Arts and the University Gallery. Included is Lyon's photography from the days when he was involved in the racial struggles in the South in the 1960's. Through Dec. 16. University Gallery, 3rd floor, Northrop aud. The Monday night preview will be 7:30-10 p.m. Gallery hours: 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Free.
- Tues., Nov. 13---Agnes DeMille's Heritage Dance Theatre in Northrop aud. 8 p.m. Admission \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4, \$5, \$6.
- Tues., Nov. 13---Noon Concert with Jim Murray. Coffman Main Lounge. Noon. Free.
- Tues., Nov. 13---"Potemkin," in North Star ballroom of St. Paul campus Student Center. Noon. Free.
- Tues., Nov. 13---R. Stuart Hoyt Memorial Lecture: "Synesius, statesman, soldier, writer, scientist and Bishop of Cyrene," by Prof. Tom B. Jones. 125 West Bank aud. 8 p.m. Admission \$2.50, or series ticket.

(MORE)

CAMPUS EVENTS

-2-

- Wed., Nov. 14---Current Events Speak-Out, Coffman Union Main Lounge. Noon. Free.
- Wed., Nov. 14---Genesis 5 Film Festival, Coffman Main Ballroom. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. Also Nov. 15. Admission: \$1.25 students; \$1.75 general public.
- Wed., Nov. 14---"So You Want To Be an Actress," a one-woman show by Sandy Ross. North Star ballroom, St. Paul campus Student Center. Noon. Free.
- Wed., Nov. 14---Special lecture: Roman Karmen, Russian documentary film director. He most recently recorded the rise and fall of Salvadore Allende of Chile. Bell Museum of Natural History. 7:30 p.m. Admission: \$1.50 students; \$2 non-students.
- Thur., Nov. 15---Dudley Riggs, North Star ballroom, St. Paul campus Student Center. 8 p.m. Admission \$2. Tickets can be purchased in Room 2 Student Center or at the door.
- Thur., Nov. 15---U of M Punchinello Players present Oscar Wilde's comedy, "The Importance of Being Earnest," also Nov. 16 and 17. North hall, St. Paul campus. 8 p.m. Tickets available at the door and at the St. Paul Student Center. To reserve tickets, call 373-1570.
- Fri., Nov. 16---Chicago Blues at The Whole Coffeehouse. Also Nov. 17. 8:30 p.m. Admission will be charged; call 373-7600 for information.
- Fri., Nov. 16---Film: "A Dream Life," directed by Mireille Dansereau, Canadian film director. Also Nov. 28. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. Admission will be charged. Call 373-3549 for ticket information.
- Sat., Nov. 17---Lecture and films: "The Man Who Invented King Kong," by Linwood Dunn, leading Hollywood "special effects" expert. Bell Museum of Natural History. 7:30 p.m. Admission will be charged. Call 373-3549 for ticket information.
- Sat., Nov. 17---"Pullman Car Hiawatha" and "Queen of France," written by Thornton Wilder and directed by Robert Engels, graduate student and Bush fellow. Whiting proscenium theater of the Rarig Center. Also Nov. 18 and 19. 7 p.m. Free.

-UNS-

(A1-6,B1)

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8A4P

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 9, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact DAVID PETERSON, 373-7501

U OF M 1973 FINANCIAL REPORT
ISSUED BY V.P. BRINKERHOFF

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Current operations income of the University of Minnesota for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, totaled \$315,288,676 for all campuses and stations. Of this, the State of Minnesota provided 33.0 per cent, according to the annual University Financial Report released today.

In addition to its operating expenses, the University invested \$51,557,019 in the construction and remodeling of buildings and the purchase of land.

The vice president for finance, planning and operations, James F. Brinkerhoff, reported that \$163,380,245 was spent last year from all fund sources for the instruction of students and instruction-related activities at the collegiate level and for departmental research on all campuses.

Budgeted and sponsored research expenditures amounted to \$50,149,078. The cost of extension and public service activities such as Continuing Education and Extension, Agricultural Extension Service and the University museums totaled \$26,490,996. The total expense for student aid was \$9,923,932, exclusive of federal loans.

Other major expenditures were in housing, food and other service areas which are self-supporting, totaling \$36,633,347; and \$19,966,342 for heat, light, power and maintenance of all University facilities.

The University's overall operating costs were \$306,543,940 while transfers, increases in obligations and other adjustments added \$8,774,736 for the total of \$315,288,676.

(MORE)

Of this, the State of Minnesota provided \$104,034,146 (the 33.0 per cent mentioned above). State support funds consisted of the Legislative general appropriation of \$82,120,876; \$21,913,270 for special projects carried on by the University for the general benefit of Minnesota's citizens.

These special projects include agricultural extension work and research, business and economic research, medical research, operation of the Minnesota Rehabilitation Center, the Child Psychiatric Hospital, the Multiple Sclerosis Clinic, the Institute of Child Development, Family Practice and Community Health and several others.

Sources of the University's operating income other than the State are: appropriations from the Federal government, \$6,658,105; student tuition and fees, \$29,296,048; self-supporting auxiliary services, \$40,854,505; gifts, grants and contracts, \$64,917,561; and fees for services such as those provided at University Hospitals, \$57,020,164.

Expenditures for building, remodeling and land purchases, totaling \$51,557,019 were distributed as follows: Minneapolis campus, (including health sciences) \$31,706,717; St. Paul campus, \$7,319,959; Duluth campus, \$6,601,018; Morris campus, \$3,157,421; Crookston and Waseca campuses, experiment stations and "other outlying facilities," \$2,771,904.

At the close of the fiscal year, the market value of the investments in the University total endowment fund, totaled \$85,635,939.

-UNS-

(A1-5,15;B1,7;C1,4,14,19,21,22)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 9, 1973

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JUDY VICK, 373-7515

REGENTS APPOINT DEPARTMENT HEADS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

University of Minnesota Regents today (Friday, Nov. 9) appointed George D. King chairman of the Afro-American studies department for a second three-year term and named Karl Bethke acting chairman of the studio arts department.

King joined the University faculty in 1970. His chairmanship has been the subject of controversy within the University and the Twin Cities black community. Earlier this year he was suspended from his administrative duties for a short period, but was subsequently reinstated. The controversy centered around charges of involvement and non-involvement in the black community.

When the item was presented to the Regents' faculty and staff committee, Regent Josie Johnson said, "I sincerely hope that Dr. King and the Afro-American studies department understand the seriousness of our concern for the University's need to work with the black community."

Frank J. Sorauf, dean of the College of Liberal Arts (CLA), responded that the CLA administration was aware of the need and that the Afro-American studies department and Continuing Education and Extension would work on finding ways to meet that need.

Bethke, an associate professor of studio arts, joined the University faculty in 1965. He succeeds Peter Busa, who was acting chairman last winter and spring quarters. The department has not had a permanent chairman since the resignation of Allen Downs Dec. 15, 1972. Bethke's appointment is retroactive to Oct. 1 and extends through June 15, 1974

-UNS-

(A1-5,25,27;B1;C1,21,22)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 9, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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REGENTS' COMMITTEE SEEKS
MORE POWER FOR AG AT 'U'

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The Institute of Agriculture should have a name change and be given more authority in the central administration of the University of Minnesota, according to a three-member ad hoc committee of the Board of Regents.

Lauris Krenik, chairman of the committee, Josie R. Johnson and Lester A. Malkerson gave the University administration a push to give agriculture more recognition Friday (Nov. 9) in the report to the Regents.

"The recommendation of the committee involves somewhat of a departure from the present University structure," Krenik said.

The committee was established as a response to pressure from a number of agricultural organizations for a University vice president for agriculture.

Krenik's report, in essence, recommended the position of vice president but did not call for that specific title for the job.

"The uniqueness and complexities of the Institute as well as its geographic location, a significant distance from central administration, indicate to this committee the need for a new title and expanded role for the chief administrative officer of the Institute," the committee report stated.

"This person should have a position in the central administration of the University and would facilitate a two-way flow of information between the central administration and the Institute. The committee feels that the specific title and details of this position should be a matter for recommendation and action by the President and his central officers," the committee report stated.

Currently, the Institute of Agriculture is headed by a dean and the major administrative offices for the Institute are on the St. Paul campus.

(MORE)

"In anticipation of a study of University structure and the election of a new president of the University it is recommended this position be subject to review at a future date," the report said.

The committee also recommended a name change for the Institute, which includes the colleges of agriculture, forestry and home economics as well as experiment stations and the agricultural extension service.

The committee made a number of specific recommendations to the Institute. The College of Home Economics, for example, was urged to develop ties with the College of Business Administration to increase management and business training for its students.

The committee found that students are turned away from a number of programs in forestry and agriculture which require expensive field work and laboratory facilities.

"Enrollment is growing and could grow very rapidly if some of the popular programs had enrollment restrictions removed," the committee said. "Fisheries and wildlife management was severely curtailed and forest resource management was held down substantially because of lack of job opportunities."

The committee said that all of the colleges in the Institute have programs which are of benefit to urban as well as rural areas.

-UNS-

(A1-5,15;B1;C4,15,17,21,22;D12)

NCTE TO NEWS PEOPLE: Dr. Lazarow will appear on the Today Show (NBC) from 7:30 to 8 a.m. Thursday (Nov. 15) to talk about his diabetes research.

Feature from the University of Minnesota News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455 Telephone: (612) 373-5193 November 12, 1973

MTR
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U OF M RESEARCHERS CURE
DIABETES IN SOME RATS

by Bob Lee
University News Service Writer

University of Minnesota medical researchers are both optimistic and cautious about a laboratory breakthrough in diabetes treatment.

They are optimistic because years of painstaking step-by-step investigations have resulted in dramatic cures with diabetic rats, and cautious because the successful laboratory techniques remain to be evaluated in humans.

Professor Arnold Lazarow, head of the University's anatomy department and recipient of the American Diabetes Association's highest honor, the Bantin Medal, emphasized that human trials may be five years away.

Dr. Lazarow and his research team have successfully transplanted pancreas beta cells---some of which produce insulin---into diabetic rats.

When the transplants were done in highly inbred strains of rats, the diabetes disappeared within five days and the rats remained symptom-free for more than a year.

However, when the transplants were carried out in non-inbred rats the animals were cured for only 10 days. Diabetes recurred because the transplanted cells were destroyed by an immunologic reaction.

Recent studies at the University and in Colorado have demonstrated that some animal tissues are not rejected by the host if the donor transplant is grown in a laboratory culture medium for more than 10 days prior to transplantation.

Lazarow's associates have spent the last five years examining the factors that influence pancreatic cell division. They have found that when fetal rat pancreas cells are grown in a laboratory culture medium there is a significant increase in the number of insulin-producing beta cells.

(MORE)

By adapting the methods used in their rat studies to the preparation of human fetal beta cells and by decreasing the cells' ability to reject, Lazarow's group seeks to prevent the serious complications of diabetes.

"Blindness and fatal kidney disease occur all too frequently despite the use of insulin, special diet and/or the oral blood sugar lowering agents," Dr. Lazarow said.

He estimated that less than 1/100 of an ounce of transplanted beta cells should provide enough insulin to control the symptoms and hopefully the complications in an adult diabetic. More than 4.2 million Americans are known to be affected by diabetes and it may be undiagnosed in another six million.

Dr. Lazarow's research team includes Dr. Orion Hegre, assistant professor of anatomy; Dr. Robert Leonard, research fellow in anatomy; Dr. Robert McEvoy, resident in pediatrics, and Vesta Bachelder, assistant scientist.

When they're ready to do the first human trial, Dr. Lazarow proposes setting up a nationwide study with a five-to-ten-year follow-up to determine if the transplanted beta cells can actually prevent the disease's serious complications.

-UNS-

(A1-5,8,9,10;B1,5;C1,4;E1,3,25;A-22)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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NOVEMBER 12, 1973

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact LISA AGAN, 373-5830

U OF M RESEARCHERS
RECEIVE CANCER GRANTS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Five University of Minnesota medical researchers have received grants from the Minnesota division of the American Cancer Society totaling nearly \$60,000.

The recipients and the amounts of the grants are Orval L. Mullen, assistant professor of pharmacognosy, \$3,730; Chang Won Song, assistant professor of therapeutic radiology, \$20,000; Dr. Richard D. Brunning, associate professor and associate director of the hematology lab, \$15,000; Dr. Robert E. Scott, assistant professor of pathology, \$11,000; and Jon Schmidtke, assistant professor of experimental surgery, \$9,000.

It is known that antigens---substances which cause an immune response in the tissue they appear in---are found on cancer tumors. Mullen will try to determine if the rate of tumor growth is altered by an injection of an antigen preparation, or if an antigen injection can provide immunity from tumor growth.

Song will combine radiation therapy with a treatment of two compounds which have shown evidence of curing, to a degree, certain cancers. He will try to see if both methods work better at slowing certain cancer growths than either one alone.

Dr. Brunning will be looking for changes that occur in the white blood cells of leukemia patients that are not seen in the cells of healthy persons.

Dr. Scott said that normal cells stop growing when they come in contact with each other, but that malignant cells continue to grow after they have touched each other.

Molecules in the cell membrane called glycoproteins are thought to be responsible for transmitting the message to cells to stop growing. Dr. Scott will

(MORE)

work with a theory that malignant cells are defective and fail to respond to the message.

Schmidtke said that there is evidence that two different kinds of cells, called lymphocytes and macrophages, play a role in killing tumor cells. He will be working with three ideas: first, evidence that the macrophage is the most tumor-killing variety of cell; second, that compounds called adjuvants increase a cell's ability to become immune; and third, evidence that adjuvants activate macrophages.

Schmidtke's research will try to determine if adjuvants can increase the tumor-killing effect of macrophages.

-UNS-

(A1-5,8;B1,5;C1,4;E3,25)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
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MTR
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GAMP

BUREAUCRATIC BOAT MUST BE ROCKED BY CARING INDIVIDUALS

by Bill Hafling

University of Minnesota Science Writer

Unless people who care about them enough to fight for their rights come forward, mentally and physically handicapped people, particularly children, will continue to get dealt out in the bureaucratic shuffle.

Speaking at a recent University of Minnesota conference on mental retardation, Betty Hubbard, special education consultant for the St. Paul Public Schools, said, "Those of us who work in the field of human services like to think of ourselves as deeply committed persons, and, indeed most of us are.

"In the large tax-supported bureaucracies, however, the commitment may be to survival---to staying afloat in the sea of regulations that constrict and strangle," she said. "In the private agencies, the commitment may be to administrative convenience and personal comfort. This is often seen in eligibility requirements that narrow the clientele to the least bothersome, the easiest to work with."

Hubbard recalled challenging a camp director who had a rule which excluded profoundly deaf children from a program for hearing-impaired children. "He told me that the staff got very little satisfaction from working with deaf children and had asked that they be excluded," she said. "The fact that camping opened a whole new world to a group of tragically isolated children was not as important as staff satisfaction."

Classifications are often used as a means of excluding people from services. One researcher found that classroom teachers, for example, could always identify those "three or four youngsters whose behavior kept the teacher from succeeding with the rest of the children." When the "troublemaking children" were removed from the class however, the same teachers, in a short time, had another three or four spotted that "needed to be removed."

(MORE)

Other researchers have found that when a parent or other concerned adult came forward in the child's behalf, the child was often discovered not to be as troublesome as was first thought.

"While the Council for Exceptional Children espouses public education for all children, individual members in our own state carp about their unwillingness to serve 'sub-trainable children,' whatever they are," Hubbard said.

"The governor's signature was hardly dry on the mandatory trainable law when educators and institution administrators were trying to define a whole new classification of 'ineligibles,'" she said. "It is taking a while to develop the skills and attitudes school people need to implement the 'zero reject' philosophy through quality basic skills training programs and well integrated support services---but it's coming!"

Nader's Raiders and Gardner's Common Cause "are gradually persuading the American people that such arrogant institutions as big business and big government can be called to account and made to change their ways," Hubbard said.

Consumerism, advocacy, class action suits, and right to treatment suits, "are challenging the traditional legislative mentality that assigns a higher priority to highways and snowmobile trails than to human beings in state hospitals for the mentally retarded and the mentally ill," she said.

Committed professionals of all types, as well as concerned lay individuals, are badly needed because of their knowledge, skill, and power, she said.

People who are unable to adequately defend their rights need those who "will stubbornly resist administrative regulations that are designed for the comfort of the system rather than the welfare of the individual in need, who will insist that the professional organizations which represent them take an activist---even militant stand---in support of the right of mentally retarded and other handicapped people to the dignity of accomplishment, acceptance, and good health."

The conference was sponsored by the University's departments of conferences and continuing education, social work, the child development section of St. Paul Ramsey Hospital and the Minnesota Association for Retarded Children.

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NOVEMBER 13, 1973

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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STOLL THEATER TO OPEN
WITH EVENING OF COMEDY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The Elmer Edgar Stoll theater in the University of Minnesota's new Rarig Center will open Thanksgiving eve (Wednesday, Nov. 21) with an evening of comedy directed by Kenneth L. Graham, director of the University Theatre.

"Gammer Gurton's Needle," one of the first plays written in the English language, and Moliere's broad farce, "The Doctor in Spite of Himself," will be presented in the thrust stage theater, which seats 487, through Dec. 2. Performances are at 8 p.m. Nov. 21, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30 and Dec. 1 and at 1:30 p.m. Nov. 27 and 3 p.m. Dec. 2.

Both plays will be presented in new adaptations written by Jon Jackoway, a University graduate student and Bush fellow from St. Louis, Mo.

"'Gammer Gurton's Needle,' could not be put on today in its unexpurgated version," Graham said. "The characters speak in lusty vulgarity in verse and spend their lines upon major issues of the English countryside---needles, cats, poultry, clouted breeches and good ale." The play was first performed about 1575 at Christ's College in Cambridge, England.

The Moliere production honors the French playwright on the 300th anniversary of his death in 1673. Graham calls it one of Moliere's "most amusing" plays.

The same cast will perform in both plays. They include graduate students Cecil Allen, Dublin, Ireland; Steve M. Carlson, Coon Rapids; David Cushing File, Charleston, Ill.; Barbara Jean Granning, Bush fellow from Robbinsdale, Minn.; Christopher Holder, Mentor, Ohio; Henry J. Jordan, Bush fellow from Port Jefferson, N.Y.; Bill Levis, former McKnight fellow from Sydney, Australia; Thomas Miller, Minneapolis; Karen Nienaber, Bush fellow from Minneapolis; Susan Saunders, San Diego, Calif.; Paul Sestina, Dayton, Ohio, and senior Susan Osborne, the University Theatre's best undergraduate actress for 1972-73, St. Anthony Village.

Tickets are on sale at Rarig Center and Dayton's. Admission is \$3 for the general public and \$2 for students and senior citizens.

(A1-5;B1;C1,4;E9)

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 13, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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RUSSIAN FILMMAKER TO
APPEAR AT UNIVERSITY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Russian documentary filmmaker Roman Karmen will show his films Monday and Tuesday (Nov. 19 and 20) at 7:30 p.m. in the Museum of Natural History on the University of Minnesota Twin Cities campus.

The only cameraman present during the last days of the fall of Madrid in the Spanish Civil War, Karmen also recorded on film the Chinese Revolution of the 1930's, the seige of Leningrad in World War II and Fidel Castro's Cuban Revolution.

Besides these films Karmen is expected to present footage of his most recent filming of the rise and fall of Salvador Allende in Chile.

Karmen's appearance is sponsored by the University Film Society. Admission price both evenings is \$1.75.

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NOVEMBER 13, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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ENGLISH, HUMANITIES SCHOLAR
TO RECEIVE U OF M AWARD

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Jean H. Hagstrum, chairman of Northwestern University's English department, will receive the University of Minnesota's Outstanding Achievement Award Friday (Nov. 16).

The award will be presented by President Malcolm Moos at the University's Chicago Alumni Chapter meeting at 6:30 p.m. in the Svithiod Club. The Outstanding Achievement Award is the highest honor awarded to University graduates who have achieved eminence and distinction.

Hagstrum is currently John C. Shaffer Professor of English and Humanities at Northwestern and has published several books including "Samuel Johnson's Literary Criticism," "The Sister Arts: The Tradition of Literary Pictorialism in English Poetry from Dryden to Gray" and "William Blake: Poet and Painter---An Introduction to the Illuminated Verse."

He has also authored several papers and articles and is a well-known lecturer. He was the 1965 recipient of the Melville Cane Award of the Poetry Society of America and was named Northwestern's President's Fellow that same year.

Hagstrum earned his bachelor of arts degree from the University in 1933 and began his academic career as an instructor at North Park College in Chicago in 1934. He came to Northwestern University as an instructor in 1940 and accepted the chairmanship of the English department in 1958.

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(A1,2,4,12;B1;C1;E21)

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NOVEMBER 13, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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'U' RESEARCHER RECEIVES GRANT
TO STUDY U.S. ADOLESCENT GIRLS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Gisela Konopka, University of Minnesota professor of social work, has received a \$316,670 grant from the Lilly Endowment, Inc., to conduct a nationwide study on adolescent girls.

The study will explore the needs, concerns and aspirations of adolescent girls in the United States and will be partially based on Dr. Konopka's book "The Adolescent Girl in Conflict" and her recent work on the needs of adolescents.

Dr. Konopka, director of the University Center for Youth Development and Research, will draw on the staff of the center in conducting the study. The center is an interdisciplinary resource for youth agencies and youth workers and has an on-going program of research on youth.

The grant allows for a 21-month study. The Lilly Endowment supplies substantial support to youth organizations.

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(A1-5,13,21;B1,10;C1,4;E12)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
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NOVEMBER 14, 1973

MTR
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8A4P

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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ENERGY CONSERVATION
NOTHING NEW FOR U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota has an energy-saving computer system and this winter it will be working harder than it's ever worked before.

The system, according to C. Luverne Carlson, assistant vice president for support services and operations, will play a major role in the University's attempts to cut energy consumption even further.

"Our goal is to cut our energy consumption by another 10 per cent," Carlson said. "But this is a further cut, not something new. Our energy conservation efforts have been going on for years."

The system was originally installed in 1961 and monitors more than 2,500 functions on building systems, checking for efficient operation. It's programmed to turn 240 building air-conditioning and ventilating systems off when space is not being used and allows the reduction of heat in buildings from a central location.

Carlson anticipates another 1,000 functions being added to the system before the end of this winter.

More than 11,500 fans, motors, pumps and compressors are also programmed on the University computer which keeps tabs on which machines are due for servicing.

"Equipment that is not properly maintained eventually requires more energy to operate," Carlson said.

In addition to its on-going program, the University is putting additional energy conservation methods into operation. Temperatures in Twin Cities campus buildings---170 in all---will be reduced to 68 degrees as general policy.

"With that many buildings on campus," Carlson said, "a little bit here and a little bit there really adds up."

(MORE)

University vehicles are not to go faster than 50-miles-per-hour and intermediate and compact cars will eventually replace larger cars in the University fleet.

University employees have been asked to assist in the energy-saving drive by turning off and reducing lighting when it is not needed, by turning on special equipment only when it is needed and by keeping all windows closed during the heating season.

Carlson's own office complex is dimly lit, largely due to the efforts of the office staff. "This is a cooperative matter," he said. "The more people we can get involved in this thing, the better off we'll be."

Attempts will also be made to avoid turning on boilers for short periods of time or running boilers with a low load. In the past, this procedure was used only in times of emergency, Carlson said.

Lighting levels in buildings are being reviewed and the installation of lower wattage bulbs and a reduction in the number of fluorescent tubes in light fixtures is being considered.

As old buildings are renovated, energy-saving features are installed. "There is a problem with old buildings," Carlson said. "You don't have modern, efficient heating systems in old buildings and many of our buildings are old."

As campus buildings have needed new windows, double-glassed windows have replaced single-glassed windows. When roof repairs are made, additional insulation is installed when it is needed.

Physical plant employees have been asked to cut off power-consuming systems on evenings, weekends and holidays and custodial crews will cut down on their use of lights after regular working hours.

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(AL-5, 10, 18; B1, C1, 4; D12)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
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Telephone: (612) 373-5193
November 14, 1973

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DYING PATIENTS NEED TO TALK
ABOUT LIVING AND DYING
by Maureen Smith
University Staff Writer

Dying wouldn't be so lonely if doctors and nurses, clergymen and families would listen to what dying patients want to say to them about dying and living. Dr. Elisabeth Kubler-Ross, a Swiss-born physician and author of "On Death and Dying", told an audience at the University of Minnesota recently that Americans are so uncomfortable with death that they turn away from the dying and leave them isolated and alone.

Dr. Ross asked the audience: How would you feel if you were a nurse going in to take care of a woman you knew was dying? "Give me your gut level reactions," she insisted. "I wish I weren't on duty" and "I hope she doesn't die on me" were among the responses. Then how would you feel if you were that dying woman and the nurse felt that way about you? "Lonely," "isolated," and "angry" were the answers.

People who are dying usually know it and need to talk about it, Dr. Ross said. But sometimes dying patients cannot communicate their fears in words. Children often draw pictures instead, she said.

Again she put a question to the audience. What would you do if a dying little boy drew a violent picture showing his fear of death? "Get him to talk about the picture" was the first answer. "That's the right answer academically," Dr. Ross said, "but it will never work. If he had to draw a picture, he won't be able to talk."

"My gut reaction would be to give him a hug," said a man in the audience. "You'd be the best helper," said Dr. Ross.

(MORE)

Dr. Ross began her work with dying patients in 1965 when four theology students at the Chicago Theological Seminary asked her to help them with a research project on death as a crisis in human life. "We met for a while and decided that the best possible way we could study death was by asking terminally ill patients to be our teachers," she said in her book. The problem then was to find the dying patients and overcome the resistance of doctors and nurses who did not want their patients interviewed. "It suddenly seemed that there were no dying patients in this huge hospital," she said.

Both in the book and in her speech Dr. Ross told the story of the first dying patient she found. He was eager to talk and begged her to sit and hear him right then. But she wanted to share him with her students and made an appointment for the next day. The next day, he was too weak to speak. He whispered "Thank you for trying" and died less than an hour later. "It was our first and most painful lesson," she said in the book.

Another story she told her University audience was of a phone call she received just before Christmas last year. It was from a 13-year-old girl, the sister of a child who had died that year. "You have helped our brothers and sisters and our mothers and fathers but you haven't helped us," the girl said to Dr. Ross.

She asked that Dr. Ross meet with some of the brothers and sisters of children who had died. Dr. Ross agreed that this was a good idea and suggested that they might meet the week after Christmas.

"You don't understand," the girl said. "Christmas is our problem." And so Dr. Ross met with the children the Saturday before Christmas. Some children talked openly about their grief and loss. Others needed help. One girl wasn't talking at all, so Dr. Ross changed the subject and asked what she wanted for Christmas.

(MORE)

"I want a crying doll," she said. "Why a crying doll?" asked Dr. Ross. "So I can learn how to cry." But you don't seem like a little girl who would need help in learning how to cry, Dr. Ross said. "Whenever I start to cry, my mother starts to cry, and we both have to stop," the little girl said. "We never can cry together." Dr. Ross talked with the little girl's mother about the importance of crying with her daughter.

Another little girl drew a picture to show how much she wished her father would allow the family to have a Christmas tree and other decorations in their home. When Dr. Ross talked with the father, he agreed.

Even young children often know when they are going to die, Dr. Ross said. She told of Jeffrey, three and a half years old, who said to his mother shortly before his death: "I know I am going to go in the ambulance to the place where Beth Ann is." (Beth Ann had been a friend of his at the hospital before her own death.) His only request: "Make the siren loud so Beth Ann will know I'm coming."

Jeffrey's parents were not religious and had not given him any belief in life after death, but on his own he had imagined a life after death for himself. Dr. Ross said she believes it is impossible for anyone to imagine his own nonexistence.

When she was beginning her work with dying patients and looking for help, Dr. Ross noticed that something good always happened to the patients after a certain black cleaning woman had been in the room. She asked the woman what she did for the patients, but the woman became defensive and denied that she did anything.

After several weeks, the woman began to trust Dr. Ross and told about her life in the ghetto and all the suffering and tragedy she had seen. "Death is no stranger to me, she said. With this background, she was able to look at dying patients simply as frightened human beings, and she always went up to them and touched them and said something comforting.

"That woman taught me what the church had never been able to teach me," Dr. Ross said—that there is value in suffering. And much to the dismay of her colleagues with academic credentials, Dr. Ross hired the woman as her assistant.

Although she has become known as an expert on death and dying, Dr. Ross said she hopes her field does not become a specialty. If it did, she said, families could call in the experts and turn the dying patients over to them. Then when their own death came, it would come even more as a stranger and they would be even less prepared for it than most Americans are today.

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NOVEMBER 15, 1973

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL CAMPUS EVENTS
NOV. 18-24

- Sun., Nov. 18---Coffman Union Gallery: Paintings and drawings by Steven Osborne, photography by Timothy Levin, through Nov. 23. Free.
- Sun., Nov. 18---Exhibit of original art from children's books, through Nov. 30. 109 Walter Library. Hours: Mon.-Fri. 7:45 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Free.
- Sun., Nov. 18---Jazz concert with Reykjavic Gold in the Whole Coffeehouse. 8:30 p.m. Admission is \$1.
- Sun., Nov. 18---"Pullman Car Hiawatha" and "Queen of France," written by Thornton Wilder and directed by Robert Engels, graduate student and Bush fellow. Whiting proscenium theater, Rarig Center. Also Nov. 19. 7 p.m. Free.
- Sun., Nov. 18---University Marching Band Concert, Northrop aud. 3 p.m. Admission is \$2.50 for adults, \$1.50 for students.
- Sun., Nov. 18---Wilson Gallery: "Homage to John Berryman: An Exhibit of the Poet's Manuscripts," through Nov. 30. 472 Wilson Library. Hours: Mon.-Fri. 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Free.
- Mon., Nov. 19---"Personal Appearance," a 1930's comedy about hero worship written by Laurence Riley and directed by Merle Loppnow. First theatrical production presented at the U of M's new Rarig Center. Performances are at 8 p.m. Nov. 19 and 20; at 3 p.m. Nov. 18 and at 1:30 p.m. Nov. 20. Tickets are on sale at Rarig Center, Coffman Union and Dayton's. For reservations call 373-2337.
- Mon., Nov. 19---Photography by Danny Lyon, including his work from the days of the racial struggles in the South, through Dec. 16. University Gallery, third floor, Northrop aud. Hours: 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Free.
- Mon., Nov. 19---Special lecture: Roman Karmen, Russian documentary film director. He most recently recorded the rise and fall of Salvadore Allende in Chile. Bell Museum of Natural History. 7:30 p.m. Also Nov. 20. Call 373-3549 for admission details.
- Tues., Nov. 20---Krasnayarsk Dance Company of Siberia, a company of 80 dancers and musicians. Northrop aud. 8 p.m. Admission \$3, \$4, \$4.50, \$6, and \$7.
- Tues., Nov. 20---R. Stuart Hoyt Memorial Lecture: "Summachus and the Last Pagans in Rome," by Prof. Tom B. Jones. 125 West Bank aud. 8 p.m. Admission \$2.50 or series ticket.
- Wed., Nov. 21---"Gammer Gurton's Needle," one of the first plays written in the English language; and "The Doctor in Spite of Himself," a Moliere farce. Both will be presented at 8 p.m. Nov. 21, 23, 24, 27, 29, 30 and Dec. 1; at 1:30 p.m. Nov. 27, and 3 p.m. Dec. 2. Admission is \$3 for the general public and \$2 for students and senior citizens. Tickets are on sale at Rarig Center and Dayton's.

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 15, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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OREGON BUSINESSMAN
TO RECEIVE 'U' AWARD

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Ralph J. Voss, president of Western Bancorporation, Los Angeles, Calif., will receive the University of Minnesota's Outstanding Achievement Award at the School of Business alumni association meeting Tuesday evening (Nov. 20).

The award will be presented at 6 p.m. by James F. Brinkerhoff, University vice president for finance, planning and operations, at the Radisson Hotel in downtown Minneapolis. The Outstanding Achievement Award is the highest honor given to University alumni who have achieved eminence and distinction.

Western Bancorporation is the nation's sixth largest bank holding company with resources exceeding \$13 billion.

Besides his presidential post, Voss also holds the board chairmanship of the First National Bank of Oregon. He served as bank president for 12 years, and under his leadership, it became the largest bank in the state.

Voss earned his bachelor's degree in business administration from the University in 1934.

He has served on several boards and committees in Portland supporting youth, cultural and civic improvements and for the past 13 years has been a trustee of Lewis and Clark College in Portland.

-UNS-

(A1-5,15;B1;C1;E13)

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(NOTE TO EDITORS: Fourth in a series on revenue sharing)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 15, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information contact BILL HUNTZICKER, 373-7512

REVENUE SHARING IS NOT
A CURE-ALL FOR LOCAL ILLS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Revenue sharing is not a cure-all for local problems and should not be seen as a substitute for national social programs, Graham W. Watt, director of the federal Office of Revenue Sharing, said Wednesday (Nov. 14) evening.

"General revenue sharing is a means of providing urgently needed financial relief to local governments who were facing a fiscal crisis of national significance," Watt said. "Many municipal governments were considering the consequences of bankruptcy. If they had gone through with it, that would have been a national tragedy."

Watt, former deputy mayor of Washington, D.C., spoke to a class on revenue sharing hosted by former Minneapolis Mayor Arthur Naftalin and former presidential economic advisor Walter W. Heller at the University of Minnesota.

Watt said that revenue sharing was better than traditional federal aid to cities because it made leaders more accountable.

"Isn't that better than the mayor being accountable to some faceless bureaucrat in Washington? I think so," Watt said. "I've been through the grant game. Anyone who thinks federal grants are given on the basis of need just doesn't know how the system works. Grants are given according to the ability of local officials to write grant requests."

Thomas J. Kelley, director of the St. Paul department of community services, said he shared the early enthusiasm about revenue sharing but feared that it would prevent trying new ways of solving the nation's domestic problems.

(MORE)

"Local governments are bound to be more conservative than state and federal governments," Kelley said. "Creativity requires risk taking and local officials just can't afford to experiment. To take risks requires a large financial and political base."

Naftalin agreed that revenue sharing would help local governments through their financial difficulties but said he feared President Nixon's "New Federalism" which is to accompany his revenue sharing plan.

"When I look at our major problems---the environment, finding energy sources, community development, unemployment, providing health care, public assistance--- I find problems that are not going to be solved on the local level," Naftalin said. "I think it is the responsibility of the federal government to attack these problems."

"I need some assurance that when the power comes back to state and local governments it won't come back in a fragmented, diffused form," he said. "It must be capable and responsive."

"I remain unconvinced that you can substitute for national commitment to these problems the dismantling of our federal programs, as President Nixon is doing," he said.

Naftalin said he is skeptical of those who say that revenue sharing will usher in a new order and that decentralization will automatically solve problems.

"General revenue sharing was not conceived and is not working to achieve progress and economic development," Watt said. "Please don't construe revenue sharing to be an alternative to everything else where there are national objectives, such as health care and the elimination of poverty."

Watt said that of the \$9.6 billion which has been administered nationally through national revenue sharing, \$190 million has gone to Minnesota.

(MORE)

"A little over \$64 million went to state government, a little over \$67 million to counties, a little over \$51 million to cities, about \$8 million to townships and about \$385,000 to Indian tribes," he said.

Martin O. Sabo, speaker of the Minnesota House of Representatives, said that revenue sharing has been helpful in the state and has provided a stimulus for regionalism.

"But frankly, the role of state government has been too often forgotten," Sabo said. "Substantial funds go to local governments that the state government has no record of. That type of arrangement makes it difficult for the state to be a coordinator of local governments."

A county commissioner in the audience, Ray Schultz of Long Prairie, responded. "I want to thank Mr. Watt for all the things that revenue sharing has done. I don't think this money should go to the state by any means."

Schultz said the State Legislature hurt local governments two years ago by freezing local mill levies.

Watt said the main use of federal revenue sharing money nationally has been to lower taxes or to prevent new taxes. He said that one-half of the state and local governments receiving funds used them to ease the tax pressure.

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(A1-5,15,16;B1,7,8;C1,4,15;D10,13;E13,22)

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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NOVEMBER 16, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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COMPUTER USED TO
IDENTIFY POTENTIAL
FLU VICTIMS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A computer has been used by the family practice clinic at University of Minnesota Hospitals to identify and contact patients who run a high risk of catching the flu this winter.

The clinic, which serves as a model in educating and training future family practitioners, first used the computer to identify the "very high risk" population using the clinic---people over 65, or people with a history of chronic heart, lung or metabolic disease problems. Then letters went out to the over-65 group and to the chronic disease group.

Those patients contacted were encouraged to get two influenza virus vaccine doses two weeks apart before the middle of November.

Using a computer also permits the clinic to keep close and immediate track of special patient groups such as those with allergies.

-UNS-

(A1,2;B1,5)

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact BOB LEE, 373-5830

'U' FAMILY PRACTICE CLINIC
EDUCATES, PROVIDES CARE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The Family Practice Clinic at University Hospitals, while serving as an educational model, also provides health care for the local community---70 per cent of the clinic's patients live within five miles of the Minneapolis campus.

For two years the clinic has provided a team approach to health care, backed by its own allied professional staff.

The clinic is an integral part of the largest family practice training program in the country. Currently eight residents are in a three-year program at the University.

Preventive medicine is emphasized in the program as the residents develop primary patient-care skills and experience with the help of associated health professionals such as pharmacists, X-ray technicians and laboratory technologists and medical specialist consultants.

Each family practice resident acquaints himself not only with the clinical aspects of patients and their families but also with behavioral aspects.

The first-year family practice resident spends time with various medical specialties in the hospitals and a portion of each week is spent seeing patients in the clinic under the supervision of a faculty advisor.

Second and third year residents spend most of their time in the clinic working with patients.

Upon graduation from the residency program the new family practitioner is prepared to provide health care and management of the patient within the context of his family, home, job and community.

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NOVEMBER 16, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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ENERGY CRISIS ENCOURAGES
CAR-POOLING AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

In the face of the current energy crisis and potential gas rationing the University of Minnesota is working to increase the efficiency of the cars that come on campus---by increasing the number who ride in them.

University employees and students on the Twin Cities campus are being asked to return their applications for winter quarter's car-pooling system by Dec. 12. After winter quarter the results will be evaluated as part of a year-long pilot study to see if the computerized car-pooling system can be applied to any large corporation or agency.

"We used to talk about better utilization of land and traffic congestion when we were encouraging people to join car pools," said Roger Huss, University transit coordinator. "Now that we have the added impetus of the gas shortage, it's the logical thing to pool our efforts."

President Malcolm Moos has endorsed the car-pooling system along with such other energy-saving devices as a 50 mile per hour speed limit for University-owned cars.

Although several local businesses and agencies are encouraging employee efforts to join car pools, Huss said the University's system is more sophisticated and far-reaching.

For one thing, a staff member or student who wants to join a pool doesn't have to seek out people who live in his area. Instead, he fills out a card indicating where he lives and his travel times and the University's Hybrid Computer Laboratory works to find him an appropriate pool.

(MORE)

For another, the computerized car-pooling system is a pilot program, with funds coming from the federal and state governments, the University and the Metropolitan Council.

If the computer system proves feasible it can be turned over to any business or agency which wants to encourage its employees to car pool.

The planners of the system are looking toward a target date of fall 1974 but there is a possibility that the computer program could be made available as early as next spring.

Slightly over 2,000 people applied for the car-pooling system fall quarter, an increase of more than 100 per cent over the 950 who applied in fall 1972.

Even though this is only about four per cent of the 53,000 students, staff and faculty who come to campus each day, transit coordinator Huss is encouraged by the figure.

"The travel patterns at the University are so varied," he said. "Some days a person might be on campus only four hours and other days he might have a full eight-hour schedule.

"It's quite different from handling the average person in the work force," Huss added. "There you have people with pretty uniform needs---to get to work in the morning and home again at the end of the day."

Huss said the computer system which at the University is handling very diverse travel needs, will have a much easier time coordinating car pools for people whose needs are dictated by the usual work day.

The computer system will once again divide the metropolitan area into the small zones used by the State Highway Department for traffic analysis. New this quarter is the computer's ability to match not only persons who live near each other but people who live along similar travel lines to the University.

-UNS-

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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U OF M DENTAL SCHOOL
NAMES PROF. OF THE YEAR

(FOR RELEASE SATURDAY A.M. NOV. 17)

Dr. Mellor Holland, associate dean of the University of Minnesota School of Dentistry, has been named professor of the year by the school's alumni group, The Century Club.

Holland, professor of oral surgery, received his D.D.S. and M.S.D. degrees from the University in 1946 and 1950.

Since 1971 he has been associate dean for institutional and student affairs. Chairman of the school's admissions committee, Holland serves as dentistry's representative to the health sciences minority recruitment committee as well as the Dental School's student council and student ethics committee.

Holland lives at 3532 Croftview Terrace, Minnetonka.

The award was presented to Holland Friday night (Nov. 16) at the Century Club's seventh annual meeting in Minneapolis.

Officers elected were Dr. Donald Bongard, Alexandria, president; Dr. Lloyd Pearson, Edina, president-elect; Dr. James Little, St. Paul, and Dr. Nerwin Theige, Minneapolis, executive council.

-UNS-

(A1,2,17;B1,5;E14)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 19, 1973

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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'U' SCHOOLMEN'S DAY TO EXPLORE
CHANGING STUDENT POPULATION

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Educators from throughout the state will meet to discuss the impact of changing student populations on schools at the University of Minnesota's annual Schoolmen's Day Thursday, Nov. 29.

From 9:15 a.m. until 4 p.m. at the St. Paul Hilton Hotel, experts from several disciplines will outline problems involved in areas ranging from pupil enrollment projections to the new demand for educational planning.

George Donohue, University sociology professor, will explore the implications of population projections for public policy at 9:30 a.m. At 10:45 a.m., Gayle Anderson, director of the Division of Planning and Development for the Minnesota Department of Education, will give Minnesota pupil enrollment projections.

Martin Sabo, Speaker of the State House of Representatives, will explain the implications of the declining market for governmental policy and schools at 12:30 p.m. Demands for long-range educational planning will be the focus of a talk by Catherine Dillon Lyon, consultant in educational planning, at 1:30 p.m.

Four area educators will discuss policy options for staffing schools in a declining market at 2:30 p.m.: Jack Greenawalt, superintendent of Hopkins public schools; Shirley Kaiser, principal of Hill Elementary School; Wallace G. Johnson, superintendent of Dawson public schools, and Floyd Keller, director of instruction, elementary and secondary education section, Minnesota Department of Education.

Presiding over the day's events are Howard Casmev, commissioner, State Department of Education; Jack Merwin, dean of the University's College of Education, and Thomas F. Stark, associate professor, University division of educational administration.

Schoolmen's Day, an annual conference usually attended by 300 to 500 school personnel and faculty people, is sponsored by the University's College of Education, division of educational administration and department of conferences and the State Department of Education.

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA NEWS EVENTS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

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NOVEMBER 19, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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THEATRE OF THE WORD
TO OPEN WITH COMEDIES

An evening of grotesque comedy will be presented by the University of Minnesota Theatre of the Word Sunday and Monday (Nov. 25 and 26) at 7 p.m. in the Stoll theater in Rarig Center.

The Theatre of the Word (formerly Reader's Theatre) opening production of the season will include the reading of four short stories: "Revelation" by Flannery O'Connor; "The Catbird Seat" by James Thurber; "A Visit of Charity" by Eudora Welty, and "The Overshoe" by Mikhail Zoshchenko.

David W. Thompson, professor of theatre arts, is directing the production which is open to the public with no admission charge.

###

BELGIAN SCULPTOR TO SPEAK AT 'U'

Pol Bury, Belgian kinetic sculptor, will speak and show slides in the West Bank Studio Arts building at the University of Minnesota at 1:30 p.m. Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The talk is open to the public with no admission charge.

Bury is currently a visiting artist at the Minneapolis College of Art and Design.

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(A1-5,25;B1)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

First in a two-part series of
Feature stories from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
November 19, 1973

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NORMAL LIFE IS RIGHT
OF MENTALLY RETARDED TOO
by Elizabeth Petrangelo
University News Service Writer

Mentally retarded children should be able to celebrate the fourth of July on the fourth of July, not the fifth or the sixth when the institutional staff comes back from vacation.

They should be given the chance to grow up, go to school and leave home like normal children.

And, as they mature, they should be allowed to have relationships with members of the opposite sex, without benefit of legislation.

These views form part of a broad and relatively new concept in treatment for mentally retarded people---the concept of "normalization." An outgrowth of the human dignity movement of the 1960s, the idea of normalization was the nucleus of a two-day conference held recently at the University of Minnesota.

Edward Skarnulis, director of residential services for the Eastern Nebraska Community Office of Retardation, gave this definition of normalization: "To let mentally retarded people obtain an existence as close to normal as possible."

Normalization includes a return to the normal rhythm of the day. "Mentally retarded children should be able to get up in the morning and go to bed at night at the same times as normal children," Skarnulis said. "A 14-year-old boy shouldn't have to go to bed at 8 o'clock just because he's retarded."

The normal routine of life---growing up, going to school, leaving home---and normal rhythms of the year---celebrating holidays on the right days---are also central to the idea.

(MORE)

According to Skarnulis, mentally retarded people should also have the right to make their own decisions, to have normal economic standards and a normal social life. "They should be allowed relationships with people of the opposite sex, and yes, this sometimes means marriage," he said.

The main thrust of the normalization idea is to keep mentally retarded children in the community if at all possible, rather than send them to old-style institutions. "The rest of us don't have to sleep, go to school, eat and go to church in the same building," he said. "Why should mentally retarded people have to?"

Skarnulis described several possible alternatives to traditional institutionalization. "The smaller the living unit the better," he said. Mentally retarded people should be able to choose between living with parents, finding placements in foster homes or living by themselves in apartments.

Skarnulis hopes to see traditional institutions for the mentally retarded phased out entirely in the future, and encourages letting mentally retarded people live where they want to and learn from their own mistakes.

"We set up all sorts of rules for mentally retarded people and they have to measure up to our standards before we let them move into apartments of their own," he said. "I think that's crazy and wrong. Let them prove to us what they can and can't do. When the mentally retarded person says to us 'Bug off, I'll rattle your cage when I need you,' let's do just that."

Skarnulis also argued for the phasing out of the 'special education' concept. "Our emphasis should be on getting the mentally retarded person into the mainstream of life, not on protecting him from his environment," he said.

Sheila Swoverland, a nurse consultant with the child development section at St. Paul-Ramsey Hospital, gave several suggestions for helping the parents of a mentally retarded child raise their child at home.

(MORE)

"Parents of a mentally retarded child need a lot of guidance," she said.

"It's not enough to tell them 'Treat your child normally.' They need specifics."

Mentally retarded children should be given all the experiences of normal children at the same rate, she said. Parents have to learn not to over-protect the child, not to compare him with others, to accept his rate of development and to avoid shielding him from society.

Much attention should be paid to the child's hygiene, so that he looks as normal as possible. If a mentally retarded child is clean, dressed neatly, has good dental hygiene and eats well, there is a good chance there will be no problem in enrolling him in a community school, she said.

Russell Goodman, family life development specialist for the State Department of Public Welfare, said attempts at legislating the sexual behavior of mentally retarded people are misguided.

"It gets difficult to tell who's the keeper and who's the keepee," he said. "According to Masters and Johnson, 50 per cent of the normal people in America have serious sexual problems. What's really needed is good sex education for a lot of people, some of whom happen to be mentally retarded."

Goodman cited as an example the case of a teenaged boy, a victim of Down's syndrome, who was diagnosed by a doctor as being "sexually over-developed." What this meant, Goodman said, was that the boy had a normal set of male genitalia in functioning order.

"Sex is a basic theme of life," he said, "and if we talk about normalization, we have to include sex." He said it is possible that there may be "sheltered marriages" soon for mentally retarded people---marriages where the participants are so well educated that they "won't have the problems the rest of us do."

The conference was sponsored jointly by the University's departments of conferences and continuing education and social work, the child development section at St. Paul-Ramsey Hospital and the Minnesota Association for Retarded Children.

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Second in a two-part series of
Feature stories from the
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A RETARDED SEX OFFENDER GETS OUT
by Bill Hafling
University of Minnesota Science Writer

A known sex offender, "Mike" (not his real name) was recently released from an institution after serving nine years. Though he is considered a good candidate for community adjustment he is not able to return to his home town. The story of his arrest was in the local papers and everyone remembers the incident.

Mike had been trusted by his aunt to give his nine-month old girl cousin her bottle. The police were called and took him away when his aunt and his mother caught him staring at the baby's genitals. Mike was nine years old at the time. His developmental age then was estimated at around four.

"It didn't happen in Minnesota," Eunice Davis said at a conference on mental retardation held recently at the University of Minnesota. "We've never officially admitted that such a thing could happen in our state," Davis, director of child development for the department of pediatrics at St. Paul-Ramsey Hospital in St. Paul, said.

Davis said that now that the boy is nearly 19 and trying to readjust to life outside of the institution, his need for help with his problems provides "a beautiful spot for an advocate."

Recalling Mike's history, Davis said there were several points in his life where it would have made a difference had someone been willing to help him with his problems. Someone might have gotten more involved when his unwed mother first came to a welfare worker for advice; or later when he was dismissed from school because he had speech problems and couldn't handle the food in the cafeteria; or when the police were called.

"With his prior police record, someone has to watch him today so he's not in the soup constantly," Russell Goodman of the Minnesota Department of Public Welfare

(MORE)

remarked. "This man is terribly, terribly vulnerable. People can be gotten down and never get off their knees again.

"For his own protection someone should know where he's at all the time," Goodman said, referring to the fact that, once labelled in a public record, a person is stigmatized for life.

Speaking on the growing recognition of the need for "citizen advocates" coming from such volunteer organizations as the Association for Retarded Citizens, the Minnesota Association for Retarded Children, and the Mental Health Association, Edward Skarnulis said personal advocacy has several advantages over the services provided by professional agencies.

"Personal, sustained relationships, individualized and more speedy responses, flexibility, inspiration, and a demand for change without conflict of interest," are some of the advantages the citizen advocate can bring to a person in need, Skarnulis said. Skarnulis is the director of residential services for the Eastern Nebraska Community Office of Retardation in Omaha.

Skarnulis recalled a typical case where a retarded person was in trouble with the law. "The judge, the county hospital mental health ward, the professionals all went along with the program set up for this man. No one reacted to its appropriateness or in terms of this man's legal and civil rights.

"It took a citizen advocate from a volunteer organization to come in and raise holy hell with us for what was going on," he said. "This particular client was back out in half an hour.

"There is a tendency to dump people in institutions," Skarnulis said, "there to be forgotten. Substandard nursing homes for old people are common everywhere, for example. Advocates go into nursing homes to see if their protege is receiving adequate treatment and care. We're not talking about any formal relationships--- but the actions of any caring person under any auspices.

"Such volunteers can be very threatening to administrators such as those in welfare departments. Such administrators often react strongly to the actions of

(MORE)

active volunteers. Keeping the needs of their protege in mind, however, the volunteer should never be intimidated by such people," he said.

A young woman registrant at the University conference said, "I'm turned on by volunteer work and the chance to work effectively in the community in my spare time. I'm bored by the usual housewife's activities such as TV shows and coffee klatches and bowling teams.

"Just as there's a new breed of physician who looks at the whole person, and a new breed of architect designing barrier-free environments, there's a new breed of housewife," she said. "By getting involved, I've learned a lot. Did you know that a high percentage of the prison population has been found to be mentally retarded? Plea bargaining takes place in some 90 per cent of all cases---but 90 per cent of the retarded people are sentenced without benefit of plea bargaining," she said.

Though many more people are getting involved in advocacy on behalf of people who can't adequately defend themselves, Miriam Karlins, director of information for the Minnesota State Department of Public Welfare said, "We have a tremendous capacity in this country for talking about something until we think we've done it. Then we go on to the next thing.

"There's a tremendous need for internal (in agency) and external advocacy. We can set up laws to protect people's rights, but it doesn't mean the law is going to be followed.

"All we're asking for is that fundamental human rights be given to all our citizens---with dignity. But it's up to you to see that it gets done."

-UNS-

(A1,2,5,9,13,16,21;B1,5,6,10;C1,4,15;D10;E3,12,25,27)

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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NOVEMBER 20, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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'U' THEATRE WORKSHOP
TO PRESENT 'BARNABE BARNES'

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A workshop production of "The Renaissance of Barnabe Barnes," a new play by Barbara Nosanow, a member of the Minnesota Playwrighting Laboratory, will be presented Nov. 28, 29 and 30 and Dec. 1 and 2 in the Whiting proscenium theater of Rarig Center at the University of Minnesota.

The play is open to the public with no admission charge. Curtain time is 7 p.m.

Ms. Nosanow describes the play as an "anti-historical, tragicomic farce." The play's action depicts the imaginative, though not necessarily historically accurate, events on the evening of the first performance of Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

Stephen Kanee, a graduate student and Bush fellow from Canada, plays the title role. Directing the production is Bill Partlan, a graduate student and Bush fellow from New Hampshire. Partlan was the assistant director for the Shakespeare and Company off-Broadway production of "Taming of the Shrew" which opened in New York last September.

The play will be the University Theatre's entry in the 1974 American College Theatre Festival competition.

-UNS-

(A1-5,25;B1,E9)

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA NEWS EVENTS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 20, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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CHRISTMAS CONCERT TO
BE GIVEN AT UNIVERSITY

A Christmas concert featuring the University of Minnesota Chamber Singers and Concert Choir with members of the Minnesota Orchestra will be presented at 8 p.m. Sunday, Dec. 2, in Scott Hall auditorium on the Twin Cities campus.

The program, conducted by Thomas Lancaster, will include works by Haydn, Bach and Schoenberg.

Sponsored by the University's departments of music, music education and concerts and lectures, the concert is free and open to the public.

###

CHORAL CONCERT TO
BE PRESENTED DEC. 3

The University of Minnesota's departments of music and music education will present a choral concert at 8 p.m. Monday, Dec. 3, in Scott Hall auditorium.

Featuring the University Women's Chorale under the direction of Robert Bobzin, the University Men's Chorus under the direction of Dwayne Jorgenson and the University Brass ensemble, the concert is free and open to the public.

-UNS-

(A1-5,24,25;B1;C1)

NOTE TO NEWS PEOPLE: The discussion meeting is open for news coverage. It will be held in Verandas 3 and 4 of the Radisson South Hotel, from 8:45 to 11 a.m.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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NOVEMBER 21, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information contact BILL HUNTZICKER, 373-7512

WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA REGENTS
SCHEDULE JOINT DISCUSSION SATURDAY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Thirteen of the 18 regents who govern the University of Wisconsin will travel to Minnesota Friday (Nov. 23) to take part in Saturday-morning discussions on topics of mutual interest with the Minnesota Board of Regents, and to attend Saturday afternoon's Minnesota-Wisconsin football game at Memorial Stadium.

Proposed discussion items are the Minnesota-Wisconsin non-resident tuition agreement, to be presented by Minnesota Vice President Stanley J. Wenberg; institutional funding, with University Development Officer Robert Odegard and his Wisconsin counterpart, Robert Rennebohm; student housing, Paul Cashman, vice president for student affairs; Minnesota's veterinary medicine program and other health sciences topics, Vice Presidents Wenberg and Lyle French; and the Minnesota Board of Regents' code of ethics, by Elmer Andersen, board chairman.

###

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Wisconsin regents who will attend are the following: Nancy Murry Barkla, Roland B. Day, Ody J. Fish, Edward E. Hales, W. Roy Kopp, John M. Lavine, Milton E. Neshek, Frank J. Pelisek, Walter F. Renk, Mrs. Howard V. Sandin, James G. Solberg, Mrs. Robert R. Williams and John Zancanaro.

Minnesota regents expected to attend are Andersen, Lauris Krenik, Lester Malkerson, Wenda Moore, George Rauenhorst, Neil Sherburne, Loanne Thrane, David Utz and John Yngve.

-UNS-

(A1,2;B1)

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TELEPHONE: 373-5193
NOVEMBER 21, 1973

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL CAMPUS EVENTS
Nov. 25-Dec. 1

- Sun., Nov. 25---University Gallery: Photography by Danny Lyon, including his work from the days of the racial struggles in the South, through Dec. 16. Third floor, Northrop aud. Hours: Mon.-Fri. 11 a.m.-4 p.m.; Sun. 2-5 p.m. Free.
- Sun., Nov. 25---Exhibit of original art from children's books, through Nov. 30. 109 Walter Library. Hours: Mon.-Fri. 7:45 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Free.
- Sun., Nov. 25---Jacques Gallery of the Bell Museum: Exhibit of sketches and paintings by Alfred Martin, staff artist, through Dec. 31. Hours: Mon.-Sat. 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; Wed. 9 a.m.-9 p.m.; Sun. and holidays 2-5 p.m. Free.
- Sun., Nov. 25---Films for the family: "Tilt," about the population explosion; "Quetico," about the wilderness area of the Quetico National Forest; and "Pigs," an entertaining short study of one animal. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 2:30 and 3:30 p.m. Free.
- Sun., Nov. 25---Four Stories in the Theatre of the Word: "The Overshoe," "The Catbird Seat," "A Vision of Charity," and "Revelation" in the Stoll Thrust theatre of Rarig Center. Also Nov. 26. 7 p.m. Free.
- Sun., Nov. 25---Wilson Gallery: "Homage to John Berryman: An Exhibit of the Poet's Manuscripts," through Nov. 30. 472 Wilson Library. Hours: Mon.-Fri. 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Free.
- Mon., Nov. 26---Coffman Union Gallery: Honors Show of paintings and drawings by Dave Krugman; ceramics and glass by William R. Mayer in the West Gallery; ceramics by Cliff Morak in hall and South Gallery, through Dec. 21. Free.
- Tues., Nov. 27---University Theatre: "Gammer Gurton's Needle," one of the first plays written in the English language; and "The Doctor in Spite of Himself," a Moliere farce. Both will be presented at 8 p.m. Nov. 27, 29, 30 and Dec. 1; at 1:30 p.m. Nov. 27; and 3 p.m. Dec. 2. Admission is \$3 for the general public and \$2 for students and senior citizens. Tickets are on sale at Rarig Center and Dayton's.
- Wed., Nov. 28---Film: "A Dream Life," directed by Mirielle Dansereau, Canadian film director. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. Call 373-3549 for ticket information.
- Wed., Nov. 28---University Theatre Workshop: "The Renaissance of Barnabe Barnes," Whiting Proscenium Theatre of the Rarig Center. Also Nov. 29, 30, Dec. 1, 2. Free.

(MORE)

CAMPUS EVENTS

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Thurs., Nov. 29---Contemporary Music Series: Hans Maria Kneihls, recorder player, and Alfred Mitterhofer, harpsichordist, perform works composed between 1957 and 1973. Scott hall aud. 8 p.m. Free.

Fri., Nov. 30---Films presented by the Minnesota Film Society. Titles have not been announced yet; call 373-5397 after Nov. 25 for titles and ticket information.

Fri., Nov. 30---The Whole Coffeehouse: Norman Blake. 8:30 p.m. Admission \$1.50 advance or \$2 at the door. Advance tickets can be purchased at MSA bookstore.

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA NEWS EVENTS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 21, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JUDY VICK, 373-7515

MORRISON EXHIBIT AT BETHEL COLLEGE

An exhibit of art works by George Morrison, University of Minnesota professor of studio arts, is in the Bethel College Gallery, Arden Hills, through Dec. 19.

A wood collage and 23 drawings and paintings, from 1957 to 1973, are included in the exhibition.

The gallery is open to the public with no admission charge from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m., Monday through Saturday.

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HAROLD B. ALLEN
TO RECEIVE AWARD

Harold B. Allen, professor emeritus of English at the Univeristy of Minnesota, will receive the David Russell Award for Distinguished Research Saturday (Nov. 24) at the National Council of Teachers of English meeting in Philadelphia, Pa.

Allen is the author of "The Linguistic Atlas of the Upper Midwest." The first volume of the work was recently published by the University of Minnesota Press.

-UNS-

(A1-5,12,25;B1;E7)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 21, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact ELIZABETH PETRANGELO, 373-7513

MONDALE, QUIE
TO SPEAK AT 'U'

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Democratic Sen. Walter F. Mondale and Republican Congressman Albert H. Quie will be the main speakers at the University of Minnesota's final revenue-sharing lecture Friday, Nov. 30, on the Twin Cities campus.

Mondale and Quie will outline the U.S. Congress' views on the future of revenue sharing at 4:30 p.m. in the West Bank auditorium classroom building.

Their presentation will wrap up the seven-part revenue-sharing series organized by University Professors Walter Heller and Arthur Naftalin. The series has been regularly attended by several hundred state and local politicians, community leaders and interested citizens and has brought in speakers from all levels of government.

Heller, Regents' Professor of Economics, is former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, and is generally credited with the authorship of the revenue-sharing concept. Naftalin, professor of public affairs, is former mayor of Minneapolis and a former member of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

The lecture series is sponsored by four University departments and eight community organizations.

For tickets, write Revenue-Sharing Symposium, 138 Wesbrook Hall, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455 or call 373-3195.

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(A1-5,15;B1,7,8;C1)

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA NEWS EVENTS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 26, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact SHARON HAWKINS, 373-7517

CHILDREN'S ART TO BE
ON DISPLAY AT 'U'

An exhibit of children's art will be on display from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Monday through Friday, Dec. 3 through 7, at the Institute of Child Development on
the University of Minnesota Twin Cities campus.

The works were done by children five to eight years old in the Institute's
fall-quarter Saturday children's art classes.

###

REGISTRATION NOW OPEN FOR
WINTER CHILDREN'S ART CLASSES

Registration is now open for the winter-quarter Saturday children's art
classes at the University of Minnesota Institute of Child Development.

Children five to eight years old are eligible for the program which will meet
Saturdays from 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. January 12 through March 16.

The classes, sponsored by the Institute and the department of art education,
are taught by graduate students in art education.

Fee for the course is \$15.

For further information or to register contact Virginia Eaton, Institute of
Child Development, 373-9851 or 373-2390.

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(A1-5,9,24,27;B1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 26, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact SHARON HAWKINS, 373-7517

NEW MINNESOTA GEOLOGIC
MAPS AVAILABLE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Three new geologic maps of Minnesota are now available, Matt Walton, director of the Minnesota Geological Survey at the University of Minnesota, said today.

The new maps include a bedrock geology map of the western part of the Vermilion district in northeastern Minnesota. The map illustrates many of the complex stratigraphic and structural relationships in the Vermilion greenstone belt between Vermilion Lake and Ely. It was prepared by Paul K. Sims, former director of the Minnesota Geological Survey, in cooperation with the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources.

Also available are maps of the International Falls and Roseau sheets recently released to open file.

The International Falls sheet depicts, among other things, the complex geology of the Rainy Lake greenstone belt along the International boundary.

Prepared by Sims and University of Minnesota Associate Professor R.W. Ojakangas, the Roseau sheet delineates for the first time the extent of several greenstone belts which are presently being explored for potential sulfide deposits.

The International Falls and Roseau maps may be examined at the Minnesota Geological Survey office in St. Paul; the branch office of the survey at the University of Minnesota, Duluth; or at the Hibbing office of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources.

Copies of all three maps may be purchased from the Minnesota Geological Survey, 1633 Eustis St., St. Paul, Minn. 55108. The Vermilion map is \$3 (prepaid) and the International Falls and Roseau maps are \$2 (prepaid) each. Minnesota residents add 4 per cent sales tax.

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(A1,2,5,7;B1,9;C1,4,5;E2A)

10 October
(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
November 26, 1973

U OF M HISTORIAN'S BOOK
RECONSTRUCTS HISTORY OF MOZAMBIQUE
by Maureen Smith
University Staff Writer

In Mozambique in southeastern Africa, a boy learns history from his grandfather. It helps him to understand who he is, what he is, where he comes from. It becomes as fundamental to him as his name.

But in history books---when they touch upon African history at all---the story is usually told from the point of view of European colonists (which in Mozambique means the Portuguese). The rich oral traditions of the people themselves have been largely ignored.

A University of Minnesota historian, Allen F. Isaacman, has made the first attempt to reconstruct the history of Mozambique through the use of oral traditions. His book, entitled "Mozambique: The Africanization of a European Institution," was published last year.

In an interview, Isaacman described his book as "an attempt through the use of oral traditions and archival material to analyze the patterns of interaction between a small group of Portuguese and a larger African population.

"What the study shows is that over time the Portuguese became Africanized---racially, culturally, in their religious beliefs, in every way. This dispels many of the racially and culturally arrogant myths which today are used to justify the Portuguese presence in Mozambique," he said.

Although Isaacman is listed as the author, he stressed that "the book actually represents a joint effort with my wife Barbara, whose intellectual influences are very heavily felt." Mrs. Isaacman is now completing her Ph.D. in sociology at the University of Wisconsin.

(MORE)

The Isaacmans spent nine months in the interior of Mozambique. "We travelled some 50,000 square miles, going from village to village collecting the oral histories of various African peoples," Isaacman said.

When they arrived in a village, they would "seek out various elders who were reputed to be wise men and repositories of traditions." Isaacman then interviewed each of them, either individually or in a group.

When the interviews were being conducted, all the people of the village would stop whatever they had been doing and come to listen. Their interest in the interviews is a reflection of the importance they place on their history, Isaacman said. "The people have a stake in making certain that their traditions are transmitted accurately."

"Throughout the interview the audience played a vital role," Isaacman wrote in an appendix to the book. "Not only did they correct specific facts, but they elaborated on many points which remained vague in the mind of the informant. This constant interaction added an invaluable dimension, and, whenever possible, we attempted to get the exact exchange between the audience and the informant on tape.

"Before departing from the village, we generally spent about an hour replaying portions of the taped account. This served not only as a source of great entertainment, but proved to the elders that their exact testimony would remain intact for posterity. Concern about this matter reflected the profound historical sense of most of the informants. As a token of our appreciation, we presented them with a small gift. These were presents rather than payments, and only once were there any negotiations," he said.

About 100 hours of oral traditions became the basic source of information for the book. "What oral traditions give you," Isaacman said, "is a picture of the society from the inside looking out. The standard accounts by Europeans are written from a distorted and culturally distant perspective."

(MORE)

Although oral traditions are "the single most valuable source" for African history, Isaacman said, "they are subject to the same types of distortions as any other accounts and must be treated in the same critical way."

Several examples of bias are cited in the appendix. For one: "All Zambesian peoples acknowledged having domestic slaves, but each denied that any of their people ever entered into this low status position."

In trying to piece together an accurate history, Isaacman compared the stories told by various African peoples and used textual analysis to try to determine what parts were cliches and what parts were manipulated to support contemporary points of view.

European documents were also used, he said, both "to serve as a corrective to provide a fixed time dimension." One weakness of the oral testimonies is that they give no absolute time dimension. Events are discussed "in the time of somebody's great grandfather."

The Africanization of the Portuguese in Mozambique is only one part of the story in Isaacman's book, but it is perhaps the most striking of his findings. The racial complexion of the Portuguese "continued to darken each generation," he said in the book. It became common for the Portuguese "to dress in loincloths, to employ local hunting and fishing techniques, to eat African foods, and to live in an African style home."

Even more important, he said, was the change in the world views of the Portuguese. Belief in witchcraft became almost universal. New religious forms were created from the fusing of Catholicism and so-called pagan rites.

The cultural impact of the Portuguese on the Zambesi people was "minimal," Isaacman said. "Indeed, as a group, they were essentially the converted rather than the converters. The principal Portuguese contribution seems to have been the introduction of certain material goods."

The book is dedicated "to my wife Barbara" and "to the people of Mozambique." Isaacman made clear that his sympathies are with the people of Mozambique in their fight for liberation from the Portuguese.

Isaacman is now writing a book based on oral traditions he collected a year ago in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). He went to Zimbabwe because it is there that some of the Mozambique resisters went after they fought a war in 1918 and were defeated.

What the new book will seek to do, he said, is "show that there is a long and continuous pattern of resistance on the part of Africans and Afro-Portuguese. The current liberation movement has antecedents that go back as far as the 17th century."

The same commitment that took Isaacman to Mozambique and Zimbabwe is reflected in his teaching. In his classes, he said, his main concern is to make students aware of the complex nature of African society.

"I try to destroy the Tarzan myths held by most Americans. I want to make the students cultural relativists who appreciate the value and dignity of other people's life styles."

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 27, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact VALERIE CUNNINGHAM, 373-7516

WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL TEAMS
TO COMPETE AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Thirteen women's volleyball teams from seven states will compete at the University of Minnesota Thursday through Saturday (Nov. 29 through 30 and Dec. 1) in an Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (AIAW) tournament.

The women's intercollegiate sports program at the University will host Region 6 teams from Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South and North Dakota, Iowa and Minnesota.

The tournament, in the Bierman Field athletic building, will be from 1 to 10 p.m. on Thursday, 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. Friday and 10:45 a.m. to 9 p.m. Saturday.

The top two teams will advance to the national AIAW tournament in Wooster, Ohio, in mid-December.

Admission for adults is \$1.50 or \$3 for a three-day ticket and \$1 for students or \$2 for three days. Children under 12 are free.

The University team was state volleyball champion last year. Defending champion in the tournament will be Southwest Missouri State University.

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(A1,2,21;B1;C1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 27, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact: BILL HUNTZICKER, 373-7512

IT'S BUDGET-CUTTING
TIME AGAIN AT THE 'U'

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota is again going through a budget-review process to decide which services to cut in order to add new ones and meet present commitments.

Some \$1.4 million will have to be taken from the 1973-74 budget before the University can meet its obligations for salary increases and specific programs funded by the 1973 Legislature.

The 1973 Legislature appropriated an increase of \$3.4 million for 1974-75 general operations and maintenance but committed about \$6.1 million to specific programs such as the health sciences and the salary raises for employees.

Increases in University income from other sources, such as tuition and service charges and some internal budget shifting, will help reduce the necessary cut in the base to \$1.4 million.

Two years ago, the University went through a retrenchment and reallocation process, an elaborate system of budgeting which required every department to give up 6 per cent of its budget.

Three of the 6 per cent was reallocated by the colleges within the University to allow them to determine their own priorities. Another 2.5 per cent was dispersed by the Board of Regents at an all-University level. The remaining one-half per cent---about \$570,000---was diverted to cover position cuts imposed by the Legislature.

This process required a lot of faculty time and energy in justification of activities and consultation with the administration and Regents at each stage. Now, however, University administrators are trying to cut the amount of faculty time required.

(MORE)

"During the budgeting process of the last two years," University President Malcolm Moos said in a memo to faculty, "it became apparent that the intimate involvement of large numbers of faculty, students and administrators in the details of budget preparation became unmanageable and largely meaningless."

This time, Moos said, Harold W. Chase, acting vice president for academic administration, and Lyle French, vice president for the health sciences, will recommend budget changes to the deans and the University Senate consultative committee.

All of the cutbacks not mandated for academic areas by the Legislature will come from administration and supporting services, according to Stanley B. Kegler, vice president for administration.

"That's going to be tough," Kegler said. "Over the past two years, we took massive cuts in the administrative and service units, especially, the physical plant. We balanced the budget that way. We don't have much cushion there left to cut."

Chase discussed his recommendations Monday (Nov. 26) with the Council of Academic Officers which includes the college deans. They will have until Dec. 21 to question the decisions of the administration and to propose changes.

The cut in academic teaching and research recommended by Chase was \$942,150, \$174,130 of which will be returned to units who can show the proposed cuts to be too severe.

The remaining amount, \$768,020 or the equivalent of 50 average academic positions, was required to be cut from the base by the 1973 legislative appropriation.

In the health sciences, however, the 1973 Legislature recommended an increase of \$505,587 in the budget, some \$250,629 of which is to fund about 13 new academic positions.

David Preston, assistant vice president for the health sciences, said the increase was based on expanding enrollment in the Medical School and the schools of public health, nursing, dentistry and pharmacy.

Preston said that supporting services and the administrative budget base in the health sciences would be cut consistent with overall University retrenchment, but the specific changes have not yet been determined.

Chase recommended dollar amounts to be trimmed from the academic budgets of the colleges, but will be unable to say what services will be affected until budgets are determined at the collegiate and departmental levels.

Under his recommendations, the College of Liberal Arts (CLA) will take the largest cut, losing \$230,000 or 1.6 per cent of its budget base. CLA's \$14.5 million budget is 27.6 per cent of the total \$52.7 million academic budget.

University College, the most experimental college which encourages students to take degrees which include courses from more than one of the other colleges, will lose one-fourth of its budget base. Its \$222,800 budget base will be cut by \$55,900.

Only Summer Session with a budget base of \$48,800 and ROTC with a budget base of \$43,500 in secretarial and office expenses will receive no cuts at all in their bases, Chase said.

The budget base of the University of Minnesota, Duluth, will be cut by \$55,000 or 1.1 per cent; the Morris campus, \$70,000 or 3.8 per cent; Crookston, \$10,000 or 1.9 per cent; Waseca \$20,000 or 4.6 per cent.

The College of Veterinary Medicine will lose 4.5 per cent of its budget base with a cut of \$95,000 while the College of Agriculture will lose \$20,000 for a cut of .8 per cent.

The budget base is the 1973-74 operating budget. The budget base is cut before the salary and supply and expense increases are added to make the 1974-75 budget. After the base is cut and the increases are added, the budget will actually increase for most of the colleges.

(FOR RELEASE BEFORE DEC. 15)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
November 27, 1973

SUMMER IN NOVEMBER:
MINNESOTA'S MAN IN ANTARCTICA
by Mike Finley
University Staff Writer

Toward the end of September every year, when most Minnesotans start reminding themselves to buy a warm pair of gloves, and a few make plans to enjoy the good life in Florida for the winter, one Minnesotan and his colleagues are hurriedly making last minute preparations: insulated boots, liners, parkas, mukluks, mittens.

Stranger still, these Minnesotans are preparing for summer. In Antarctica.

Donald Siniff, an associate professor of ecology and behavioral biology at the University of Minnesota, has spent the last six Octobers and Novembers watching Antarctic wildlife. That makes one whole year in a part of the world that has no government, few conveniences, and, according to the popular point of view, no life. With that point of view Siniff takes issue.

"It's the only place in the world I've seen where life is actually all around you," he said. "You may be standing by several crabeater seals and watching several more move onto the ice, while two or three emperor penguins pad by, and a hundred feet away a group of whales breaks the surface."

The fact is that there are a lot of things people don't know about Antarctica. There's a lot more there than ice. True, it is a cold place. At McMurdo Station, the largest U.S. base, where Siniff and five others from the University will study birds and seals of the pack-ice region, spring temperatures range from 10 to 30 degrees below zero. For a very few days in mid-summer it may soar to 40 degrees.

It is also true that there is a layer of ice about two miles thick at the south pole. Beyond the Antarctic soil exists a stretch of pack-ice stretching for 100 to 400 miles.

(MORE)

Land vegetation, Siniff says, is almost nonexistent, and is restricted to certain kinds of lichens and a single hardy species of grass. Nevertheless the Antarctic region manages to sustain a complete---but very short---food chain and support system. Studying this system is Siniff's job.

"After the phytoplankton the most important food zooplankton is a crustacean called krill, a shrimp-like organism which lives on the phytoplankton," he said. "In turn, many of the big vertebrates, different species of whales and seals, base their diets completely on the krill.

"We have spent some time developing census methods for the crabeater seal, an animal which has developed lobed teeth which enable it to strain krill from the water.

"Another seal, the Weddell, is an ice-chewing seal which lives close to the continent in the area of heavy pack-ice. It breathes air by enlarging cracks in the ice with a back-and-forth buzz-saw action with its jaws until it breaks through the surface."

From his 12' x 20' oil-heated fish-house at McMurdo Station on Ross Island, Siniff and his colleagues have performed many experiments, some of them aerial census experiments, others using telemetry under-the-ice television, and blood samplings to study the population dynamics and migration of different varieties of Antarctic seals.

From the same base at McMurdo, Siniff said, other types of scientific research---both biological and non-biological in nature---are being conducted. Chief among them are upper-atmosphere physics projects, glaciology and geology projects, and oceanography studies.

Physicists use Antarctic stations because of the unique dip in the ionosphere there which enables them to study atmospheric characteristics.

Geologists in Antarctica have demonstrated the great probability of the continental drift theory. The theory holds that South Africa, Australia and Antarctica were once linked millions of years ago to a larger continent geologists call

(MORE)

"Gonguanaland" and is based on certain fossils found in Antarctic soil which are identical to those found in the other two countries. Since Antarctica may have been linked once to the mineral-laden southern portion of Africa, it is not unlikely that great mineral wealth may be located under the miles of ice sheet.

Glaciologists are busy studying dynamics to determine how stable the ice cap actually is. "It is a fairly well known story," Siniff says, "that if the ice of Antarctica were to melt, the deluge would bury the Statue of Liberty to the tip of her torch."

Naturally, no one wants that to happen.

Lately Siniff has become involved in a controversy over seal harvesting in Antarctica. In February 1972 representatives from Norway, Japan, Russia, South Africa, Chile, and seven other countries, including the United States, met to draft a treaty regulating the harvest of Antarctic seals. The treaty spells out guidelines for the harvesting which were intended to prevent any possible decimation of populations due to the actions of man.

Conservationists, especially in the United States, criticized the treaty severely because they viewed it as a license to inflict the kind of damage done to whales.

"Norway is the country that would most likely go into the Antarctic for seals," Siniff said. "They've been harvesting seals in the Arctic for some time for oil and skins.

"The conservationists have a very good point, that laissez-faire policies have led to destruction in other areas. My feeling, however, is that the Antarctic situation is different. Any Norwegian harvesting operations will probably be family operations. A season's take might amount to 1,000 to 2,000 and their total take would certainly not cause any problems to an estimated population of thirty million Antarctic seals," he said.

(MORE)

"Another thing to keep in mind is that not all countries share our point of view. Few Americans have any appreciation of the seal as a means for a livelihood, since our history includes little use of these animals," he said. "We can afford to condemn the tastes of other people. We Americans have a taste for beef."

Siniff has spent about one-thirty-eighth of his life in Antarctica, and he looked forward to this year's trip with mixed emotions. It's been six years since he's spent the fall months in Minnesota with his wife and three daughters at home on the St. Croix River, in the relative warmth and convenience of home. And his hands get cold easily.

Another team from the University, headed by Larry Kuechle of the Bell Museum of Natural History, will be continuing a study of the population of Weddell seals in Antarctica.

"About half of the female seals in this population are nonproductive for some reason," Siniff said. "We're going to try and learn why. We're also going to study the underwater territories of the male seals. Certain males stake out a place for themselves under the pack-ice and we will be studying the characteristics of these territories."

Antarctica is a very different kind of place from Minnesota. During the months that Siniff stays there, there are 24 hours of light. When it's bright, the air is so crystalline and clean that Mt. Erebus, a volcano lying 40 miles from the outpost, seems only a stone's throw away.

Summer in Antarctica---"It's not too bad," Siniff says. "It is cold, but not too cold. My hands get cold when I take a blood sample. Fifteen minutes and they're blue. And the wind really howls. But that's not really much different than winter in Minnesota."

Meanwhile Minnesotans rummage through the insulated underwear bins, layering themselves in scarves, earmuffs, and gloves. Their only consolation may be that it's not much different from summer in Antarctica.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 28, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact BILL HUNTZICKER, 373-7512

C O R R E C T I O N

Nov. 27, 1973, UNS Story, "IT'S BUDGET-CUTTING TIME AGAIN AT THE 'U'", Page 3,
fifth paragraph should read:

The College of Business Administration with a budget base of \$1.8 million was
not cut. The Summer Session's budget base of \$48,800 and ROTC with a base of
\$43,500 for secretarial and office expenses will also receive no cuts, Chase said.

The budget base, etc., 6th graf, page 3.

-UNS-

(A1-5;B1;C1,4,17,21,22;D12;E4)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
TELEPHONE: 373-5193
NOVEMBER 29, 1973

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL CAMPUS EVENTS
Dec. 2-8

- Sun., Dec. 2---Christmas concert: University of Minnesota Chamber Singers and Concert Choir with members of the Minnesota Orchestra. Scott hall aud. 8 p.m. Free.
- Sun., Dec. 2---Coffman Union Gallery: Paintings and drawings by Dave Krugman; ceramics and glass by William R. Mayer in the West Gallery; ceramics by Cliff Morak in hall and South Gallery, through Dec. 21. Free.
- Sun., Dec. 2---Films for the family: "Movement," "Pas de Deux," "Cheetah," and "Wind." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 2:30 and 3:30 p.m. Free.
- Sun., Dec. 2---Jacques Gallery of the Bell Museum: Exhibit of sketches and paintings by Alfred Martin, staff artist, through Dec. 31. Hours: Mon.-Sat. 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; Wed. 9 a.m.-9 p.m.; Sun. and holidays 2-5 p.m. Free.
- Sun., Dec. 2---Concert: Pianist Wen Ming Hsu. Scott hall aud. 2 p.m. Free.
- Sun., Dec. 2---University Gallery: Photography by Danny Lyon, including his work from the days of the racial struggles in the South, through Dec. 16. Third floor, Northrop aud. Hours: Mon.-Fri. 11 a.m.-4 p.m.; Sun. 2-5 p.m. Free.
- Sun., Dec. 2---University Theatre: "Gammer Gurton's Needle," one of the first plays written in the English language; and "The Doctor in Spite of Himself," a Moliere farce. Both at 3 p.m. Dec. 2. Admission \$3 for the general public and \$2 for students and senior citizens. Tickets at Rarig Center and Dayton's.
- Sun., Dec. 2---University Theatre Workshop: "The Renaissance of Barnabe Barnes," Whiting Proscenium Theatre, Rarig Center. Free.
- Mon., Dec. 3---U Film Society: Films of Russian filmmaker-journalist Roman Karmen. "Moscow-Karakum-Moscow," 1933; "Events in Spain," 1936-37; "Day in the New World." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 2:15 p.m. Call 373-3549 for tickets.
- Mon., Dec. 3---Choral Concert: University Women's Chorale and University Men's Chorus. Scott hall aud. 8 p.m. Free.
- Tues., Dec. 4---Film Lecture: Paul Ballard, archivist of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences: "Film Nostalgia 1920-1935---Valentino and Garbo." Three short films will be shown: Mary Pickford in "Twisted Trail," 1910; Lionel Barrymore in "Fighting Blood," 1911; and Lillian Gish and Lionel Barrymore in "Misunderstood Boy," 1913. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. Free.

(MORE)

CAMPUS EVENTS

-2-

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Fri., Dec. 7---The Whole Coffeehouse: Monroe Doctrine. Also Dec. 8. Doors open at 8:30 p.m. Admission \$1.50.

Sat., Dec. 8---Children's Christmas party for the children of faculty, students, and the general public. Willie Ketchum, games, films, and Santa. Northstar Ballroom, St. Paul Student Center. 2-4 p.m. Free.

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 29, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact ELIZABETH PETRANGELO, 373-7513

KTCA-TV TO AIR U OF M
REVENUE-SHARING SERIES

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

"Revenue Sharing: What Next," a seven-program television series, will be broadcast by KTCA-TV (Channel 2), St. Paul, beginning Wednesday (Dec. 5).

Produced by the University of Minnesota, the series is an outgrowth of the lecture series organized by University Professors Walter Heller and Arthur Naftalin this fall.

Each Wednesday, the program will deal with a different aspect of revenue sharing ranging from the federal to the local level, and will feature a guest expert along with Heller and Naftalin.

The schedule is:

Dec. 5, "The Anatomy of Fiscal and Political Federalism," Heller and Naftalin; Dec. 12, "The Origin of Revenue Sharing," Joseph A. Pechman, Director of Economic Studies, Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.; Dec. 19, "The Nixon Proposal and Related Policies," Murray L. Weidenbaum, Mallinckrodt Professor of Economics, Washington University, St. Louis.

Dec. 26, "The Reaction of the States," Daniel J. Evans, Governor of Washington State and chairman of the 1973 Governor's Conference; Jan. 2, "The Reaction of Local Government," Edward K. Hamilton, Deputy Mayor of New York City; Jan. 9, "Managing the National Program," Graham W. Watt, Director, Office of Revenue Sharing, U.S. Department of the Treasury; Jan. 16, "Congress Looks Ahead," Walter F. Mondale, Minnesota Senator, and Albert H. Quie, Minnesota Congressman.

Both Heller and Naftalin are widely recognized experts in the field. Heller, usually considered the author of the revenue-sharing concept, represents the federal view, while Naftalin, former mayor of Minneapolis, expresses the local view.

Heller is Regents' Professor of Economics at the University and is former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors. Naftalin is University professor of public affairs and a former member of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

-UNS-

(A1,2,3,5,15;B1,8;C1,6,12)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA NEWS EVENTS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 29, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JUDY VICK, 373-7515

POET MARK STRAND TO READ AT 'U'

Poet Mark Strand will read a selection of his poems in Murphy hall auditorium at the University of Minnesota Friday, Dec. 7, at 8 p.m.

Strand has written three books of poetry which have been published by Atheneum: "Reasons for Moving," "Darker" and "The Story of Our Lives." He has also edited two anthologies---"The Contemporary American Poets: American Poetry Since 1940" and "New Poetry of Mexico, 1915-1966." His translation of the Spanish poet Rafael Alberti's "The Owl's Insomnia" was published recently by Atheneum.

The reading is sponsored by the English department and the department of concerts and lectures and is open to the public with no admission charge.

###

FILM ARCHIVIST TO SPEAK AT 'U'

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The film lecture is sponsored by the departments of continuing education in the arts and concerts and lectures.

-UNS-

(A1-5,12,25;B1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA NEWS EVENTS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 29, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JUDY VICK, 373-7515

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The film lecture is sponsored by the departments of continuing education in the arts and concerts and lectures.

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 29, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact ELIZABETH PETRANGELO, 373-7513

KTCA-TV TO AIR U OF M
REVENUE-SHARING SERIES

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

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Heller is Regents' Professor of Economics at the University and is former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors. Naftalin is University professor of public affairs and a former member of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

-UNS-

(A1,2,3,5,15;B1,8;C1,6,12)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
TELEPHONE: 373-5193
NOVEMBER 29, 1973

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL CAMPUS EVENTS
Dec. 2-8

- Sun., Dec. 2---Christmas concert: University of Minnesota Chamber Singers and Concert Choir with members of the Minnesota Orchestra. Scott hall aud. 8 p.m. Free.
- Sun., Dec. 2---Coffman Union Gallery: Paintings and drawings by Dave Krugman; ceramics and glass by William R. Mayer in the West Gallery; ceramics by Cliff Morak in hall and South Gallery, through Dec. 21. Free.
- Sun., Dec. 2---Films for the family: "Movement," "Pas de Deux," "Cheetah," and "Wind." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 2:30 and 3:30 p.m. Free.
- Sun., Dec. 2---Jacques Gallery of the Bell Museum: Exhibit of sketches and paintings by Alfred Martin, staff artist, through Dec. 31. Hours: Mon.-Sat. 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; Wed. 9 a.m.-9 p.m.; Sun. and holidays 2-5 p.m. Free.
- Sun., Dec. 2---Concert: Pianist Wen Ming Hsu. Scott hall aud. 2 p.m. Free.
- Sun., Dec. 2---University Gallery: Photography by Danny Lyon, including his work from the days of the racial struggles in the South, through Dec. 16. Third floor, Northrop aud. Hours: Mon.-Fri. 11 a.m.-4 p.m.; Sun. 2-5 p.m. Free.
- Sun., Dec. 2---University Theatre: "Gammer Gurton's Needle," one of the first plays written in the English language; and "The Doctor in Spite of Himself," a Moliere farce. Both at 3 p.m. Dec. 2. Admission \$3 for the general public and \$2 for students and senior citizens. Tickets at Rarig Center and Dayton's.
- Sun., Dec. 2---University Theatre Workshop: "The Renaissance of Barnabe Barnes," Whiting Proscenium Theatre, Rarig Center. Free.
- Mon., Dec. 3---U Film Society: Films of Russian filmmaker-journalist Roman Karmen. "Moscow-Karakum-Moscow," 1933; "Events in Spain," 1936-37; "Day in the New World." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 2:15 p.m. Call 373-3549 for tickets.
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(MORE)

CAMPUS EVENTS

-2-

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Fri., Dec. 7---The Whole Coffeehouse: Monroe Doctrine. Also Dec. 8. Doors open at 8:30 p.m. Admission \$1.50.

Sat., Dec. 8---Children's Christmas party for the children of faculty, students, and the general public. Willie Ketchum, games, films, and Santa. Northstar Ballroom, St. Paul Student Center. 2-4 p.m. Free.

-UNS-

(A1-6;B1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MERRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 29, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact ELIZABETH PETRANGELO, 373-7513

REGISTRATION NOW OPEN
FOR 'U' WOMEN'S PROGRAMS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Registration is now open for winter quarter classes offered through the University of Minnesota Women's Programs.

More than 40 credit and non-credit courses, seminars and short-term workshops are available in American studies, studio art, English, child, adult and feminine psychology, family social science, history, humanities, philosophy, sociology, writing, astronomy, law, yoga, speech and travel.

Several short-term special events are planned for the winter. Karlis Kaufmanis, University astronomy professor, will deliver his well-known "Star of Bethlehem" lecture Thursday, Dec. 6, at 2 p.m. in the Hennepin County Library, Southdale branch. The lecture is free.

Music Professor Johannes Riedel will lecture on "Charles Ives and American Culture" Wednesday (Dec. 5) from 10 a.m. until noon at the Schmitt auditorium at Southdale. Cost of the lecture is \$4.

A day-long forum on law as it affects women will be Saturday, Feb. 9, from 8:30 a.m. until 4 p.m. on the Twin Cities campus. Four legal experts will define the court system and discuss such subjects as family matters and the law, the woman alone and the courts.

"Sex Roles and the Life Cycle," a new course covering expectations linked to sex and age, will be taught by visiting professor Gunhild Bisztray. The course will cover youth, marriage, menopause, retirement and widowhood.

Three courses specifically about women will meet in the evenings for women who work. Several courses have limited enrollment and early registration is encouraged.

There are no prerequisites for Women's Programs courses and men are welcome in any class. For further information and to register, contact Women's Programs, 200 Westbrook Hall, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455.

-UNS-

(A1,2,4,5,10,21;B1;C1)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
December 5, 1973

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ANNE TRUAX: SHE AIDS AND ABETS WOMEN
by Valerie Cunningham
University News Service Writer

Back when women knew their place there was no need for something like the Minnesota Women's Center at the University of Minnesota.

Or for "uppity" women like Anne Truax.

But when many women began questioning traditional values and roles there emerged a need for a focal point. Someplace to go to try out new ideas or get support for new approaches to being women.

The Minnesota Women's Center is such a place and Anne Truax, its director since 1968, is a highly vocal advocate of women who are trying to break out of the mold.

She feels she got the job partly because she was the kind of woman the center originally was trying to help.

Her academic career began in 1945 and she earned her bachelor's degree in 1963. With five sons to raise there were "a fair amount of interruptions."

She knows how women feel when they come in and say "I know it's a crazy idea but my kids are all in college and now I want to get a degree, too."

Futures Very Different

At first the center was overwhelmed by the sheer numbers of older women who wanted help with college careers or in getting meaningful jobs.

But the center is turning more and more to meeting the needs of what it sees now as its primary constituency: the undergraduate women on campus.

"Young women are beginning to look at their futures in a very different way than they were even five years ago," Ms. Truax said.

"Larger numbers of them are contemplating the idea of being single all their lives," she said. "We're also noticing a change in the number who plan to have careers after marriage, whether they have children or not."

(MORE)

And many young women are planning marriages that do not include children, she said.

"As far as I'm concerned, the women's movement started because it had to," Ms. Truax said.

"Housewifing doesn't take the amount of time it used to. There's no longer the necessity to have a lot of children or the need to stay home and put up pickles.

Help Find That 'Something'

"You don't remove intelligent human beings' reason for existence without their searching for something else," Ms. Truax added.

The Minnesota Women's Center wants to reach those women and help them find that "something else."

One of the ways Ms. Truax reaches them is by teaching a survey course on the American woman, which is very popular with women students.

"Like any course that studies women there's a certain amount of consciousness-raising involved," Ms. Truax acknowledged.

Young women who for the first time learn that women have made significant, and often ignored contributions to history become rabid for more information.

Many who've taken the class drop in to the center to use its library devoted to materials on women. Others want to know if other courses on women are being taught or if they can design an academic career around the study of women.

The ambiance of the center is important to some women students, too. Many of the 10 staff members are women who are combining academic careers with lifestyles that don't fit the norm.

Ms. Truax said another mission of the center is to "serve as an advocate for any woman who thinks she's been had by the system."

Which is why Anne Truax can be found at nearly every meeting where policies affecting women are being discussed.

(MORE)

Field Wide Open

She's there when University Hospitals staff describe the abortions policy and she's there when the Board of Regents discusses the possibility of child-care centers on campus.

Ms. Truax plans to work on her Ph.D. for "quite some time yet" and hasn't had much time to consider what she'd like to do in the future.

"I got typecast as being interested in women in such a hurry that it would be pretty hard to blast out of the mold," she said.

"Anyway, it looks like the whole field of women's studies and women's programs will be wide open for the rest of my working life," she added.

She is optimistic that a job like hers won't be necessary in the foreseeable future.

"Programs for women are designed to redress omissions," she said. "When we see women worked into the system the way we'd like, then we won't be needed."

-UNS-

(A1,2,21,27;B1;C1,4,18;E13)

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
DECEMBER 6, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact VALERIE CUNNINGHAM, 373-7516

COMMISSION CRITICAL OF
ALL SIDES IN 'U' PROTEST

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Eighteen months after the University of Minnesota campus erupted in violence during Vietnam war protests the group designated to study the disturbances has made its report.

Although the Commission of Inquiry appointed by University President Malcolm Moos found "no one to blame and very few to praise" during the outbreaks of May, 1972, it is critical of the performance of nearly everyone involved---students, faculty administrators, the Board of Regents and police.

Actions by some Minneapolis policemen during the protests are termed "abominable" and the report asserts that "riot control cannot be exercised when the peace-keeping forces themselves are out of control."

The report maintains that the protests began as a reaction to President Nixon's mining of Haiphong harbor but quickly turned into a protest of the Minneapolis police presence and behavior.

Equally critical of University administrators, the Board of Regents, faculty and traditional student leadership, the report states that "no evidence was submitted to show that any of them did anything relevant to the crisis" during the first seven days of the protest.

At the time that Moos appointed 14 members to the commission in June, 1972, he asked them to make recommendations to insure that similar violence doesn't recur on campus and to suggest changes in the way the University reacted to the situation.

As a first step, the commission report states, the "University could recognize that its turf is also Minneapolis turf."

(MORE)

It is a "fantasy," the report adds, that the University has its own self-sufficient police force. Instead, the University police have no fundamental police powers and the force's first responsibility is protection of University property.

A major recommendation of the report is that Minneapolis police should regularly patrol the campus so their presence is accepted as normal. The report also advocates joint training of Minneapolis and University police and a rotation system between the two forces.

If another situation brings the Minneapolis police to campus "their entry may not be treated as an invasion of an alien force."

The report also recommends closer ties with the community surrounding the University, but adds that this will take time and will only be possible with a stable central administration.

The commission reported that central administration was "caught unawares" by the demonstrations and found "astonishing" the lack of response from the Board of Regents.

"The commission of inquiry finds it amazing that the Board of Regents issued no statement, put forward no position, or took no corporate action that would provide guidelines for the University community," states the report.

The Minnesota Student Association took no effective leadership position during the crisis, the report states. In future times of crisis the commission urges administrators to work more closely with students to find constructive responses.

The commission was made up of University faculty, staff and students as well as members from the general public. Its report has been submitted to President Moos.

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
TELEPHONE: 373-5193
DECEMBER 6, 1973

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL CAMPUS EVENTS
Dec. 9-15

- Sun., Dec. 9---Concert: Civic Orchestra of Minneapolis. Northrop aud. 7:30 p.m. Free.
- Sun., Dec. 9---Coffman Union Gallery: Paintings and drawings by Dave Krugman; ceramics and glass by William R. Mayer in the West Gallery; ceramics by Cliff Morak in hall and South Gallery, through Dec. 21. Free.
- Sun., Dec. 9---Films for the family: "Tales of Hiawatha," using Indian dolls to recreate the tale of Hiawatha; and "North American Indian---Treaties Made---Treaties Broken." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 2:30 and 3:30 p.m. Free.
- Sun., Dec. 9---Jacques Gallery of the Bell Museum: Exhibit of sketches and paintings by Alfred Martin, staff artist, through Dec. 31. Hours: Mon.-Sat. 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; Wed. 9 a.m.-9 p.m.; Sun. and holidays 2-5 p.m. Free.
- Sun., Dec. 9---University Gallery: Photography by Danny Lyon, including his work from the days of the racial struggles in the South, through Dec. 16. Third floor, Northrop aud. Hours: Mon.-Fri. 11 a.m.-4 p.m.; Sun. 2-5 p.m. Free.
- Wed., Dec. 12---Concert: Civic Orchestra of Minneapolis. Lakewood Community College, 3401 Century Ave. North, White Bear Lake. 8 p.m. Free.

-UNS-

(A1-6;B1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
DECEMBER 6, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact VALERIE CUNNINGHAM, 373-7516

TWO-TIME NOBEL WINNER TO
RECEIVE HONORARY DEGREE
AT U OF M COMMENCEMENT

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

An honorary degree will be awarded to the only person ever to win two Nobel Prizes in the same field during the University of Minnesota commencement ceremony Wednesday (Dec. 12).

Professor John Bardeen, 65, of the University of Illinois-Urbana, will be awarded an honorary doctor of science degree during the ceremony which starts at 7:30 p.m. in Northrop auditorium.

Bardeen won a Nobel Prize in physics in 1956 as co-inventor of the transistor and again won the physics prize in 1972 for helping develop a theory to explain superconductivity---a theory which may make possible new ways of transmitting electricity.

Bardeen was an assistant professor of physics at the University from 1938 to 1941. The honorary degree will be his ninth. Bardeen is currently a professor of physics and electrical engineering at the University of Illinois and a member of that school's Center for Advanced Study.

The speaker for the December commencement ceremony will be May Brodbeck, dean of the Graduate School.

President Moos will confer degrees on a total of 1,498 degree candidates, including 113 doctoral candidates, 343 eligible for master's degrees and 1,042 for bachelor's degrees.

Following the Northrop ceremony there will be a reception in Coffman Union main ballroom for graduates and their guests.

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(MORE)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Bardeen's honorary degree will be the 50th honorary degree awarded by the University since it began making such awards in 1925.

In recommending Bardeen for the degree the faculty of the School of Physics and Astronomy stated: "As a co-inventor of the transistor he made a significant contribution to the founding of the technology which has made possible the computer industry that is so important to Minnesota. His work on superconductivity has played an important role in the development of a technology which may provide some help with both the energy crisis and the environmental crisis."

While Bardeen is the only person to win a Nobel twice in the same category, there have been several other double winners. They are Marie Curie, the International Red Cross (the only organization to win twice in the same category---peace) and Linus C. Pauling.

Other honorary degree recipients at the University in recent years have included Sen. Hubert Humphrey and former Bishop James Shannon.

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
DECEMBER 7, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact BILL HUNTZICKER, 373-7512

WASHINGTON WAS FIRST PRESIDENT
TO INTERVENE IN 'FREE ECONOMY'

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Government intervention in the American economy and political speeches calling for economic independence from the rest of the world are traceable to the administration of President George Washington.

In "The Foundations of American Economic Freedom," the late E.A.J. Johnson wrote about the debates by founding fathers over the role of government in the economy. The book was published this fall by the University of Minnesota Press.

President Nixon's plan to fund "Project Independence" in an attempt to make the nation economically "self-sufficient" and his earlier economic controls to curb inflation raise questions which were debated by the founding fathers.

"A conviction that political independence (from Britain) should be paralleled by an appreciable degree of self-sufficiency," Johnson wrote, was "a preconception that pervaded American political thought in the Age of Washington, a widespread belief that policy should be deliberately pointed toward nationalistic goals..."

"Planters deep in debt to British merchants or factors, for instance, sought to escape from their fiscal peonage, while American merchants or manufacturers, faced with persistent, indeed often crushing, British competition, hoped to overcome the disadvantages under which they operated.

"Nor should it be forgotten that a considerable degree of organic economic solidarity was recognized to be indispensable if the political unity of the new nation was to survive," Johnson wrote.

When the federal government sought to aid internal American industries and agriculture the debate was not over the end, but the means: whether through tarriffs to protect American goods or through direct government aid to entrepreneurs.

(MORE)

"Economic independence, if it was ever to be realized, called for the encouragement of key industries, and (Alexander) Hamilton's realistic understanding of the nexus between politics and economics stands out fully as vividly here as in his financial policies," Johnson wrote.

Johnson described the U.S. economy as a mixed one with various shades of publicly and privately owned enterprises. The economic system, he contended, is designed to balance a variety of competing factions.

And he placed great faith in that system. "For despite all its shortcomings," he wrote, "and, alas, they are all too many, our volitional economy has demonstrated a capacity to stimulate human effort, increase investment, improve productivity, and partly erode that greatest evil of all commonwealths, perceived since Plato's days: the coexistence of great wealth and abject poverty."

The book delves into the political and economic debates of Washington's time and looks at some of the motives of key people.

Johnson warned, however, that political statements were sometimes removed from the economic realities of what was happening. "In this context, political history is an untrustworthy guide to the study of economic ideas or policy," he wrote.

Johnson, author of "American Imperialism in the Image of Peer Gynt: Memoirs of a Professor-Bureaucrat," was professor of economic history at Johns Hopkins University and served as an advisor on U.S. foreign policy in India, Yugoslavia, Greece and Korea.

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E.A.J. Johnson, THE FOUNDATIONS OF AMERICAN ECONOMIC FREEDOM: GOVERNMENT AND ENTERPRISE IN THE AGE OF WASHINGTON (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press) 335 pp. \$13.50.

-UNS-

(A2, 5, 10, 11, 12, 15; B1, 7; C1, 4; E13, 15)

MTR
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(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
December 7, 1973

CHILD ABUSE A PROBLEM
IN MINNESOTA TOO
by Elizabeth Petrangelo
University News Service Writer

In 1971, 252 cases of child abuse were reported in Minnesota. Six of the children involved died of their injuries.

The actual incidence of child abuse is likely higher as many cases go unreported---half of the counties in Minnesota reported no cases at all.

"If there really were no cases of child abuse, then these counties were very lucky," Virginia Pidgeon, University of Minnesota nursing professor, said. "I would say it's much more likely they just didn't recognize them."

Speaking before an audience of 140 nurses, teachers and social workers, Ms. Pidgeon described the kind of child most likely to be abused. "The battered child is usually under three years of age. Many are under six months old," she said.

"Most of them are living with their natural parents although about 33 per cent of them were born out of wedlock or unwanted. About 39 per cent were born prematurely or have been sick before," she said.

And the prognosis for the battered child is not that good. The national mortality rate for battered children is 10 per cent, higher than the mortality rate of all childhood diseases combined. According to Ms. Pidgeon, this means that "If you see a battered child come into your hospital, that child has one chance in ten of coming back dead on arrival."

Ms. Pidgeon spoke at a recent University of Minnesota conference on child abuse, designed to help nurses and social workers identify the battered child before it is too late.

(MORE)

And, the task of identification is not an easy one. Parents will bring a child to the hospital with multiple fractures, bruises and cuts with the explanation that the child 'fell out of bed,' 'bruises easily,' 'fell down the stairs,' or was 'hit in the tummy by a swing.'

"Parents usually tend to affirm their innocence," she said. "Often, the explanation of the child's condition just doesn't fit."

Shirley Pierce, coordinator for the Ramsey County Child Abuse Team, explained that one of the most serious consequences of child abuse is that the abused child often grows into a child-battering adult.

"Adults who abuse children are caught in a recycling process," she said. "What they are doing to their children, their parents did to them."

According to Ms. Pierce, the child-battering adult often feels intensely lonely and separate from others. They report serious marital difficulties and still feel under the influence of neglecting and abusive parents.

"They are intensely aware of the angry, rejecting feelings they have toward their children," she said. "They are dependent and want to be taken care of and so resent the demands made on them by a small child."

"These adults realize that they are in trouble, but that knowledge alone does not help," she said. "They need professional help, but very often it does not come in time. We have to be aware of the tremendous emotional deprivation this group of parents has gone through."

According to Ms. Pierce, the battered child is usually unwanted and unplanned for, and is therefore at a disadvantage from the start. The battering parent often describes the child as unloving, rejecting or evil.

"Something about the child is wrong," she said. "If it's a boy, it should have been a girl. If it's quiet, it should have been outgoing. Early in the cycle, the child begins to behave badly so it becomes not the child himself but his behavior that is being punished."

(MORE)

The incidence of child abuse cuts across social and economic levels, but incidences among the poor may be reported more often since they may be on public assistance and therefore in contact with social workers.

In Minnesota, most victims of child abuse are white and the abusing parent is just as often male as female. However, medical practitioners have more contact with the mother since it is usually the mother who brings the child in for medical care.

Virginia Pidgeon described the "signs of the troubled mother" that nurses should look for. "Look for an unwanted baby, marital discord or lack of any marital relationship. Look for maternal overload---two or three young children at home or a child that requires a lot of care.

"A healthy mother responds to her infant in terms of the baby's needs," she said. "A mother in trouble responds to her baby because of her own needs. Watch for a mother's awareness of her baby's individual characteristics. A mother in trouble is aware of them only as they relate to her. One mother told me her three-week-old baby listened to her."

Ms. Pidgeon described a condition she called "minimal cerebral dysfunction," a slight brain malfunction which makes a child more unresponsive and irritable than a normal child. She said there is some basis to the theory that many battered children suffer this dysfunction before they are abused, and that this dysfunction is, in part, what triggers the insecure parent.

"About half of the battered children will end up with permanent brain damage or crippling," she said. "But it is difficult to tell if it's a result of the battering or was present in the child's previous condition."

Ms. Pidgeon outlined the steps to take in a case of suspected child abuse. "Report suspected battery or neglect immediately to a police authority and the county welfare agency," she said. "We have a responsibility to help the child and the parent before it's too late."

The conference was sponsored by the University's School of Nursing and department of conferences.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
DECEMBER 10, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact BILL HUNTZICKER, 373-7512

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

A progress report on the 1974-75 budget and a schedule for the 1975 budget request of the University of Minnesota will be discussed with the Board of Regents at their monthly meeting Friday (Dec. 14) on the St. Paul campus.

The budget discussions will be with the committee on budget, audit and legislative relationships at 8:30 a.m. in 102 McNeal hall. Also at that meeting, Stanley Wenberg, vice president for state and federal relations, will report on the funding of intercollegiate athletics.

Kathryn Vander Kooi will be sworn in as a member of the Regents at the regular board meeting which will follow at 10:15 a.m. in the Fireplace room on the second floor of McNeal hall. Mrs. Vander Kooi, of Luverne, succeeds Fred J. Hughes who resigned from the Regents.

Most of the Regents' committee meetings will be on Thursday in Minneapolis.

The Regents' December schedule:

Thursday, Dec. 13:

- 10:30 a.m., executive committee, Regents' room, 238 Morrill hall.
- 11 a.m., meeting of the committee of the whole, Regents' room.
- 1:15 p.m., educational policy and long-range planning committee, Regents' room.
- 1:15 p.m., student concerns committee, 300 Morrill hall.
- 3 p.m., faculty, staff and public relationships committee, Regents' room.
- 3 p.m., physical plant and investments committee, 300 Morrill hall.

Friday, Dec. 14:

- 8:30 a.m., budget, audit and legislative relationships committee, 102 McNeal.
- 8:30 a.m., health sciences committee, 222 McNeal.
- 10:15 a.m., Board of Regents meeting, Fireplace room, McNeal hall.

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA NEWS EVENTS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

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DECEMBER 10, 1973

NEWSPEOPLE: For further information
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'U' PROF VISITING CHINA

A University of Minnesota faculty member is among a dozen U.S. authorities on Chinese art and archaeology currently touring the People's Republic of China.

Robert J. Poor, professor of art history, is a member of a delegation sponsored by the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China. The group left Nov. 7 for a visit which will last through mid-December.

Poor, who teaches courses on Chinese and Japanese art, is director of the museum branch of the Minnesota Museum of Art in St. Paul. He has also served as curator of Oriental art for the museum.

The delegation has toured museums in Canton and Peking and plans to visit archeological sites on the Chinese mainland.

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ETHNICITY SCHOLAR TO VISIT

Michael Novak, author of "The Rise of the Unmeltable Ethnics," will visit the University of Minnesota Center for Immigration Studies 1925 Sather St., St. Paul, Thursday, Dec. 20.

"Liberals empathize more with nearly any group in the United States than the lower middle class white or the ethnic voters," Novak has written. He said that liberals can sympathize with black, Indian, and Chicano consciousness movements and appreciate modern Jewish literature, but they stereotype the lower middle class whites as racists, militarists and crypto-fascists.

Novak will tour the center for the Rockefeller Foundation. He has been professor of philosophy and religious studies at the State University of New York, Old Westbury.

(News People--Novak will be available
for a limited number of interviews
during his visit. Contact: Bill Huntzicker)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
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DECEMBER 11, 1973

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact BILL HUNTZICKER, 373-7512

MINNESOTANS INFLUENTIAL
IN MAKING FOREIGN POLICY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Ten Minnesotans who have been influential in the making of American foreign policy are the subjects of a new book by Barbara Stuhler, associate director of the University of Minnesota World Affairs Center.

"The political history of Minnesota has been noted for its diversity," according to Ms. Stuhler. "Indeed it has been described as suffering from 'political schizophrenia' for its citizens have been tenaciously traditional as well as rigorously radical."

This diversity is seen in the views of the sample of political figures studied in her book, "Ten Men of Minnesota and American Foreign Policy," which is published by the Minnesota Historical Society.

Nearly a century is covered between Cushman K. Davis, who believed that the United States was ordained to expand its sovereignty into Asia through war with Spain and the 1968 election in which "two Minnesota men---Hubert Humphrey and Eugene McCarthy---identical in party and contemporary in experience, forged the debate" over U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

Both McCarthy, who had taught at St. Thomas College in St. Paul, and Humphrey, who had been mayor of Minneapolis, were first elected to Congress in 1948.

"Humphrey was generally regarded as a radical, engaging the support of labor and the left-wing (but anticommunist) Americans for Democratic Action and engendering the opposition of the geographic community of the South and the interest community of American business," Ms. Stuhler wrote.

(MORE)

McCarthy was a quieter man, but an effective organizer in Congress, she said. Since 1954, he had consistently attempted to bring the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) under congressional control. He also brought together liberal congressmen into a group known as "McCarthy's Marauders" for responsible liberal dissent, Stuhler said.

In 1964, President Lyndon Johnson considered both Minnesotans as possible running mates, but by 1968, McCarthy had become challenger to both Johnson and Humphrey over Vietnam.

"The war had escaped public review, he said, because the Pentagon and the CIA had grown beyond civilian control; the militarization of American life and American foreign policy had become unacceptable," Ms. Stuhler wrote. "The McCarthy campaign legitimized an open attack on the military institutions by respectable politicians."

Earlier, a generation of Minnesota Republicans, including Joseph H. Ball, Harold E. Stassen and Walter H. Judd, were influential in foreign affairs. "This triumvirate changed the fabric of Republican foreign policy thought not only in Minnesota but in the nation," Ms. Stuhler wrote.

Judd, who as a medical missionary in China barely escaped death at the hands of the Communists, seemed never to forget the experience as he lectured in Minneapolis and later in Congress.

Despite his leadership in initiating legislation for the United Nations and the Food for Peace program, Stuhler said, Judd is remembered for his unbending opposition to the People's Republic of China. "His seeming rigidity and his reputation as a one-man China lobby in the House served to change his reputation from 'expert' to 'fanatic,'" she said.

Judd, who was elected during World War II and defeated in 1962 by Congressman Donald Fraser, was known for his internationalism and his prediction of the 1949 Communist victory in China, Ms. Stuhler said. President Eisenhower considered Judd as a possible running mate in 1952.

(MORE)

Stassen, who resigned as governor in 1942 to enlist in the Navy, was widely known for his belief in international organization. He was named by President Roosevelt to the San Francisco conference which wrote the United Nations charter and was a serious contender for the Republican presidential nomination in the early 1950's.

Stuhler said Ball, who was a "pioneering internationalist," was elected to the Senate when the United States was becoming embroiled in the controversies which led to World War II. The young Republicans were leading the party away from its traditionally isolationist stance.

They were preceded, however, by a more cautious internationalist in Frank B. Kellogg, who was Senator from Minnesota, ambassador to London and Secretary of State for the second Coolidge administration. He negotiated the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact, which outlawed war among the major European powers and the United States.

"But before the world caught fire in the conflagration of World War II, Kellogg would receive honors and acclaim for his work in bringing the pact to pass," Stuhler wrote. Kellogg received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1930, the same year as another Minnesotan, Sinclair Lewis, became the first American to receive the award in literature.

Henrik Shipstead, U.S. Senator from Minnesota from 1923 to 1947, challenged President Theodore Roosevelt's intervention in Latin America. "The senator believed that the use of American troops for intervention or small wars without congressional approval constituted a dire threat to congressional authority as provided in the Constitution," Stuhler wrote.

Another long-term legislator, Harold Knutson, succeeded Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr. as representative from Minnesota's sixth district in 1917. "The first plank in his personal platform was elimination of profit by nationalizing the manufacture of all war materials," Stuhler said.

His predecessor, however, was a more consistent isolationist. Lindbergh believed that the causes of war were economic and also called for government-owned production of all munitions, Ms. Stuhler said.

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Barbara Stuhler, TEN MEN OF MINNESOTA AND AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY (St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society) 263 pp., \$8.50.

-UNS-

(A1,2,5,12,15,25;B1;C1,4,22;D12)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
DECEMBER 11, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact ELIZABETH PETRANGELO, 373-7513

'U' TO REMAIN CLOSED
NEW YEAR'S EVE DAY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

All campuses of the University of Minnesota will stay closed Monday, Dec. 31, in an effort to conserve fuel and electricity, James F. Brinkerhoff, vice president for finance, planning and operations announced today.

University administrators took the action after the announcement Friday by Richard L. Brubacher, Minnesota's Commissioner of Administration, that all state offices would remain closed that day and Monday, Dec. 24.

The closing will not affect University students since classes do not resume until Jan. 3, but will keep thousands of faculty members and civil service employees home. The University was already scheduled to shut down Dec. 24, a day previously set aside as a floating holiday.

Essential employees---mostly hospital personnel---will work as usual.

Brinkerhoff estimated that about 125 tons of coal for heating would be saved by the shutdown, along with 75,000 kilowatt hours of electrical power and 300 gallons of diesel fuel. The University uses diesel fuel for its intra-campus transportation.

According to C. Luverne Carlson, assistant vice president for support services and operations, the University will be able to shut down several of its boilers completely. "Since we will be adjusting temperatures in most buildings down to about 55 degrees, we will be able to get by with fewer boilers in operation," he said.

Since Dec. 31 falls between a weekend and the New Year's holiday, the closing will eliminate the necessity for reactivating the full heating system for only one day.

The University has been operating on low-sulphur coal, its back-up fuel, since it turned over its November allotment of fuel oil to the state. Other energy-saving measures adopted by the University include low speeds for University-owned automobiles, temperatures set at 68 degrees and reduced lighting.

-UNS-

(A1-5;B1;C1,22)

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
DECEMBER 13, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact BILL HUNTZICKER, 373-7512

TEMPORARY PRESIDENT
COULD BE NAMED AT 'U'

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota may have a temporary president on July 1 if a successor to Malcolm Moos is not found who can assume the duties by then.

Neil C. Sherburne, chairman of the Board of Regents search committee, said his group and the ten-member faculty-student committee are still reviewing some 280 nominations which have been received for the position.

"If we can't find a candidate that's available by July 1, we'll come back with a recommendation to the board that we name an interim president until the best candidate is available," Sherburne said Thursday (Dec. 13) after meeting with the two committees.

Sherburne said the committees looked at 240 names Thursday, but guessed that as many as 280 people have been nominated with names still coming in to the board.

Sherburne said that the president of the Minnesota Alumni Association, Harry E. Atwood, also president of the Northwestern National Life Insurance company, is working with the Regents' committee. An alumni committee has also been formed to provide input into the decision.

Sherburne said he has talked with individual legislators who recommended some criteria for the position, but said they would not like to be put in a position of vetoing any of the candidates. He said he would keep them informed on the search.

"We want to be as participatory as possible," Sherburne said.

He said, however, that no means have been provided for input from University civil service employees. "We need to get them into the act somewhere."

Asked whether the job will be offered to anyone before July 1, Sherburne replied, "Boy, I sure hope so. Before February 1, if I can make it move that fast."

(MORE)

PRESIDENT

-2-

"I suppose the list will be reduced considerably within a month. Then it becomes an individual question of availability," Sherburne said. "We'll select the best candidate whether he is available by July 1 or not."

If a temporary president must be named, Sherburne said, that would not be the responsibility of his committee. "That would be the board's responsibility. I guess we would probably look at whom we have internally that could keep things running until we bring the new person aboard."

Sherburne said, however, that he hoped to have the new president selected within two or three months, but said that because of the nature of academic life he may not be able to come by July 1.

On July 1, Moos leaves to become chief executive officer of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, Calif.

-UNS-

(A1-5,11,15;B1;C1,4,14, 19,21;D12;E4)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
DECEMBER 13, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact ELIZABETH PETRANGELO, 373-7513

ENERGY CRISIS FORCES 'U'
NIGHT CLASS SCHEDULE CHANGE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The energy crisis and lowered temperatures in schools have forced the University of Minnesota to change its schedule of evening classes at off-campus locations, a University official announced today.

Classes scheduled to meet in St. Paul Harding high school, Kellogg high school in Little Canada and Richfield senior high school, will be affected according to John Malmberg, assistant director for the department of extension classes.

About 1500 people have registered by mail for University evening classes already and many of these people will be affected by the change. Malmberg said the University is going to try to reach all those affected before classes start.

All classes scheduled to meet at St. Paul Harding high school have been moved to the University campus except for a few classes which have been cancelled. Fall semester courses are now meeting on campus and spring semester courses will be rescheduled for campus locations.

Malmberg said the University still plans to hold its spring quarter classes at Harding. Final registration will still be available at Harding but will now run from Dec. 13 to 21, three days shorter than previously planned.

All classes scheduled to meet at Kellogg high school will meet as scheduled, but some room changes have been made so classes will be meeting in the warmest spaces of the building. Classes at Kellogg will not begin until Jan. 7, four days later than planned, and that first day of class will not be made up. Spring quarter and semester classes remain as scheduled.

All classes scheduled for Richfield senior high school have moved to East junior high school at 70th and 12th Ave. S. Classes in Richfield will also begin Jan. 7. Fall semester and spring semester classes will move to East junior high school but spring quarter classes will remain at the high school.

All classes scheduled to meet at Sandburg junior high school in Golden Valley will meet as originally scheduled for all semesters and quarters.

Further information on any schedule changes is available from the department of extension classes, 373-3195.

(A2-5;B1,8)

-UNS-

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
TELEPHONE: 373-5193
DECEMBER 13, 1973

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL CAMPUS EVENTS
Dec. 16-22

- Sun., Dec. 16---Coffman Union Gallery: Paintings and drawings by Dave Krugman; ceramics and glass by William R. Mayer in the West Gallery; ceramics by Cliff Morak in hall and South Gallery, through Dec. 21. Free.
- Sun., Dec. 16---Films for the family: "Tales of Hiawatha," Indian dolls recreate the tale of Hiawatha; and "North American Indian---Treaties Made---Treaties Broken." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 2:30 and 3:30 p.m. Free.
- Sun., Dec. 16---Jaques Gallery of the Bell Museum: Exhibit of sketches and paintings by Alfred Martin, staff artist, through Dec. 31. Hours: Mon.-Sat. 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; Wed. 9 a.m.-9 p.m.; Sun. and holidays 2-5 p.m. Free.
- Sun., Dec. 16---University Gallery: Photography by Danny Lyon, including his work from the days of the racial struggles in the South. Third floor, Northrop aud. Hours: Mon.-Fri. 11 a.m.-4 p.m.; Sun. 2-5 p.m. Free.
- Sat., Dec. 22---"Nutcracker Fantasy" with the Minnesota Orchestra and Minnesota Dance Theatre. Northrop aud. 10 a.m. Admission \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4 and \$5.

-UNS-

(A1-6;B1)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
December 14, 1973

NEW REGENTS HAVE CONTRASTING BACKGROUNDS
by Bill Huntzicker
University News Service

The two new members of the University of Minnesota Board of Regents bring contrasting backgrounds to their positions.

Though both Wenda Moore, 31, and Kathryn Vander Kooi, 52, have been in state DFL Party politics and both were appointed by DFL Gov. Wendell Anderson, their experiences have been very different. Mrs. Vander Kooi has lived in small towns most of her life and Mrs. Moore has never lived away from a metropolitan area.

Their first regular meeting with the Board of Regents was Friday (Dec. 14) when the Regents met on the St. Paul campus. In separate interviews, they talked about their backgrounds and their hopes for the future.

Mrs. Moore grew up in Los Angeles and attended large city schools. Later, she went to the predominately black Howard University in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Vander Kooi was born and grew up in Edgerton, a mostly Dutch community of about 1,000 in southwestern Minnesota. Currently she lives near Luverne, a town of about 5,000 only 20 miles south of where she lived as a child.

Mrs. Vander Kooi, who attended Calvin College in Grand Rapids, Mich., and St. Cloud State College, prefers small-town life. But she is concerned about the future of rural America.

"We're fighting for our life down here you know," she said. "We have an out-migration of people to the city. Most of our young people who go away for an education don't come back. We need the things that people want to come back to."

But she feels that this process may be changing: "There is a trend starting; they're recognizing rural living as good."

Mrs. Vander Kooi believes that small-town life offers more freedom and escape from street crime and pollution.

(MORE)

Mrs. Moore, on the other hand, expected Minneapolis to be a small town when she and her husband, Cornell, moved to Minneapolis from the east. Her husband is president of Leverette Weekes and Co. financiers in Minneapolis.

"It's a very fine place to live, but I was amazed when we first came here and saw how metropolitan the area is," Mrs. Moore said. Having lived only on the east and west coasts, Mrs. Moore said, she had a limited view of what was in the middle of the nation.

Both women attended colleges which reflected their cultural backgrounds. Mrs. Vander Kooi went to Calvin College, which is the only college sponsored by the Christian Reformed Church. She began a tradition which has been followed by four of her five children. But she feels it is important for them to choose their own college.

"We went to the college because of a philosophy of living and a way of life that we try to live up to ourselves, that is to be serving God in all areas of life," she said. "But we didn't go just for that; it rates high scholastically, too."

Mrs. Moore said that she attended Howard University to gain an understanding of her black identity and traditions. She talks glowingly of her days at Howard, where she was a classmate of black power advocate Stokely Carmichael. "The people at Howard University at that time were in the forefront of the black intellectual movement," she said.

"It's important to know who you are no matter what your background. When you know the business that you are about, you can begin to set the priorities that determine how you spend the major part of your energies," Mrs. Moore said.

Both Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Vander Kooi plan to remain active in DFL activities. And they disagree with the charges of some Republican legislators and resigned Regent Fred Hughes, who say the Board of Regents is becoming too political.

Mrs. Vander Kooi said it was normal for Gov. Anderson to select Regents who have been in DFL politics. "These are the people he knows," she said.

(MORE)

"I think there are two distinct processes," Mrs. Moore said, "the selection process and the business of being a Regent. It seems to me that there is very little partisan politics in the business of being a Regent. The primary concern is with increasing educational opportunity and working toward excellence at the University. The selection process is the responsibility of the Legislature and because of its very nature will be involved in politics," she said.

Mrs. Moore has served as educational liaison in the Governor's office and as a member of the State Junior College Board. She has one daughter, Lynne, who is five years old.

Mrs. Vander Kooi was a delegate to the 1972 Democratic National Convention and was Rock County DFL chairwoman in 1970. She and her husband Benjamin, a Luverne attorney, are the parents of five.

Mrs. Vander Kooi, who has been active in the League of Woman Voters and the Rock County Historical Society, said it will help the University's image to have a Regent from rural southwestern Minnesota. "It's a new field to me, but I know my part of the country so I feel like I'm there to represent their interests," she said.

Mrs. Moore said she hopes to work for more opportunities for poor people. "The cost of education is going up and the availability of loans seems to be decreasing as costs go up," she said. "And, of course, that's not something that's just going to hurt minority students. That's going to hurt the minority students, rural students and poor people in general."

Since members of the Board of Regents are traditionally elected by the Legislature, the appointments of the two women will be effective until the end of the term or until the Legislature acts.

Mrs. Vander Kooi was named to succeed Hughes, a St. Cloud lawyer, who represented the sixth congressional district. His term would have expired in 1975.

Mrs. Moore was appointed to succeed Josie R. Johnson, who resigned from the board to join her husband, a Honeywell executive who was transferred to Denver.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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DECEMBER 14, 1973

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U OF M REGENTS APPROVE
CIVIL SERVICE PAY CHANGES

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A plan to make major changes in the University of Minnesota civil service pay system was approved by the Board of Regents at their meeting Friday (Dec. 14).

The new plan will bring the University closer to a merit system and will involve no additional money during this biennium.

Money for salaries appropriated by the Legislature last spring will be distributed on the basis of superior performance rather than the traditional method of "lockstep" raises, according to Roy Richardson, University personnel director.

In the past, all University staff people have received raises on the same date whether performance had improved or not, Richardson said. In addition, the kinds of pay raises granted have varied from year to year, long-term employees often earn the same salaries as newly-hired employees and there is only limited opportunity for a manager to grant his employees merit increases, he said.

The new plan is intended to get at the problems of poor morale, high turnover, inequality in pay distribution and misuse of the civil service job classification system, Richardson said.

Although parts of the new plan are not scheduled to go into effect until 1975, some changes will be made as early as January.

The changes will affect some 7,000 full-time employees on all five campuses but will not apply to those 2,000 full-time employees represented by unions. "This does not mean the unions can't negotiate for the new plan," Richardson said.

The University civil service system is tied into the state system by law and Richardson said state officials have expressed interest in moving toward this "pay for performance" system.

(MORE)

In other action, the Regents approved a policy on reciprocity agreements affirming their "basic policy" that admissions programs are to be determined by University faculty and are not "properly within the purview of others" in response to the Minnesota-Wisconsin exchange agreement.

The reciprocity agreement, which allows students from Minnesota to attend the University of Wisconsin and students from Wisconsin to attend the University of Minnesota without paying non-resident tuition, was negotiated by the governors of the two states.

The Regents said they should be consulted prior to the completion of any future agreement and proposed that the existing policy be reviewed "at once."

In their policy statement, the Regents stated they expect to be reimbursed for the \$403,935 which was lost to the University in non-resident tuition as a result of the agreement.

A committee consisting of President Malcolm Moos, Vice Presidents Stanley Wenberg and Stanley Kegler and Regents Elmer Andersen, Neil Sherburne and John Yngve was named to discuss the reciprocity agreement with the governor's office.

The Regents also approved a series of changes in the residency regulations and review procedures to recognize the adult status of 18-year-old students. The changes were approved in principle by the student concerns committee yesterday.

Under the new regulations, any judgement about whether or not an adult student is a state resident will be made on the basis of his behavior, not his parents'. The channels for appealing a residency judgement have also been made more explicit.

Decisions about whether a student qualifies for resident status dictate the amount of tuition he will pay and help determine admission to certain units, such as the Medical School.

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
DECEMBER 17, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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YOUR LANGUAGE TELLS SOMETHING ABOUT YOU

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME BEFORE SEPT. 1, 1974)

Do you carry your groceries home in a bag or a sack?

After a bath, do you dry yourself with a bath towel or a turkish towel?

Do you fry your eggs in a frying pan, a skillet or a spider?

The words you use and how you say them reveal something about you, says dialectologist Harold B. Allen.

Allen, a University of Minnesota professor emeritus, is now working on the second volume of "The Linguistic Atlas of the Upper Midwest." The first volume, recently published by the University of Minnesota Press, outlines the amazing variety of speech patterns among the residents of Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota and Nebraska. It is the first linguistic atlas to include interpretive material which makes it usable for the layman, as well as the linguist.

The difference in language patterns among residents of the Upper Midwest is usually not critical to communication, but it can be. Allen relates an incident when a new neighbor heard a mother tell her child to "go play on the boulevard," meaning the strip of grass between the sidewalk and the street. The horrified neighbor said, "That crazy woman is telling her child to play in the street." Where she had come from, the word "boulevard" meant street.

"There is no national name for that strip of grass," Allen explained. Sometimes it's called a verge, a terrace, the tree lawn, the devil strip, and, in Grand Forks, N.D. and some nearby towns, it is referred to as a berm.

(MORE)

Allen has been working on the atlas for 25 years. Until his retirement he combined the atlas work with his teaching duties. Now he spends most days in his campus office compiling the information he and his assistants have gathered over the years through 208 interviews in homes throughout the Midwest and 1,064 mail questionnaires.

Allen has determined that there are two main dialects in the region---Northern (with a preference for speech forms of New England and New York) and Midland (with a preference for speech forms from Pennsylvania, Delaware and the Shenandoah Valley.) There are many variations within these dialects.

Minnesota and North Dakota are predominantly Northern dialect states. Nebraska, western South Dakota and southern Iowa are primarily Midland dialect areas.

Typical Northern dialect words are bag, skillet, pail and stone. Typical Midland words, for the same objects, are sack, frying pan, bucket and rock.

The atlas study has revealed that speech forms may indicate the age and educational background of the speaker, as well as the area where he lives.

Three groups of people were interviewed for the study---elderly, locally born residents with little education; locally born residents, born about 1900, with high school education; and locally born residents between 40 and 50 years of age with college educations obtained within the region. Younger people were not used, Allen said, because he was making an effort to "preserve" the older language patterns.

Words such as "spider" for frying pan and "backhouse" for outdoor toilet were used primarily by the oldest group. "Outhouse" was used by the younger groups as was "turkish towel" for bath towel.

The terms for outdoor toilet included more different words than most of the other terms in the study, ranging from many unprintable terms---which are printed in the atlas---to Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Murphy, the Parliament building and the White House.

(MORE)

There are also many variant terms meaning "strange or odd from a conventional viewpoint," Allen wrote. They include "queer, abnormal, addled, balmy, batty, crazy, different, dumb, eccentric, feeble-minded, foolish, funny, loony, little bit lacking, something lacking upstairs, misty in the peak, notionable, not all there, not all together, not like other folks, not quite goofy, not quite balanced, partly cracked, peculiar, screwy, silly, simple, haven't got all their marbles, tetched, touched and unusual." There were no pronounced relationships between areas and informant types and the use of these terms.

The Upper Midwest atlas, with the second volume due to be completed next year, will be one of several atlases which will cover the speech habits of the United States. The first linguistic atlas in the United States was the New England Atlas, published between 1940 and 1944. This is the second atlas to be published and several others are in the process of being completed in different parts of the country.

"Our American language has different problems than other languages," Allen said. "It is in a constant state of flux. We not only have the high mobility of the population to contend with, but we also have things like radio, television and movies, forcing the public to turn from their own idioms toward commercial terms.

"There is a reduction in speech pattern variation in the United States, but I don't believe we will ever have uniform language."

Allen is a past president of the American Dialect Society. Just last month he received the David Russell Award for Distinguished Research from the National Council of Teachers of English.

-UNS-

(A1,2,5,12;B1;C1,4,15;D1,2,4,5;E15)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
DECEMBER 17, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact BOB LEE, 373-5830

HEALTH GROUP MARKS
FIRST YEAR PROGRESS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

After a year's research into central Minnesota's health resources and needs, the Area Health Education Center (AHEC) is launching its second year---a year of expansion.

AHEC is a coalition of the University of Minnesota Health Sciences Center and health care centers in Benton, Cass, Chisago, Crow Wing, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Pope, Sherburne, Stearns, Todd, Wadena and Wright counties.

And through public education, continuing education for medical people and a better distribution and supply of medical personnel, AHEC hopes to make quality medical care available to all residents of central Minnesota.

About 3,000 state health professionals received training in AHEC programs during the 1973-74 school year. And, under the direction of Dr. Edith D. Leyasmeyer, AHEC has added several more continuing education programs that use both University and rural community resources. This year, 3,500 more health professionals will receive AHEC training.

According to Dr. Leyasmeyer, nurses, dietitians, social workers, physical and occupational therapists, administrators and other health workers have responded enthusiastically to AHEC offerings near their places of practice.

In its first six months of operation, AHEC accomplished several things, Dr. Leyasmeyer said. The coalition produced six telephone lectures for nurses in Wadena, St. Cloud, Brainerd, Cambridge and Buffalo and held several workshops on new methods of health care delivery.

(MORE)

AHEC enlisted 11 of the 26 area "short-term" hospitals in a computer-aided medical audit program. (A medical audit is an evaluation of the quality of medical care through a review of medical records.) Five more hospitals will be added to the computer network each year.

Personnel exchanges between medical and radiologic technologists went into effect and cooperative workshops between St. Cloud State College, St. John's University and the University of Minnesota were held.

A consulting network for physicians in the 14 counties was set up by the University medicine, urology and neurology departments. Five hospitals installed a telephone link-up to transmit electrocardiograms for analysis by specialists.

Fourteen outstate nurses graduated from a special University public health nursing program to train adult and geriatric nurses.

Next year, the University plans to send medical students and primary care specialists to study in community outpatient facilities. Also, two new interdisciplinary programs for health sciences students will be set up at the Brahan Medical Health Center and the Alcohol and Chemical Addiction Center at the St. Cloud Hospital.

AHEC is operating under a two-year \$833,014 grant from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

###

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Dr. Edith D. Leyasmeyer has a Ph.D. degree in health care administration from the University of Minnesota. Prior to her affiliation with AHEC, she developed the evaluation procedure for the pediatric nurse practitioner program in the School of Public Health, and coordinates continuing education at Northlands Regional Medical Program.

-UNS-

(A1,2,8,22;B1,5)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
December 18, 1973

NTR
K27
949

IF AN EARTHQUAKE STRIKES,
THE UNIVERSITY IS READY
by Sharon Hawkins
University News Service Writer

If the improbable had happened and an earthquake had struck Minnesota last year, it would have gone unrecorded.

Minnesota's only seismograph, located on the University of Minnesota's Twin Cities campus, was flooded out and ruined in 1965.

New equipment was shipped in several years ago, part of it on permanent loan from the University of Michigan, but a funding snarl prevented the University geology department from completing the installation.

Two thousand feet of cable needed to connect a sensing probe located in a remote area of the University's heating tunnels with the timing and recording unit in Pillsbury hall could not be purchased due to lack of funds. The funding problem was finally solved and now the seismic station is operating after eight idle years.

"This area has been a major gap in the nationwide network of earthquake seismography for eight years now," University geophysicist Harold Mooney explained. "Since 1965, the nearest operating seismic stations have been those at Madison, Wisconsin, and Rapid City, South Dakota."

The University's seismic equipment includes two sensing probes, called seismometers---the one located in the tunnels and a second one located with the main recording unit in a hallway exhibit in Pillsbury hall.

The probe in Pillsbury is used to demonstrate how a seismograph works to students and visitors. By pressing a button on the side of the cabinet, the visitor activates the Pillsbury probe and the machine will record local tremors such as building vibrations, footsteps and buses passing outside the building.

(MORE)

However, this probe produces a record too "noisy" to be of much use scientifically, the reason why the other probe was installed deep underground in the tunnels.

Vibrations picked up by the remote tunnel probe, situated near the Mississippi River approximately one thousand feet north of the Washington Avenue bridge, are usually from local sources such as traffic on the bridge or an occasional electrical voltage surge from nearby machinery.

It is capable, however, of recording earth disturbances occurring anywhere in the world and recorded the major earthquakes in Mexico, Colombia and Chile in 1973.

An important feature of the University's seismograph installation is its sophisticated and highly accurate timing facilities. "Once a day a radio time mark is placed on the record to give absolute time by means of a short wave receiver located elsewhere in Pillsbury," Mooney said.

Accurate timing is essential in calculating the exact location of a tremor. The timing accuracy of our equipment makes it a first-class installation," he said.

By itself the University's seismic station is not a research unit. As Mooney explained, "Its main purpose at the University is instruction. But the information we record on earth tremors will be used by the major earthquake research centers around the country."

-UNS-

(A1,2,3,5,7;B1,9;C1,4)

(FOR USE WITH SEISMOGRAPH STORY)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
December 18, 1973

MITR
12/18/73
11:30 AM

EARTHQUAKES UNLIKELY IN MINNESOTA
by Sharon Hawkins
University News Service Writer

Chances are Minnesota will never experience an earthquake severe enough to topple the IDS Tower in downtown Minneapolis, according to University of Minnesota geophysicist Harold Mooney.

Minnesota, lying near the southern margin of a geologically stable region known as the Canadian Shield, is historically an area of very low earthquake activity.

The entire Midwest, for that matter, experiences only occasional mild tremors, usually in the central areas of the Mississippi River and Ohio River Valleys. The last such tremor occurred on Nov. 9, 1968, in Illinois and was felt in several parts of Minnesota.

According to Mooney, there is at least one exception to this stable record. In December, 1811, and January, 1812, a year-end earthquake occurred at New Madrid, Missouri, that was possibly the greatest tremor ever to hit the United States. Felt over most of the Eastern states and as far North as Canada, the earthquake produced spectacular earth damage including the creation of Reelfoot Lake in Tennessee.

"Only five earthquakes are known to have occurred in Minnesota," Mooney said. "The largest was a slight tremor near Staples on September 3, 1917, which was felt from Brainerd to Minneapolis. An earlier shock, in 1860, near Long Prairie may have been nearly as large.

"Other tremors were recorded near Bowstring on December 23, 1928, and Detroit Lakes on January 28, 1939. The most recent earthquake appears to have been at Alexandria on February 15, 1950, which produced a muffled boom and damaged two wells at a creamery."

(MORE)

Until recently scientists at the major earthquake research facilities around the world have relied mainly on the earthquake history of a region to predict future tremors.

By this standard, Minnesota's geological stability over the last century indicates that Minnesotans will probably not experience earthquakes comparable to those felt in western California, Alaska and western South America---three of the most geologically unstable areas of the world.

But by this method of 'quake prediction scientists have not been able to determine the exact time, place and magnitude of future earthquakes.

Within the last year, however, scientists have developed a new theory that may soon lead to just such accurate earthquake prediction. Based on a phenomenon known as "dilatancy," the theory holds that there are certain warning signals which, when they occur in the right sequence, precede an earthquake by days, months and even years.

According to Mooney, the "dilatancy model" of how earthquakes occur goes something like this:

"Stresses in the ground cause a rapid cracking in the rock which is followed by a period of relative seismic inactivity while water from adjacent areas flows into the cracks. In time, the rock becomes saturated and as more water flows into the rock, pressure increases and an earthquake is triggered."

This period of dilatancy can last from months to years, Mooney explained, and the longer it lasts the more severe the shock will be. On the other hand, he said, the longer dilatancy lasts, the earlier the warning can be given to those living in the area to be affected by the shock.

In the case of a major earthquake comparable to the one that hit Mexico in 1973, there would conceivably be enough time to evacuate the area and prevent the catastrophic loss of lives that accompanies such a tremor in major population areas.

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
December 19, 1973

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11/27
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NEW REGENT ENJOYS EDUCATION AND POLITICS
by Bill Huntzicker
University News Service

Wenda Moore, 31, brings to her new position on the University of Minnesota Board of Regents some strong feelings about the need for opening more doors for minority students in education.

And Mrs. Moore, who served as educational liaison in Gov. Wendell Anderson's office, bases her enthusiasm for school integration and minority issues in higher education on her personal experiences.

Mrs. Moore, who attended the predominantly black Howard University in Washington, D.C., believes it is important for black people to be conscious of their ethnic heritage.

"It is important to know who you are no matter what your background," she said in an interview. "When you know the business that you are about, you can begin to set the priorities that determine how you spend the major part of your energies."

One of these priorities for Wenda Moore as Regent will be to try to increase opportunities for poor people.

"We still have a lot of problems to overcome and, of course, many of them are very subtle today," she said. "The cost of education is going up and the availability of loans seems to be decreasing as costs go up.

"And, of course, that's not something that's just going to hurt minority students. That's going to hurt the minority student, rural students and poor people in general. I think trying to equalize the chance of being able to pursue higher education is an important concern today," she said.

Mrs. Moore talks glowingly of her days at Howard, where she was a classmate of black power advocate Stokely Carmichael. She was there between 1959 and 1963 as the civil rights movement was gaining momentum.

(MORE)

WENDA MOORE

"We had in philosophy classes the basic kinds of questions being raised and rationales being discussed that became part of the whole movement and everybody there felt strongly about his or her social responsibility," she said.

She said her teachers had personal friendships with such black cultural figures as Ralph Ellison, W.E.B. DuBois and Richard Wright. "The people at Howard University at that time were in the forefront of the black intellectual movement," she said.

She did not, however, identify herself with all the ideas of the civil rights movement. "I think, quite frankly, during those years we were all exposed to the same problems and we all reacted in our own individual ways, Stokely in his way and Wenda Moore in her way."

She was asked if she considered herself a militant. "I hate terms like that," she responded. "I think they're very cheap. They're simplistic and I just don't like being categorized like that. I like to think I'm more complex."

Mrs. Moore, who grew up in Los Angeles, says her childhood experiences were enriched by attending integrated schools. "We had Japanese-Americans and the Spanish-speaking groups in our school. We had a very diverse school population and we learned about everybody and I feel that it enriched my life," she said.

Mrs. Moore is the second black woman to be named to the Board of Regents. The first, Josie Johnson, was elected by the 1971 Legislature and left in November to join her husband, a Honeywell, Inc., executive who was transferred to Denver.

Mrs. Moore's husband, Cornell L. Moore, is president of Leverette Weekes and Co. financiers in Minneapolis.

Cornell and Wenda Moore came to Minneapolis eight years ago. Since that time, Mrs. Moore has become active in Democratic-Farmer-Labor (DFL) Party politics. After working in Gov. Anderson's office, she was named to the State Junior College Board. She resigned from that board when the governor named her to succeed Mrs. Johnson on the Board of Regents.

(MORE)

Mrs. Moore said she plans to continue her political activities as she gets time. "My primary business now is the University," she said.

She disagrees with the charges of some Conservative legislators and St. Cloud lawyer Fred J. Hughes, who recently resigned from the board, that the Board of Regents is becoming too political. "I think there are two distinct processes, the selection process and the business of being a Regent," she said.

"It seems to me that there is very little partisan politics in the business of being a Regent. The primary concern is with increasing educational opportunity and working toward excellence at the University. The selection process is the responsibility of the Legislature and because of its very nature will be involved in politics," she said.

But she feels that the political process is important. "That is where the decisions are being made that affect us all and so I think it's important to be involved there too," she said.

She is optimistic about politics in Minnesota. "I think our political process is very open here, probably one of the most open in the country," she said. "Anybody who's interested can attend a precinct caucus and become as involved and go as high up in that political hierarchy as his particular talents allow him."

Mrs. Moore enjoys talking about education and politics but says her favorite subject is her five-year-old daughter, Lynne. Even the date of Lynne's birth has a political significance.

"Every parent must wonder about the times their children are born into," Mrs. Moore said. "My daughter was born a few weeks after Robert Kennedy was killed and a few months after Martin Luther King was killed. That year (1968) really shook me to the quick."

On the day she went to the hospital, in fact, she was busily writing postcards to congressmen supporting gun-control legislation. "It was a very difficult time," she reminisced. "I'm sure that everybody who had a child born about the same time as my daughter felt the same way as I did then.

"But then," the mother added with a proud smile, "she's been a real joy in spite of all the bad omens."

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
DECEMBER 20, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact SHARON HAWKINS, 373-7517

'U' WOMEN'S PROGRAMS TO OFFER
CLASSES IN SOUTHWEST MPLS.

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota Women's Programs will offer six non-credit short courses in southwest Minneapolis during winter quarter.

Covering topics ranging from transactional analysis to contemporary Russia, the classes will meet during the day at the Universalist Church at the corner of 50th St. and Girard Ave. S.

Included in the program are two courses in transactional awareness taught by Margaret Thwing. "Winners Circle," a basic course in understanding one's relationship to self and to others, will meet Mondays, Jan. 7 to Feb. 4. The more advanced course, "Expanding Awareness," will meet Tuesdays, Jan. 8 to Feb. 5.

Lada Adams, born and educated in the U.S.S.R., will discuss women, culture, politics, and standards of living in the Soviet Union in a course called "Contemporary Russia," which will meet Tuesdays, Jan. 15 through Feb. 12.

"Approach to Self," a tantric yoga course combining body exercise and meditation, will meet Tuesdays, Jan. 15 through Feb. 12.

"Great Prints and Printmakers," taught by art historian Barbara Kaerwer, and "Romantic Music and Art" taught by Kaerwer and Mary Ann Feldman, program writer for the Minnesota Orchestra, will meet Thursdays, Jan. 10 through Feb. 14.

All classes will meet from 9:30 a.m. to noon except "Romantic Music and Art," which will meet from 1 to 3:30 p.m.

There are no entrance requirements for admission to courses offered through Women's Programs. For registration and fee information, contact Women's Programs, 200 Westbrook Hall, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455.

-UNS-

(A2;B1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
DECEMBER 20, 1973
NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact BILL HUNTZICKER, 373-7512

SCHOLARS CONSIDER
AMERICAN MYTHOLOGY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Myths held by Americans must be studied if one is to have an understanding of American culture and attitudes, according to Cecil F. Tate, chairman of the American studies program at Boston College.

Tate evaluates a number of works in American studies and the methods of the field in "The Search for a Method In American Studies," published by the University of Minnesota Press.

"Myths objectify cultural values, ideals, and even goals," Tate writes. "Things usually treated separately---concept and emotion, fact and value, logic and imagination---are in fact reconciled on the cultural level."

Studying the American mythology has become one of the activities of people in American studies, a field begun at the University of Minnesota after World War II in an effort to bring together scholars from history, literature and the other disciplines in the liberal arts.

"Theoretically, myths clearly have great methodological importance," Tate writes. "They furnish fresh insights into a culture, and they influence the same culture they reflect."

Tate says that studying historical or literary facts alone is not enough to understand the attitudes of a people. "On the cultural-mythic level, fact and value are merged and must be studied as a unit, for it is only as a unit that fact and value have meaning," he writes.

Two of the American studies scholars Tate considers in his book are formerly from the University of Minnesota: Henry Nash Smith, currently professor at the University of California, Berkeley, and Smith's student, John William Ward, currently president of Amherst College.

(MORE)

Tate praises Smith for his work on the American west in popular literature and Ward for his study of President Andrew Jackson as a symbol of American mythology, but he is critical of both men for their isolation of the American experience from that of the rest of the world.

Ward has written that Jackson was perceived in popular culture as a man who exercised strong free will, was a man of nature and had a special blessing of God. But, Tate writes, "The notion of a culture hero favored by God who intervenes in his behalf is very common to myth.

"The hero is the savior of his culture; he brings order from chaos and with God's help he carries forth the mission of his society and helps to fulfill the destiny of his culture," Tate says.

"The 'destiny' of the United States in the nineteenth century in the popular and political minds of America was to regenerate and restore to man his lost rights. This destiny seemed manifest and the conjunction of those two words 'manifest destiny' justified a century-long expansionist movement," Tate says.

Thus, according to some American studies scholars, what people thought of themselves and their relationship to the world is as important as historical facts.

"Like Smith, Ward is more deeply interested in what people thought their history was than what the chronology of empirical facts actually was," Tate says. "People view the world and themselves from the shelter of ideology and through the lens of myth."

Tate praises the use of symbol and myth analysis as the only method that has offered any hope of bringing together the study of the structure, achievements and the functions of a culture and society.

But Tate is critical of the tendency among scholars to isolate the American experience from that of the rest of the world. "The American Adam is also Adam the original man in whom all men are one," he writes.

Such studies of the culture as a whole were responses to "the fragmentation of man's experience in his world," Tate writes, "but it is not merely the fragmentation of experience we must fear but also the alienation of man from his nature and thus from other men."

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Cecil F. Tate, THE SEARCH FOR A METHOD IN AMERICAN STUDIES (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press) 168 pp., \$7.95.

-UNS-

(A1,2,5,12;B1;C1,19,21;E21)

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
DECEMBER 26, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact BILL HUNTZICKER, 373-7512

DIARY REVEALS LIFE
IN RELOCATION CAMP

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

In 1942, American-born Charles Kikuchi, a strong advocate of American victory in World War II, was forced to drop out of college to become a prisoner of the state.

His crime: being born of Japanese ancestry.

For four months, a horse stall at Tanforan Race Track in California was home for Kikuchi, his parents and seven brothers and sisters. The home was temporary, but only until barracks in a larger concentration camp were prepared.

A diary in which Kikuchi, one of 110,000 Americans placed in "relocation" camps, recorded his experiences and thoughts has been edited by John Modell, associate professor of history at the University of Minnesota, and published by the University of Illinois Press.

Kikuchi is a Nisei, a Japanese American born in the United States. His father was a member of the immigrant generation, the Issei.

"Mr. Kikuchi was a flag-waver, but on the other hand, he was quite different from the typical Nisei in ways people would respect now," Modell said.

Modell, whose Columbia University graduate dissertation was on Japanese-American communities, said that Kikuchi was in some ways typical and in some ways an unusual Nisei. Modell said there is value in the "Kikuchi diary" because it shows Kikuchi's ethnic ambivalence and his loyalty to the U.S.

Despite his confinement, Kikuchi maintained loyalty to the U.S. cause and disgust for those who would not give up their Japanese traditions. His diary expresses his frustration at being unable to serve the U.S. as well as his alienation from the American mainstream.

(MORE)

"I was up in the Grandstands and had a good view of the outside," he once wrote, "maybe I was depressed, but a funny feeling of loneliness and of being out of place swept over me.

"Perhaps this was due to the fact that I walked through the men's dormitory where all those Japanese old men were jabbering away in their conversations about the war. These type of people should be evacuated, but why put all the innocent Nisei---99 per cent---in with them? This burns me up no end," he wrote.

When Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, Kikuchi wrote in his diary, "The Nisei believe that now is the time to prove their loyalty is something more than mere surface words. They want to act for America, terribly. The question is, 'Will they be given a chance!'"

The document displays Kikuchi's ambivalence to his own ethnic group as well as others. He tried to identify both with the cause of other American ethnics, but on some occasions he was distrustful of them.

Kikuchi, who spent his childhood away from his family, recorded his reaction to being thrust back into a Japanese-American community and forced confinement. His ambivalence can sometimes be seen in a distrust toward his own father.

He reacted to repression of people in the camp. "How can we fight fascism," he wrote in 1942, "if we allow its doctrines to become a part of government policies?"

Throughout the confinement, he held his view that the U.S. was correct in its war effort but showed his anger that "anyone in camp upholding the cause of democracy would be crucified."

"If the war lasts long enough," he wrote, "the Nisei manpower can become very important in the war effort, given the right kind of training...We are not war prisoners, yet our constitutional rights have been taken from us, namely fundamental civil liberties."

Much of his diary deals with everyday camp life, including his developing knowledge of his own family, policies of the camp and reactions to confinement.

###

John Modell, editor, THE KIKUCHI DIARY: CHRONICLE FROM AN AMERICAN CONCENTRATION CAMP (Urbana: University of Illinois Press) 258 pp., \$8.95.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 NORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
DECEMBER 26, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JUDY VICK, 373-7515

'U' STUDENT BOOK
NOW ON SALE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A glossy, soft-cover publication depicting the personality of the city of Minneapolis has been published by the University of Minnesota School of Journalism and Mass Communication.

"Minneapolis People/City," now on sale at local bookstores, was designed, written and illustrated with photographs taken by students in the photographic communication and news-editorial classes, under the direction of Professor R. Smith Schuneman.

The \$30,000 project was funded by the Greater Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and the Downtown Council of Minneapolis.

A variety of aspects of the city's personality are covered in the 88-page book. The opening section is a poetic description of the Mall. Living space in Minneapolis, including the New Town of Cedar-Riverside; sports activities; night life; ethnic activities, and lakes and parks are described.

There are stories on a number of individual residents of the city, including the first woman to attend Dunwoody Institute and a 10-year-old Sioux Indian boy who lives in north Minneapolis.

The book also includes information about the city's police department (fewer policemen per capita than most large cities); the unemployment rate (lower than that of most large cities), the education system and the communications media.

In addition to over-the-counter sales, the book is being distributed to potential residents and businesses which are considering locating in the city.

-UNS-

(A1-5,10,12;B1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA NEWS EVENTS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
DECEMBER 26, 1973

(For more details, contact News Service writer whose name is given by each item.)

BUSA EXHIBIT IN ST. LOUIS PARK

(JUDY VICK, 373-7515)

An exhibit of nine new paintings and 11 colorgraphics by Peter Busa, University of Minnesota professor of studio arts, is at the St. Louis Park Medical Center, 5000 W. 39th St. through Jan. 15.

The medical center is open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday through Saturday.

Busa has been a member of the University faculty since 1961. His works have been widely exhibited at major museums throughout the country. Recently he completed one of the largest outside murals in this part of the country on the Valspar Corporation building at 1101 S. 3rd St. in Minneapolis.

NEW GRAVITY MAP OF NW
MINNESOTA NOW AVAILABLE

(SHARON HAWKINS, 373-7517)

A new gravity map of the Roseau sheet in northwestern Minnesota is now available from the Minnesota Geological Survey at the University of Minnesota, according to Matt Walton, director of the survey.

The map includes all or parts of Kittson, Marshall, Roseau, Pennington, Clearwater, Beltrami, Lake of the Woods and Koochiching counties. It was prepared as part of the state-wide geological mapping program currently being carried out by the survey.

Copies of the map are available for \$3 each (prepaid) from the Minnesota Geological Survey, 1633 Eustis St., St. Paul, Minn. 55108. Minnesota residents should add 4 per cent sales tax.

-UNS-

(A1,2,5,7,25;B1,9;C1,4,5;E24)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
TELEPHONE: 373-5193
DECEMBER 27, 1973

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL CAMPUS EVENTS
Dec. 29-Jan. 5

Sun., Dec. 30---Films for the family: "Dr. Breckenridge--Minnesota Valley Saga."
Story of the natural history of the Minnesota Valley from the glacial past to
the present. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 2:30 and 3:30 p.m. Free.

Thurs., Jan. 3---Concert: Minnesota Orchestra with guest conductor Edo De Waart
and guest artist John Miller. O'Shaughnessy aud., College of St. Catherine.
8 p.m. Admission \$3.03, \$4.29, \$4.54, \$5.55, \$6.06, and \$7.07. Also 8:30 p.m.
Jan. 4 at Northrop aud.

Fri., Jan. 4---Film: "Fritz the Cat." Northstar ballroom, St. Paul campus student
center. 7:30 p.m. Admission \$1.00-\$1.50.

Fri., Jan. 4---The Whole Coffeehouse: Mike Towers, Sue and Rick Thomas. Also
Jan. 5. Doors open at 8:30 p.m. Admission charged.

-UNS-

(A1-6;B1)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME BEFORE JUNE, 1974)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
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CHILDREN'S RADIO CLASSROOM
CELEBRATES 35TH ANNIVERSARY
by Sharon Hawkins
University News Service Writer

This year they'll learn about such outstanding Americans as Countee Cullen, Benjamin Banneker, Nora Guinn, Handsome Lake and Shelly Chou.

You say you've never heard of these people? Well, they are in order a black poet, a black astronomer, an Eskimo district judge, an American Indian religious leader and an Asian-American neurosurgeon.

And they are only five of the thirty-seven outstanding American blacks, women, Chicanos, Eskimos, Indians, Hawaiians and Asian-Americans that school children around Minnesota will learn about this year on a radio program called "People Worth Hearing About." "People" is broadcast over University of Minnesota station KUOM as part of the Minnesota School of the Air.

Celebrating its 35th anniversary this year, Minnesota School of the Air is designed to "supplement and enrich a child's classroom experience by adding experiences to the curriculum that teachers cannot provide," explained Betty Girling, School of the Air director since 1945.

"People Worth Hearing About," for instance, focuses on the significant contributions of minority peoples to American life---those people traditionally ignored in American history books.

Besides "People" this year's schedule includes other intriguing fare.

Mattie Clark, described by Ms. Girling as a "natural born storyteller," shares African folk tales with her audience every Monday morning.

"They are stories her grandmother told her," Ms. Girling explained. "Besides providing entertainment and fun, we offer this program so that children won't have to get to college before they know there is a black literature."

(MORE)

Another program, "Dear Cousin," is a series of letters between two cousins living in 1773---one in Boston and one in London.

"We want to show children that revolutions, particularly the American Revolution---are not something that occurs because someone got mad in the morning. There is always a background, a history from which they spring," Ms. Girling explained.

Last year a new program was introduced called "Getting to Know Yourself." "About four or five years ago we did a health program," Ms. Girling explained, "and solicited questions from our audience. About 90 per cent of the questions we received from children were 'What will I do when I'm all alone?' That experience inspired 'Getting to Know Yourself.'

"It is not a health program but a mental health program," she said. "Dr. (George E.) Williams, associate professor of public health, helps children to understand how their emotions develop and how they should handle them.

"He deals with self-image and emotional growth and how to handle such things as anger and frustration, physical pain and fear, and the most common fear of all--- death," she said.

And then there is the program titled "Ears Can See."

Richard J. Scott, sculptor and art teacher for the Minneapolis schools combines language arts and creative arts by encouraging his young listeners to invent with paper, string, yarn or whatever art materials are available, their own literal translations or those funny word groupings most adults take for granted.

This year, for instance, the children are asked to translate such common phrases as "seeing red," "the crack of dawn," "clear as a bell" and "happy as a lark."

Other programs on this year's schedule cover such things as music appreciation, linguistics, listening as a communication art, nutrition and literature.

Broadcast weekdays from 10:30 to 11 a.m. at 770kc-AM, School of the Air reaches Minnesota schools within a 100-mile radius of the Twin Cities.

(MORE)

Each broadcast begins with a children's news program of local, national and international news prepared by KUOM's news director Dave Olson.

"When I put the program together, I try to remember what it was like when I was a kid, what kinds of things interested me and my friends," Olson said. "I try to slant it right towards kids in school.

"I also try to include things that may not interest them that much now but things they should know. For instance, news of busing and school desegregation would apply. We want to make kids realize that these things happen," he said.

Radio broadcasts from the University to schools began in 1932 when each Thursday morning a half-hour music appreciation program was offered to secondary-level students, according to Yusef Mgeni, KUOM program supervisor.

The list of people who have taken part in School of the Air productions over the past 35 years is long and includes such familiar names to Minnesotans as actor Robert Vaughn, Leigh Kamman of North Star Productions and Jergen Nash, Roger Erickson and Ray Christiansen of WCCO radio.

"I would guess we are reaching about 35,000 Minnesota school children each week," Ms. Girling said. "And then there are the tapes, I just have no way of knowing how many we reach through distribution of tapes of current and past School of the Air programs. They are available from so many sources it is hard to keep track of them."

The tapes are available to Minnesota public schools through the State Department of Education's Tapes for Teaching program; to all Minnesota schools, teachers and groups through the University of Minnesota's department of audio-visual extension and to radio stations through Media Resources Engineering at the University. National Public Radio in Washington, D.C., distributes the tapes nationally.

"And besides all that, almost 6,000 copies of School of the Air programs have been ordered directly from us in the past three years," Ms. Girling said. "We've sent them to such places as New York, California, Washington, D.C., the University of Leeds in England and even the Island of Malta in the Mediterranean where they use the tapes to teach English."

Teachers manuals for School of the Air programs and a complete schedule with program descriptions are available from KUOM, Rarig Center, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
DECEMBER 28, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact SHARON HAWKINS, 373-7517

'U' EXPERIMENTAL THEATRE TO
OPEN WITH FIVE CYCLE PLAYS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Five "Cycle Plays," originally produced, written and performed by workers' guilds in medieval England, will be the first University Theatre productions to be presented in the Experimental Theatre in the new Rarig Center.

Directed by Robert Moulton, the plays will open Thursday, Jan. 10.

They include "The Creation of the World and the Fall of Lucifer" from the York Pageant of the Barkers, done in primitive style, Middle English language with aleatory music; "Adam and Eve" from the York Pageant of the Coopers, romantic style, English language with percussion music;

"Noah's Flood" from the Chester Pageant of the Water-Loaders and Drawers in Dee, folk style, Appalachian language with Appalachian hymns; "Woman Taken In Adultery" from the North Towne Cycle, 1890's style, Swedish immigrant language with traditional Swedish music; and "The Crucifixion" from the York Pageant of the Pinners and Painters, hip style, modern language with gospel and scat music.

The original cycle plays were usually presented around the edges of a public square while the audience walked from play to play. Moulton hopes that those who attend the University production will move about the theatre in the same fashion.

Performances are at 8 p.m. Jan. 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18 and 19; at 1:30 p.m. Jan. 15 and 3 p.m. Jan. 20. Admission is \$3 for the general public and \$2 for students and senior citizens. Tickets are on sale at Rarig Center, Coffman Union and Dayton's. Reservations may be made by phoning 373-2337.

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(A1-5,24,25;B1;C1,4)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA NEWS EVENTS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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NOTRE DAME ART FACULTY
TO EXHIBIT WORKS AT 'U'

Works by University of Notre Dame art faculty will be on exhibit from Jan. 7
through Feb. 15 at the University Gallery on the University of Minnesota Twin Cities
campus.

The exhibit in Minnesota coincides with an exhibit of works by faculty of the
University of Minnesota department of studio arts in the Art Gallery at Notre Dame in
South Bend, Indiana. The exchange exhibits are partially funded by a grant from the
Minnesota State Arts Council.

University Gallery, located in Northrop auditorium, is open Monday through
Friday, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. and Sunday, 2 to 5 p.m. The Notre Dame exhibit, free and
open to the public, will open officially Monday, Jan. 7, from 7:30 to 10 p.m.
Refreshments will be served at the opening.

COFFMAN GALLERY TO SHOW
WORKS BY HUGH CAPPEL

An exhibit of collages, drawings and prints by Minnesota artist Hugh Cappel will
be on display from Jan. 7 through Jan. 25 in the West Gallery of Coffman Union on
the University of Minnesota Twin Cities campus.

Cappel, born in Berlin, has lived in Minnesota since 1958. He is currently an
art instructor at the Minneapolis College of Art and Design and the Minnesota Museum
Art School in St. Paul.

Coffman Union is open Monday through Friday, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The exhibit
is free and open to the public.

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(A1,2,4,5,24,25;B1)