

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
100 Church St. S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
July 2, 1979

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IMPROPER CARE OF SOFT CONTACT
LENSES MAY CAUSE PROBLEMS

By Paul Schurke
University News Service

If not meticulously cared for, soft contact lenses may be soft on safety, say University of Minnesota eye specialists. The numbers are small, but cases of corneal infection and permanent scarring resulting from improper sterilization of the lenses have been reported.

The porous, water-filled lenses that conform perfectly to the curve of the eye are becoming increasingly popular, particularly among those people who have found the hard variety of contact lenses uncomfortable.

"But because they are porous," said ophthalmic technician Pat Caroline, "they can absorb many things, including infectious bacteria." When on the eye, the lenses provide a warm, moist environment in which bacteria may multiply and, then, possibly invade the eye's delicate covering.

Problems are infrequent -- only a few cases of infection have been seen at the University's ophthalmology department -- but, Caroline said, "unlike most problems with hard lenses, those with soft lenses can be disastrous."

Ophthalmologist Donald Doughman, who heads the department, agrees. Corneal abrasions, or scratches, can occur among wearers of both types of lenses, but can lead to more severe conditions when soft lenses are involved. When a hard lens scratches the eye, a common problem if the wearer falls asleep while wearing the lenses, the injury usually heals rather quickly without permanent damage. But if the lenses are soft and have been improperly sterilized, the scratch may provide ready access for infectious bacteria.

In one recent and particularly severe case, a soft contact lens wearer's cornea was scarred and nearly destroyed when it became scratched and subsequently infected, Doughman said.

(MORE)

When adequately sterilized, the lenses are safe. The problem, Caroline said, is that the cleaning procedures for soft lenses are more complex than those for hard lenses and must be meticulously followed. Soft lens wearers, most of whom formerly wore hard lenses, may find it difficult to adjust to the more rigorous cleaning procedures.

The lenses must be sterilized daily using either chemical antiseptics or heat. Both processes can take several minutes.

Caroline is quick to point out that highly motivated wearers may find the care involved a small price to pay for the advantages soft lenses hold over hard ones. They are often found to be more comfortable than hard contact lenses, and, unlike hard lenses, they can be worn intermittently, say for sporting or social events. Because the eye adapts quickly to them, the need for a regular wearing schedule is not as important as it is with hard lenses.

On the other hand, they are about a third more expensive than hard lenses and are not as durable. Visually, most people find them to be the same as hard lenses.

Doughman and Caroline offer these suggestions for those considering soft contact lenses:

1. Go to a reputable practitioner, someone who is able to recognize the pathological conditions that can occur. Be skeptical of someone with a "deal."
2. Follow the manufacturer's sterilizing instructions exactly. Never rinse the lenses under tap water.
3. Avoid wearing the lenses in dusty or dirty environments. Such conditions may promote the scratching and infection of the cornea.

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(A0,23,24;B1,4,5;C0,5;D0,5;E0,3,23;F17)

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Feature story from the
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Telephone: (612) 373-5193
July 3, 1979

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FIRST CHINESE SCHOLAR AT U OF M
FIRES HOPES FOR MORE EXCHANGES

By Bill Huntzicker
University News Service

University of Minnesota officials hope that the recent arrival of a scholar from the People's Republic of China to study insect physiology on the St. Paul campus will be the first of many exchanges between Minnesota and China.

Her visit is part of an effort on the part of the People's Republic of China to improve their high technology capability, which fell behind during the cultural revolution of the 1960s.

Minnesota officials believe that the most productive exchanges will be in the health sciences, agriculture, mathematics, engineering and physics.

Zhai Qi-hui, whose family name is pronounced jī (rhymes with sky), will study in the entomology, fisheries and wildlife department. The second visiting Chinese scholar, Lu Zhenxiang, is expected to arrive later this month to study in the same department.

Zhai is in Minnesota as an honorary fellow, which means that she is a visiting scholar who has access to university classes, laboratories, libraries and other facilities. She is not formally enrolled as a student but works as a peer with her co-advisors, Richard Jones, associate professor of entomology, and Sam Kirkwood, professor of biochemistry.

Zhai said that the Chinese expect to send both post-graduate students, who will mostly be in their thirties, and more experienced researchers to the United States.

But, she said, the government has reduced its original goal to send 10,000 students to western universities in the next few years because of financial and language difficulties. She said she didn't know how many students will be involved.

Zhai chose to study at Minnesota because of informal contact that has been maintained between Huai-chang Chiang, professor of entomology in St. Paul, and Zhai's supervisor at the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing (Peking). Her supervisor had studied at the University of Minnesota for a year before the revolution.

Lu, who is a student, will do graduate work in the department. He is from the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences at Beijing and will enroll at resident tuition rates because he was awarded a regents' scholarship, which dismisses non-resident tuition for selected foreign students.

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The kind of informal contacts maintained between American professors such as Chiang who have Chinese family ties are expected to yield more exchanges, particularly in agriculture and the health sciences.

Fifteen other students and visiting scholars have been accepted by the university and most of them are also in highly specialized fields in agriculture, medicine, and civil and mineral engineering.

"We are allowed to stay one to two years, no longer than two years. I think, if possible I will be here one year and a second year in another laboratory," Zhai said in an interview. "It depends on the money because the Academy of Sciences in China can give us living expenses and travel funds but not research funds."

Other scientific exchanges are taking place through delegations that exchange ideas in their fields and negotiate other scholarly exchanges.

Chiang will host a team of Chinese plant protection scientists in August. The delegation will visit six American campuses.

Currently, Chiang is part of a U.S. Department of Agriculture delegation visiting China to study methods of biological control of insect pests. Biological controls involve the use of natural predators, such as ladybugs, to control insects that kill crops. This is the field in which Zhai is studying.

An official delegation from the University of Minnesota will visit China in September in an effort to negotiate future exchanges and a possible sister relationship with a Chinese university.

Similar arrangements have been made between about a dozen American universities and their counterparts in the People's Republic of China.

The 12-member delegation will be headed by regents' chairman Wenda Moore, who visited China last year. The group includes mostly administrators and faculty members in the technical areas in which the Chinese are interested.

A University of Minnesota professor, C. J. Liu of the East Asian languages department, will spend the next two years in China teaching and studying style in translation in the early Chinese texts imported to the United States. She will spend most of her time in Chungking province.

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JULY 3, 1979

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VISITING CHINESE SCHOLAR
IS AUTHORITY ON LADYBUGS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Zhai Qi-hui, the first visiting scholar from the People's Republic of China to study at the University of Minnesota, is an authority on ladybugs, which she has been raising to spread on cotton fields and destroy harmful insects.

The 51-year-old woman is an insect physiologist at the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing (Peking). She left behind a family of three grown children to spend a year or two studying in the United States.

Zhai, pronounced jī (rhymes with sky), plans to spend at least a year studying on the St. Paul campus with professors Richard Jones of the department of entomology, fisheries and wildlife, and Sam Kirkwood of the biochemistry department.

Zhai, who learned English in grade school in Shanghai, spoke slowly without an interpreter in an interview in which she explained her research.

"Before the 1960s, we all used chemical control (on cotton aphids), but it is very harmful to man, and the cotton aphid produced resistance to the insecticide. The peasants are hoping to have other ways of controlling such insects.

"Every year in the spring, the peasants collect large quantities of the lady beetle from wheat fields and transfer them to the cotton fields, but this is very labor (intensive). So we were asked to study a method of artificial rearing," she said.

But ladybugs in the laboratory must be fed a different diet and live under conditions different than those of the natural environment. The result is that the eggs are not as productive as they are in their natural environment.

"We've found that many lady beetles grew very well on an artificial diet but their eggs do not mature properly," she said, adding that the problems rest both

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with the number of eggs laid and in the protein synthesis of the yolks.

At Minnesota, she said, she hopes to study insect physiology and protein synthesis in beetles similar to those in China so that the knowledge can be applied to problems at home.

But she also wants to study the more general topics of insect hormones and biosynthesis, and hopes to catch up on current research and techniques in biochemistry.

American scientists led the Chinese in discovering the potential of such biological means of controlling insect pests, Zhai said.

"Much research work on biological control and natural enemies and micro-organisms is being done in the United States. In China, biological control was emphasized only after the cultural revolution in the 1960s," she said.

The second Chinese scholar to visit Minnesota will likely be Lu Zhenxiang, a student at the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences in Beijing. He also will study entomology on the St. Paul campus.

Zhai said the visiting scholars and students were selected on the basis of examinations given to determine who was most qualified to study in the United States.

She leaves at home a 25-year-old son who teaches high school in Beijing, a 22-year-old daughter who is a university sophomore studying chemistry, and a 16-year-old son in middle school. Her late husband had been an electrical engineer.

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(A0,1,34;B1;C0,15,18;D0,15;E0,4,13,15)

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JULY 3, 1979

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U OF M SUMMER SESSION SHOWS
SLIGHT ENROLLMENT DECLINE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Student enrollment for the first five-week session of summer classes at the University of Minnesota is down slightly from last year, according to new statistics from the admissions and records office.

Systemwide enrollment is 16,213, down 520 students from a year ago. Enrollment on the Twin Cities campus is 14,124, a 2.9 percent decrease, and Duluth enrollment is 1,663, a 4.9 percent decrease.

The drop in Duluth enrollment occurred in the College of Letters and Science, which has 369 fewer students registered this summer. All other Duluth units had enrollment increases.

Enrollment at Morris is 116, 2 more than last year; Crookston reports exactly the same number of students this summer as last, with 310.

At Waseca, the summer session starts and ends at a different time than at other campuses, so statistics are not available yet. A preliminary count, however, indicates that Waseca enrollment will be up slightly from last year.

FIRST SUMMER SESSION ENROLLMENT

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Crookston	310	310
Duluth	1,750	1,663
Morris	114	116
Twin Cities	<u>14,559</u>	<u>14,124</u>
TOTAL	16,733	16,213

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JULY 6, 1979

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
July 11-17

- Wed., July 11---St. Paul Student Center: Etchings by Larry Welo. North Star Gallery. 8 a.m.-10 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through July 13. Free.
- Wed., July 11---Jaques Gallery: Photographs of nature by Swedish photographers. Bell Museum of Natural History. 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 1-5 p.m. Sun. Through July 29. Free.
- Wed., July 11---Peppermint Tent: "Peter the Postman" by Torben Jetsmark. Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 10:15 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. \$1.50. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Wed., July 11---Coffman Union Gallery: Invitational print exhibit, Galleries I and II. 10:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through July 26. Free.
- Wed., July 11---University Gallery: "They Made Them Laugh and Wince and Worry," Gallery 405C. Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Through July 29. Free.
- Wed., July 11---Films: Award-winning film shorts. Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. Noon. Free.
- Wed., July 11---Film: "M*A*S*H." North Star Ballroom, St. Paul Student Center. 7:30 p.m. Free.
- Wed., July 11---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.25.
- Wed., July 11---Centennial Showboat: "Dandy Dick" by Arthur Wing Pinero. 8 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Wed., July 11---Dance: Kenneth DeLap and the Ozone Dance Company. Northrop Aud. 8 p.m. \$2.
- Thurs., July 12---Peppermint Tent: "Paul Bunyan Adventures." Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 9:15 and 10:45 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. \$1.50. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Thurs., July 12---Concert: Roberta Davis, jazz vocalist. Coffman Union terrace. Noon. Free.
- Thurs., July 12---Concert: Minnesota Orchestra. West Bank knoll. 12:15 p.m. Free.
- Thurs., July 12---Centennial Showboat: "Dandy Dick" by Arthur Wing Pinero. 2 and 8 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Thurs., July 12---Film: "The Flim-Flam Man." 110 Anderson Hall. 2:30 p.m. Free.
- Thurs., July 12---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.25.

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- Fri., July 13---Peppermint Tent: "Peter the Postman" by Torben Jetsmark. Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 9:15 and 10:45 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. \$1.50. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Fri., July 13---Concert: Minnesota Orchestra. Northrop mall. 12:15 p.m. Free.
- Fri., July 13---Centennial Showboat: "Dandy Dick" by Arthur Wing Pinero. 2 and 8 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Fri., July 13---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.25.
- Sat., July 14---Centennial Showboat: "Dandy Dick" by Arthur Wing Pinero. 7 and 10 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sat., July 14---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.25.
- Sun., July 15---University Gallery: "The World of Simon Lissim," Galleries 305-7. Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Through August 15. Free.
- Sun., July 15---Centennial Showboat: "Dandy Dick" by Arthur Wing Pinero. 7 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sun., July 15---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.25.
- Mon., July 16---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.25.
- Tues., July 17---Peppermint Tent: "Peter the Postman" by Torben Jetsmark. Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 10:15 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. \$1.50. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Tues., July 17---Concert: Bill Hinkley and Judy Larsen, bluegrass music. St. Paul Student Center lawn. Noon. Free.
- Tues., July 17---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.25.
- Tues., July 17---Concert: Alberta Hunter, blues vocalist. Northrop Aud. 8 p.m. \$2.
- Tues., July 17---Centennial Showboat: "Dandy Dick" by Arthur Wing Pinero. 8 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.

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JULY 6, 1979

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QUIE NAMED CHIEF OF STAFF
AT U OF M HOSPITALS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Dr. Paul Quie, professor of pediatrics, laboratory medicine and pathology, and microbiology, has been elected chief of staff at University of Minnesota Hospitals and clinics. Quie, American Legion Memorial Heart Research Professor, succeeds Dr. Paul Winchell, professor of medicine.

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(A0,24;B1,4,5;C0;G7,30)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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JULY 9, 1979

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MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

The status of the Minnesota Daily and of the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs are among the major topics for discussion at University of Minnesota Board of Regents meetings Thursday and Friday (July 12 and 13).

At the meeting of the committee of the whole Friday, University President C. Peter Magrath will report on recent meetings of the Board of Student Publications and the Senate Committee on Education chaired by Jerome Hughes, DFL-St. Paul, concerning the year-end humor issue of the Minnesota Daily, the student newspaper.

Magrath is not expected to make any recommendations, although one or more regents may introduce resolutions harsher than the one passed in June stating that the June 4-8 issue of the Daily was "in extremely poor taste."

The regents also will be updated on the search for a director for the Humphrey Institute and on the Institute's Academic Program Statement.

Magrath also will present a six-month follow-up report on the effectiveness of University support of the Sullivan principles, a series of shareholder resolutions calling for U.S. corporations in South Africa to work toward racial equality.

In other action, the regents are expected to approve a 1979-80 budget of approximately \$604 million and to name a new dean for the Law School.

The schedule of meetings is as follows:

Educational policy and long-range planning committee, 1:15 p.m. Thursday,
238 Morrill Hall;

Student concerns committee, 1:15 p.m. Thursday, 300 Morrill Hall;

Faculty and staff affairs committee, 3:15 p.m. Thursday, 238 Morrill Hall;

Physical plant and investments committee, 3:15 p.m. Thursday, 300 Morrill Hall;

Committee of the whole, 8:30 a.m. Friday, 238 Morrill Hall; and

Full board meeting, 10:30 a.m. Friday, 238 Morrill Hall.

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July 9, 1979

THE FORGOTTEN REVOLUTION:
200-YEAR WAR ON DISEASE BROUGHT LONGER LIVES

By Paul Schurke
University News Service

Nostalgia often clouds the fact that "the good old days" were, for many people, short. Infectious diseases took a heavy toll on the lives of children and adults.

But a dramatic change has occurred. Since 1900, our life expectancy has nearly doubled, due largely to advances in the control of infectious diseases.

Though the facts may be familiar, the 200-year revolution in medical science and public health that produced them is often taken for granted. Wesley Spink, regents' professor emeritus of medicine and comparative medicine at the University of Minnesota, hopes to remedy that situation.

After nearly a half century of experience with infectious diseases as a teacher, physician and researcher, Spink has documented in "Infectious Diseases: Prevention and Treatment in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries" (University of Minnesota Press) the events leading to this increased longevity.

Spink, a member of the University's Medical School faculty for about 40 years, is widely known for his pioneering work with antibiotics and is an internationally recognized expert on brucellosis, a common animal disease that disables people.

The book takes a long historical look at the control of infectious diseases, underscoring the two major factors that led to these advances--the public health movement and the discovery of the microbial causes of specific diseases.

Spink first explores 19th-century Britain where, based on the concept of contagion (disease spread from person to person), the public health movement was aimed at protecting healthy populations from the sick and dying. It encompassed a social reform movement for better working and living conditions and sanitary engineering improvements aimed at fighting impure water, unclean air and improper sewage

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disposal. It later served as a model for the United States Public Health Service.

Although the movement made great strides in disease control, these were later overshadowed by the rise of medical science. Spink relates anecdotes about the great figures in history who brought medicine from folklore to a full science early in the 20th century. He tells, for example, how Edward Jenner's development of cowpox vaccine stemmed from farm gossip that milkmaids who contracted skin lesions from cows obtained lasting protection from smallpox.

The most brilliant advance in medical science, Spink says, occurred in the 19th century, when specific microbes were established as the causes of diseases. Methods of preventing and treating infection with various drugs followed quickly. Pesticides were produced to control disease-carrying insects, and vaccines were developed early in this century for smallpox, typhoid, cholera and plague. By 1970, Spink observes, public health professionals had an arsenal of about 20 bacterial and viral vaccines.

In the interim came a burst of wartime medical research that gave us first sulfa drugs and, a short time later, penicillin. Spink was directly involved in these efforts, first at Boston and later in Minnesota. He introduced sulfonamides and penicillin to the Twin Cities in 1937 and 1942 respectively.

Spink profiles 10 groups of infectious diseases, both those now under control, like smallpox, and others like plague, yellow fever, leprosy and cholera that continue to claim many lives in some parts of the world. Great challenges also remain in controlling communicable diseases of childhood, respiratory diseases, and parasitic diseases like malaria. Control of malaria is, he says, "the most severe challenge remaining."

Although medical research has led to dramatic achievements, the onus of protection still lies on community health practices, Spink says. "I believe that the greatest good for the greatest number has come through sound public health organizations and preventive medicine. Therapy alone has never eradicated any infectious disease," he says.

In conclusion, Spink charts the future challenges in medicine. One great responsibility lies in maintaining the present status of disease control, he says.

Another, an upshot of these medical advances, is in dealing with the serious socioeconomic problems resulting from an increasing population of persons of advanced years. ("No statistic is more revealing," he writes, "than the fact that the life expectancy of the average male in 1900 was around 45 years, and in 1975 it was over 70 years.") Addressing a problem particularly near to him, Spink, who is 74, writes, "the proper care of older citizens has seriously strained the economy and constitutes one of the top priorities in government circles at all levels."

Challenges also are surfacing in the use of antibiotics due to resistance developed by organisms to drugs and, closely related to that, in the use of pesticides due to the resistance developed by disease-carrying insects.

Great challenges also remain in the study of viruses, Spink says, both in the nature of the process of viral disease and in the development of treatment.

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(A0,22,23,24,35;B1,4,5;C0;E0,24;G7,30)

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JULY 10, 1979

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CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATIONS
AT SOUTH ST. PAUL LIBRARY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A group of 32 original illustrations from children's books will be shown in the South St. Paul Public Library Thursday (July 12) through Aug. 17.

The exhibition includes work by such artists as Margot Zemach, Maurice Sendak and Minnesotan Wanda Gag. They are done in a variety of media and include pen and ink drawings, woodcuts, lithographs and watercolors.

Many are from books that won national and international awards. They illustrate familiar tales such as "Peter Rabbit" and "Snow Queen" and foreign works such as the Japanese "Sea of Gold" and the Finnish "Heroes of the Kalevala." The works were selected from the Kerlan Collection of the University of Minnesota.

Organized by the University of Minnesota Gallery, the exhibit is circulated throughout the state with the cooperation of the Agricultural Extension Service and Continuing Education and Extension. It will be open in South St. Paul from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Monday and Thursday and from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.

"Fairy Tales Come Alive," a program by puppeteer Charlanne Karapetian, will be presented at 7 p.m. Thursday (July 12) at the library.

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JULY 13, 1979

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U OF M REGENTS GROUP
TO STUDY MINNESOTA DAILY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A special committee of the University of Minnesota Board of Regents will begin meeting next week to study the student-run Minnesota Daily--who governs it, how it should be paid for, and what its code of ethics should be--as a result of board action taken Friday (July 13).

The resolution to launch the study, proposed by Moorhead regent William Dosland, passed 11-0. St. Paul regent Mary Schertler was not present.

The board action came after more than a month of heated criticism of the Daily's controversial year-end humor issue, published in early June. That issue has been called obscene, anti-religious, and racist by its critics.

Since that issue appeared, individual regents and University administrators have been deluged with telephone calls and angry letters from people upset with its contents. At their June meeting, the regents passed a resolution calling the humor issue "in poor taste" and asking the Board of Student Publications to conduct hearings on the matter.

Friday's resolution called for the immediate appointment of an ad hoc committee of regents to study at least four aspects of the Daily and to report back to the full board at its next meeting August 9.

The committee, which will be chaired by Minneapolis regent David Lebedoff, will study the relationships between the Daily, the regents and the Board of Student Publications; the structure of the publications board; the development of a code of ethics for the Daily; and "appropriate mechanisms for circulation and financial support" of the Daily.

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The other members of the committee are Dosland, Paynesville regent Lloyd Peterson and St. Paul regent Michael Unger. The committee's first meeting is set for Wednesday, July 18, at noon in 238 Morrill Hall.

Passage of the resolution followed a statement by University President C. Peter Magrath, who advised the regents to take "reasonable and sober action as opposed to hasty decisions that may very well be illegal, may very well compromise our commitment to the First Amendment, and may simply not be effective."

Several vocal critics of the humor issue had suggested that strong sanctions be levied against the Daily and that the individuals responsible for the publication be punished somehow, or that the University remove its financial support of the Daily.

The University pays the Daily \$33,300 each year for faculty and staff subscriptions. The Daily also occupies University space, which has an estimated market value of \$41,271 annually, Magrath said. In addition, \$1.75 is collected each quarter from each student to help support the Daily.

Magrath told the regents that allowing the Daily to occupy University space "should not be viewed as a public handout or University subsidy" since in exchange the Daily publishes official notices for faculty and staff and allows the journalism school to use its equipment and also paid for part of the construction of the building it occupies.

Magrath recommended that the regents study the makeup of the Board of Student Publications, the University body that has publishing control of the Daily. He told the regents that the board is "somewhat transient," since 12 of its voting members are students, and he suggested that "adding notable citizens or professional journalists" to the board would provide both "a greater continuity in board membership and...individuals who possess professional journalistic expertise."

"If we washed our hands of the Daily, we would do absolutely nothing to promote responsible journalism and accountability," Magrath said. "Those colleges and universities that have responded to shoddy journalism by recklessly forcing the student newspaper off campus have run afoul of legal restraints."

(MORE)

In proposing his resolution, Dosland said that "it is important the First Amendment be understood by all of us." While the First Amendment does guarantee free speech, he said, it "does not condone public nuisance."

Regent Lauris Krenik of Madison Lake stated his uneasiness with the resolution. "I'm afraid this may be perceived publicly as an attempt to sweep things under the rug and let the whole thing blow over," he said. "I hope everyone will have a clear understanding that this will not be the final action taken by the board."

Lloyd Peterson, the author of last month's resolution criticizing the Daily, said he had come to the meeting "prepared to take punitive action." Peterson said he is not satisfied with the "weak apology" the Daily made in a subsequent editorial. "This kind of arrogance indicates (a) 'try me' (attitude)," Peterson said.

"Our image has been severely damaged, and I can't believe that the students responsible for this gutter junk reflect the goals of this great university," he said.

In other action, the regents appointed Robert A. Stein, current University vice president for administration and planning, to the deanship of the University's Law School.

Stein, 40, succeeds Carl Auerbach, who announced his resignation earlier this year.

The regents also heard a report from Magrath on the compliance with the Sullivan Principles of companies in which the University holds stock that do business in South Africa.

Six months ago, the regents declined to sell stocks the University holds in companies doing business in South Africa and, instead, voted to support shareholder resolutions asking these companies to adhere to the Sullivan Principles. The Sullivan Principles endorse the granting of equal treatment to whites and blacks in South Africa.

The University owns \$15 million in stock in 46 such companies, and 27 of them are making "acceptable progress," according to the Rev. Leon Sullivan, author of the principles.

The regents took no action on the report, which was presented for information. "Although most of the companies could certainly have made more progress than they have, they have made sufficient progress for the University of Minnesota to continue to support this kind of effort," Magrath stated in the report.

The regents also approved the \$604 million University budget for 1979-80. The budget includes income and expenses from all sources.

-UNS-

(A0,1,20;B1,10;C0,1;D0,1;E15,34;F5)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
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JULY 13, 1979

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STEIN NAMED DEAN
OF U LAW SCHOOL

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Robert A. Stein, vice president for administration and planning at the University of Minnesota, was named dean of the University of Minnesota Law School Friday (July 13) by the Board of Regents.

Stein, 40, has been on the law faculty since 1964 and was named to the vice presidency in December 1977. He had been named associate dean of the Law School a year earlier.

Stein told the regents that after he assumes the deanship in January or February of next year, he will concentrate on improving minority enrollment in the school, and improving the relationships between the school and the legal profession.

"The greatest challenge is a commitment to excellence," Stein told the regents, adding that he hopes to make the Law School a "law center for the state."

Stein's duties as vice president have made him visible in issues such as inter-collegiate athletics, personnel and handicapped student policies. He chairs the Planning Council, a group of faculty, students and administrators who have been meeting regularly to work out a long-range plan for the University.

Stein is a student of property law, tax planning and trusts and estates. He is the author of a textbook on probate law and has lectured in 13 states on the subject.

He has been the director of a national study of probate administration and a visiting scholar at the American Bar Foundation in Chicago.

He succeeds Carl A. Auerbach who announced his resignation last year because, he said, the University was not living up to its commitments to expand the faculty after its move into the new law building on the West Bank.

A Minnesota Law School graduate, Stein lives with his wife Sandra and their three daughters in Golden Valley, Minn.

-UNS-

(A0,1,28;B1,6;C0,1;D0,1;E15)

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JULY 13, 1979

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BUSINESS SCHOOL GRADUATE RECEIVES
ANNUAL ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS MEDAL

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Julie Decker Drager, 911 22nd Ave. S., Minneapolis, a June graduate of the University of Minnesota College of Business Administration, became the eighth University student to receive the Royal Society of Arts Medal Friday (July 13).

In 1971 the University was invited by the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce of London to participate in awarding the Society's Silver Medal to students at select institutions of learning in the United States. Students are chosen on the basis of high academic performance, student leadership and community service. The student's college also displays for one year a plaque in recognition of the honor.

Drager graduated from Burnsville High School, attended Carleton College and came to the University in 1977. While a student in the College of Business Administration she was involved with numerous Business School organizations.

As an officer with the Society for Advancement of Management, Drager maintained contact with managers in the business community, arranged speakers and tours for the organization and promoted a "buddy system" in which business students were matched with managers in the business community to find out more about business. Drager was also a member of the Business Board and helped set up activities for Business Week, an annual spring event.

Last summer, Drager served as a personnel management intern with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. She has been accepted to the University's Law School and will begin studies there next fall.

-UNS-

(AO, 1; B1; CO, 1; E15)

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JULY 13, 1979

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
July 18-24

- Wed., July 18---Jaques Gallery: Photographs of nature by Swedish photographers. Bell Museum of Natural History. 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 1-5 p.m. Sun. Through July 29. Free.
- Wed., July 18---Peppermint Tent: "Paul Bunyan Adventures." Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 10:15 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. \$1.50. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Wed., July 18---Coffman Union Gallery: Invitational print exhibit, Galleries I and II. 10:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through July 26. Free.
- Wed., July 18---University Gallery: "They Made Them Laugh and Wince and Worry," Gallery 405C, through July 29; Recent works by Karen Loftis, Galleries 405E and 405W, through August 15; and "The World of Simon Lissim," Galleries 305-7, through August 15. Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Free.
- Wed., July 18---Film: Award-winning film shorts. Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. Noon. Free.
- Wed., July 18---Film: "The Poseidon Adventure." North Star Ballroom, St. Paul Student Center. 7:30 p.m. Free.
- Wed., July 18---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.50.
- Wed., July 18---Centennial Showboat: "Dandy Dick" by Arthur Wing Pinero. 8 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Thurs., July 19---Peppermint Tent: "Paul Bunyan Adventures." Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 10:15 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. \$1.50. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Thurs., July 19---Dance: Disco demonstration by Kathy Gamble. Coffman Union terrace. Noon. Free.
- Thurs., July 19---Centennial Showboat: "Dandy Dick" by Arthur Wing Pinero. 2 and 8 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Thurs., July 19---Film: "Suspicion." 110 Anderson Hall. 2:30 p.m. Free.
- Thurs., July 19---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.50.
- Fri., July 20---Peppermint Tent: "Peter the Postman" by Torben Jetsmark. Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 9:15 and 10:45 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. \$1.50. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.

(OVER)

- Fri., July 20---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.50.
- Fri., July 20---Centennial Showboat: "Dandy Dick" by Arthur Wing Pinero. 8 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sat., July 21---Centennial Showboat: "Dandy Dick" by Arthur Wing Pinero. 7 and 10 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sat., July 21---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.50.
- Sun., July 22---Centennial Showboat: "Dandy Dick" by Arthur Wing Pinero. 7 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sun., July 22---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.50.
- Mon., July 23---Film: "American Art in the Sixties." Gallery I, Coffman Union. 11:30 a.m. Free.
- Mon., July 23---Concert: Paul Metzger, classical guitar. 110 Anderson Hall. Noon. Free.
- Mon., July 23---Film: "The Producers." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 p.m. Free.
- Mon., July 23---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.50.
- Tues., July 24---Concert: David Woolner, folk and rock music. St. Paul Student Center lawn. Noon. Free.
- Tues., July 24---Concert: Brass concert, conducted by Phil Brunelle. Northrop mall. 12:15 p.m. Free.
- Tues., July 24---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.50.
- Tues., July 24---Centennial Showboat: "Dandy Dick" by Arthur Wing Pinero. 8 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.

-UNS-

(A0;B1;F2)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
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July 16, 1979

MTR
N47
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RESEARCH SHOWS NATIONAL SERVICE
PREFERRED TO MILITARY DRAFT

By Jeanne Hanson
University News Service

Would young people join a national service program, trading their jobs at the local fast food restaurant or dime store for a stint at cleaning up a lake, tutoring a child, or working in a state hospital?

Under consideration by Congress as an alternative to the military draft, the national service concept has now been assessed for the first time by its future members, high school students themselves. The survey was conducted by the University of Minnesota Center for Youth Education and Development, and the results were presented at a recent conference sponsored by the Potomac Institute in Washington, D.C., a group spearheading the issue.

Relatively few high school students said they would join a national service program for one or two years, part of the proposal now before Congress. But about 75 percent said they would join if several conditions were met, according to Diane Hedin, who coordinated the Minnesota survey. A voluntary, summer-long stint at the minimum wage or better that would allow the volunteer to choose the project and be with friends is the only type of program the students said they would join.

The proposed one- to two-year program was considerably less popular, Hedin said. Although about half of the rural students questioned said they would be willing to join such a long-term program, the majority of suburban and urban students were against the idea. Inner-city students, for instance, said "no" to the one- or two-year idea by a ratio of four to one.

However, national service was preferred to military service by five out of six of the students questioned, Hedin said. Since public discussion of the national service idea as a substitute for military service is just beginning, the students' reactions could help planners, she said.

Idealism about national service was behind the reactions of many of the 15- to 18-year-olds surveyed. One said "We owe the country our votes, taxes, and a willingness to work." Another said "I know I owe it something, though not my life." Quite a few saw personal, vocational and social benefits in public service.

Two others compared national service to the draft this way: "Instead of killing people, you're helping people," and "Mosquitoes don't hurt as much as bullets."

(MORE)

The students easily drew up a list of 48 possible service project areas, from abortion and drug abuse counseling to vandalism and voting projects, Hedin said.

The teenagers were overwhelmingly against a mandatory program, however. As one put it, "No way. This isn't a Communist country and we shouldn't be ordered." Others stressed that forced, reluctant service would "spoil" the program.

Although the overall reaction to some form of national service was positive, it was more negative than recent Gallup Poll results with a national sample of older potential volunteers. That poll of 18- to 24-year-olds found that 77 percent favored national service and about 10 million might join.

Hedin accounts for this discrepancy by pointing out that the University center held long discussion sessions with the young people, probably bringing out more complete attitudes. Four hundred inner-city, urban, suburban, and rural students participated in 73 discussion groups across the state of Minnesota.

The more negative responses concern Hedin, who is in favor of some form of national service. Many inner-city high school students said things like, "We owe this country nothing," "What has it ever done for us?" and "We couldn't change anything because we have no power." Most seemed interested in national service only if it were a substitute for 12th grade.

Suburban students were concerned about "wasting time." One said, "We have future plans, and it sounds like the program would be aimed mostly at people who don't have much to do."

To counter most of the objections, a short and simple national service program would be best, Hedin said. She thinks it should begin small, at the city or county level, where local service projects could be planned. Later, she said, Vista and the Peace Corps might be open to young people. She stressed that short-term service projects in the schools for younger students might gradually prepare the population for more service.

Without efforts like these, the program could quickly become a bureaucratic nightmare and would attract few volunteers, she said. "Building a sense of service in young people, whose efforts could also benefit the country, would be well worth it," Hedin said.

-UNS-

(A0,16,19;B1;C0,14;D0,14;E16)

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JULY 16, 1979

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N47
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6

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HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN
SUBJECT FOR LECTURE SERIES

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A series of lectures on author Hans Christian Andersen is being held in the Twin Cities this year sponsored by the Children's Literature Research Collections at the University of Minnesota, the Minnesota Humanities Commission, and other community organizations.

Roger Sale, author of "Fairy Tales and After: From Snow White to E. B. White," will present the next lecture in the series at 7:30 p.m. Thursday, July 26, at the Minneapolis Public Library, 300 Nicollet Mall, Minneapolis.

At 10 a.m. Saturday, Oct. 6, Nancy Ekholm Burkert, illustrator of "The Fir Tree" and "The Nightingale," will speak at the Children's Theatre, 2400 Third Ave. S., Minneapolis. A reception at 11:30 a.m. will follow.

Ellin Greene, former head storyteller for the New York Public Library and co-author of "Storytelling: Art and Technique," will speak at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday, Nov. 7, at the Southdale branch of the Hennepin County Library, 7001 York Ave. S., Edina.

-UNS-

(A0,2,16;B1)

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JULY 16, 1979

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MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

The ad hoc committee of University of Minnesota regents named to study the Minnesota Daily will have its first meeting Wednesday (July 18) beginning at noon in 238 Morrill Hall.

The meeting is expected to run about four hours.

The committee, chaired by Minneapolis regent David Lebedoff, was named Friday (July 13) to study the relationships between the Daily, the regents and the Board of Student Publications; the structure of the publications board; the development of a code of ethics for the Daily; and financial support of the Daily.

The other regents on the committee are William Dosland, Michael Unger and Lloyd Peterson. The committee will make its report to the full board of regents at its next meeting August 9.

-UNS-

(A0,1,20;B1;C1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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JULY 19, 1979

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U OF M REGENTS
SCRUTINIZE DAILY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The operations of the student-run Minnesota Daily came under the careful scrutiny of a special University of Minnesota Board of Regents subcommittee Wednesday (July 18) during the first of what could be several meetings to discuss the issue.

During the four-hour meeting, the four-member panel closely questioned Daily staff members, journalism faculty members, and the adviser to the publication that has become controversial since publication of a school-year-end "humor" issue.

That issue has been labeled obscene, racist and anti-religious by critics since it appeared June 4, and it has brought a deluge of public response--much of it negative--to the regents and University administrators.

David Lebedoff, who chairs the subcommittee, announced at the outset of the meeting that the board was not conducting "hearings." "Our mission is one of careful inquiry," he said. "The ultimate disposition (of this matter) must come from the University itself. Our goal is justice, not vengeance."

Many of those most offended by the humor issue have called for sanctions against Daily staff members responsible for the issue. The situation is complicated, however, by the fact that those who supervised the production of the humor issue no longer work for the Daily.

Donald Gillmor, a member of the journalism faculty who sits on the Board of Student Publications, expressed his strong displeasure with the purpose of the meeting. "I'm very unhappy about having to be here," Gillmor said. "The board (of regents) has not seen fit to defend the 280 highly competent issues of the Daily this year" but is concentrating instead on the offending issue, he said.

(MORE)

Gillmor's comment drew a sharp response from Paynesville regent Lloyd Peterson. "I'm unhappy to be here too," said Peterson, who then questioned the effectiveness of the journalism faculty's "hands-off" policy toward the Daily.

Peterson was the author of the original resolution, passed at the June regents' meeting, criticizing the Daily issue and lodging a complaint with the Board of Student Publications.

The subcommittee was named last week to study four key aspects of Daily production and will make recommendations to the full board at its next meeting August 9. The group will study the relationships between the Daily, the regents and the Board of Student Publications; the structure of the publications board; the development of a journalistic code of ethics and ways to enforce it; and alternative means of circulating and supporting the Daily financially.

Several critics have suggested that the University remove all financial ties it has to the Daily, letting it succeed or fail on its own. The University currently collects \$1.75 each quarter from each student to pay for subscriptions to the Daily, allows the Daily to occupy University space in exchange for the publication of official notices in the paper, and pays about \$33,000 each year for faculty and staff subscriptions.

Donald Zander, associate vice president for student affairs, told the regents that several other colleges and universities have no official ties to their student newspapers. "In every case, the school is still seen as responsible for the paper by the public," Zander said.

"Student newspapers incorporated off campus tend to be lower in quality," Gillmor said. "There is not as much interaction with the students and faculty, and there tends to be an adversarial relationship. There are no moderating influences on the paper whatsoever. I predict that this would happen here."

Without ties between the University and the Daily, Gillmor said, "the journalism school would have no way of recreating the kind of experience that generations of students have received at the Daily."

That possibility is "of great concern" to the journalism faculty, which is currently drafting a statement to present to the regents, Gillmor said.

"Apologies (for the issue) have been given by any number of people in any number of ways," Gillmor said. "I hope that punishment isn't inevitable. I think that's what some people are interested in, simply punishment."

"I really think that at this point, comments about what the board (of regents) has or has not done are premature," Lebedoff said, asking that Gillmor not "pre-judge the intention of this committee."

Arnold Ismach, faculty adviser to the Daily, said that the inquiry by the regents has gone beyond the internal channels set up by the University to handle

such cases, and has had "an unfair effect on the current staff of the Daily."

"It is a form of attempted censorship just to suggest that the regents might like to change the status and relationship of the Daily," Ismach said. "It's an intimidating set of circumstances."

Regent Michael Unger said his group has no intention of preempting action by other University bodies. "We are merely using a parallel method of informing ourselves," Unger said.

Ismach told the regents that if very strict monitoring procedures were set up--say a full-time faculty member making writing assignments and checking copy before publication--the Daily would lose its value as a training ground for young journalists.

"Would the students learn faster? Would they develop the ability to make decisions on their own? No," he said.

The influence of the journalism faculty on the Daily is "very substantial," Gillmor said, but added that there "is no way we can prevent youthful madness from breaking out on the paper every now and then."

Jim Clark, president of the Board of Student Publications, told the group that if the former editor of the Daily were still on the staff, he would probably be "up before the Board of Publications now, in jeopardy of losing his job."

"If I had to say what went wrong," Clark said, "I would have to say the process of review was not as comprehensive as it usually is." Cutting ties between the University and the Daily would be ineffective, Clark said. "If you remove support, people on the outside still think the paper is connected to the institution. You haven't changed public perception one whit, you've only eliminated your ability to do anything about it."

The board spent some time discussing financial aspects of the Daily, particularly the question of Daily survival if financial arrangements between the paper and the school were severed.

"The subject is not raised to imply a threat," Lebedoff said. "It's just simply impossible to discuss the Daily without studying the financial arrangements."

The Daily is the simplest and least expensive method available to distribute necessary information each day to faculty and staff members, University Relations director Russell Tall told the group.

The University would have to spend at least \$80,000 a year to publish its own weekly newspaper for faculty and staff members, whereas it currently provides the Daily with about \$40,000 worth of working space in exchange for publication of notices, Tall said.

The subcommittee postponed discussion of journalistic codes of ethics until its next meeting Tuesday, July 31. At that time, the group will hear a report

(MORE)

REGENTS

-4-

from the Board of Student Publications, which is currently preparing its own set of recommendations on the four areas under study by the subcommittee.

At that time, the regents' subcommittee will also consider any written testimony submitted by interested parties, Lebedoff said.

-UNS-

(A0,1,20;B1,10;C0,1;D0,1;E15,34;F5)

Feature story from the
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July 20, 1979

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TEST TUBE CRYBABIES IN DEMAND,
OR, CRY ME A LITER

By Paul Schurke
University News Service

William Frey makes people cry. Mind you, he's not a bully. He and his colleagues are doing it in the name of science.

"We are trying to find out why people cry. If we determine that, it may help us understand the biochemical basis of emotions," Frey said. And that, he hopes, could lead to better treatment of people with emotional instabilities.

Tears have long been viewed by poets, songwriters, and lovers with a certain amount of reverence. But, surprisingly few people have speculated about the scientific basis of "psychogenic lacrimation."

Among the few who have were medieval physiologists who thought tears were the body's way of excreting bad "humors," fluids thought to cause melancholy moods. But since that time, their status among scientists has declined.

Charles Darwin dismissed them as having no purpose, and fellow anthropologist Ashley Montague suggested they simply serve to keep the throat and nasal passages moist since the short rapid breaths that accompany sobbing tend to dry them out.

Frey, a biochemist who splits his research time between the University of Minnesota and St. Paul-Ramsey Hospital, and his colleagues have their own theory that, in some ways, reverts back to that of the medieval physiologists. "It may be that emotional stress has some chemical correlates in the body, say increased levels of a particular hormone or some such substance," he said. "We believe crying is an excretory process, involved in removing toxic materials from the body. After all, Frey asks, don't people often say they feel better after a good cry?"

Intuitively, the idea seemed worth studying to both Frey and to St. Paul-Ramsey's Medical Education and Research Foundation, which provided grant money

(MORE)

for the study.

With that money, Frey and his colleagues set out last year to gather tears, and found that getting people to hold test tubes to their eyes while they are sad isn't easy. They coaxed their subjects into carrying the tubes with them as they read their favorite tearjerker novels and watched sad movies. The researchers have now begun searching among the few tears they have collected for hormones and neurotransmitters, things like epinephrine, dopamines and catacolamines.

The search for these substances in body fluids isn't new. Since recent major scientific breakthroughs linked these substances with emotions, researchers have spent thousands of dollars isolating them in the blood and urine and trying to determine their relation to various mental conditions.

But those efforts haven't been entirely productive; Frey thinks the researchers may have been looking in the wrong place.

"All kinds of chemicals are dumped by the body into the blood and urine," he said. "It is difficult to isolate those that are emotionally induced." But tears, on the other hand, are a direct physical response to emotions. "By looking at them I think we have a better chance of finding something out."

Frey needs more tears and has taken to the streets to find them. In current newspaper ads he is seeking people willing to watch "Sundays and Cybele" ("a very sad and very good foreign film," he promises) with test tubes in hand. After watching the film, the subjects will be asked to complete a questionnaire about their feelings during the movie.

As in any scientific experiment, Frey also needs a "control" group--people to test whose tears are not emotionally induced--from which to make comparisons in his search for neurotransmitters. To induce these tears, nothing works better than an onion. Volunteers will be exposed to onions at a later session. For their efforts, volunteers will receive \$10 and, Frey hopes, two good cries.

Frey's project is not without its problems. "One is that it has been difficult coming up with movies that people think are really sad," he said. Even "Brian's

(MORE)

Song," a true tearjerker used by Frey in early trials, wasn't entirely successful in inducing tears.

But that may be related to a second problem which, Frey says, is that "it's hard to cry in a test tube. We do our best to tell people not to force their tears, but sometimes they are so busy worrying about them they just can't cry."

-UNS-

(A0,6;B1,4,5;C0,6;D0,6;E3,6)

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JULY 20, 1979

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JOURNALISM FACULTY ASKS REGENTS
TO STOP 'DAILY' INVESTIGATION

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The journalism faculty at the University of Minnesota has voted to ask that the Board of Regents suspend its current investigation of the Minnesota Daily.

Thirteen members of the faculty voted yesterday (Thursday) in favor of a resolution that asks that the regents "allow due process to take its course."

A four-member subcommittee of regents conducted its first meeting to collect information on the student-run Daily Wednesday and has another meeting scheduled for July 31.

The study group was named in response to public pressure after the Daily produced a year-end "humor" issue that has been labeled obscene, racist and anti-religious by its critics.

The resolution states that the Daily investigation is "occurring in an atmosphere of public pressure that carries with it the threat of punitive and intimidating action."

The regents' investigation is being done "before the responsible agencies, the Board of Publications, the Assembly Committee on Student Affairs, and the Twin Cities Assembly have had time to act," the resolution states, "(which) clearly constitutes a breach of due process."

The resolution also states that earlier proposals for changes in Daily structure and funding have been "exhaustive," and calls the current study "hasty."

"Offensive or merely unpopular utterances have created similar pressures that have historically threatened freedom of expression," the resolution states. "Freedom of expression, whether in print or in the classroom, is indivisible."

There are 20 faculty members in the School of Journalism and Mass Communication, according to F. Gerald Kline, director of the school. Four of the seven faculty members not present at the meeting were out of town, and the other three were not able to attend, Kline said.

The resolution was presented to University President C. Peter Magrath and Duane Wilson, secretary to the Board of Regents, today (Friday).

-UNS-

(AO,1,20;B1,10;CO,1;DO,1;E15,34;F5)

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
TELEPHONE: (612) 373-5193
JULY 20, 1979

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
July 25-31

- Wed., July 25---Jaques Gallery: Photographs of nature by Swedish photographers. Bell Museum of Natural History. 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 1-5 p.m. Sun. Through July 29. Free.
- Wed., July 25---Nash Gallery: "A Study of Isadora Duncan: Four Photographs," by Anne Trutneau; paintings and drawings by David Johnson; Polaroid photographs by Victoria Karr; sculpture by Brit Bunkley; sculpture by Katherine Nash. Lower concourse, Willey Hall. 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon., Tues. and Fri.; 9 a.m.-7 p.m. Wed. and Thurs. Through August 17. Free.
- Wed., July 25---Coffman Union Gallery: Invitational print exhibit, Galleries I and II. 10:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through July 26. Free.
- Wed., July 25---University Gallery: "They Made Them Laugh and Wince and Worry," Gallery 405C, through July 29; recent works by Karen Loftis, Galleries 405E and 405W, through August 15; and "The World of Simon Lissim," Galleries 305-7, through August 15. Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Free.
- Wed., July 25---Film: Award-winning film shorts. Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. Noon. Free.
- Wed., July 25---Film: "The Four Musketeers." North Star Ballroom, St. Paul Student Center. 7:30 p.m. Free.
- Wed., July 25---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.50.
- Wed., July 25---Centennial Showboat: "Dandy Dick" by Arthur Wing Pinero. 8 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Thurs., July 26---Centennial Showboat: "Dandy Dick" by Arthur Wing Pinero. 2 and 8 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Thurs., July 26---Film: "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court." 110 Anderson Hall. 2:30 p.m. Free.
- Thurs., July 26---Concert. Coffman Union mall. Noon. Free.
- Thurs., July 26---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.50.
- Fri., July 27---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.50.
- Fri., July 27---Centennial Showboat: "Dandy Dick" by Arthur Wing Pinero. 8 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.

(MORE)

- Sat., July 28---Centennial Showboat: "Dandy Dick" by Arthur Wing Pinero. 7 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sat., July 28---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.50.
- Sun., July 29---Centennial Showboat: "Dandy Dick" by Arthur Wing Pinero. 7 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sun., July 29---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.50.
- Mon., July 30---Coffman Union Gallery: Cartography and photography, Perry Dean, Gallery II; environmental exhibit, Gallery I. Openings: 7:30-9:30 p.m., Mon., July 30. Regular hours: 10:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through August 16. Free.
- Mon., July 30---Films: "Helen Frankenthaler" and "Louise Nevelson." Gallery I, Coffman Union. 11:30 a.m. Free.
- Mon., July 30---Concert: Gene Adams, contemporary jazz. 110 Anderson Hall. Noon. Free.
- Mon., July 30---Film: "Ninotchka." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 p.m. Free.
- Mon., July 30---University Film Society: "Newsfront." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.
- Mon., July 30---Centennial Showboat: "Dandy Dick" by Arthur Wing Pinero. 8 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Tues., July 31---Concert: Mariachi Trio. Coffman Union terrace. Noon. Free.
- Tues., July 31---Concert: Terry Gardner and Rebecca Hanson, 30s and 40s jazz. St. Paul Student Center lawn. Noon. Free.
- Tues., July 31---University Film Society: "Newsfront." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.
- Tues., July 31---Centennial Showboat: "Dandy Dick" by Arthur Wing Pinero. 8 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Tues., July 31---Opera: Gilbert, Sullivan and Friends, featuring Phil Brunelle and Vern Sutton. Northrop Aud. 8 p.m. \$2.

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
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Telephone: (612) 373-55455
July 24, 1979

MTR
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SUMMER SPORTS CAN DAMAGE BONE
GROWTH IN CHILDREN, EXPERT SAYS

By Jeanne Hanson
University News Service

It is a beautiful summer day at the local swimming pool, so the instructor has the young beginners swim four lengths during their half-hour lesson.

This seemingly harmless exercise could harm the youngsters' bone growth, perhaps permanently, according to biomechanics expert Lela Stoner.

"It's kind of insane," said Stoner, director of the biomechanics laboratory and assistant professor of physical education at the University of Minnesota.

Stoner has combined research on children's bone growth with her knowledge of sports training, and has come up with her own "prescription" for children's summer sports: prolonged exercise, particularly repetitive drills and sports that only use part of the body, should not be practiced by children until after the age of 13 or 14.

Here's what can happen, according to Stoner:

-- Emphasizing one or two muscles leads to a boost of bone growth near them, causing the pain and imbalance common in such conditions as "little league pitcher's elbow."

-- A sport that exercises one side of the body more than the other can cause a difference in bone development from side to side. American soccer, for example, can make a child a bit "lopsided," Stoner said.

-- Repetitive drills, such as swimming several laps, can cause "fatigue fractures." If fractures like these recur, a child could be unable to perform in his or her favorite sport by high school or college.

-- A fracture at the "epiphyseal" center--the bone growth center--can disrupt growth, sometimes permanently. The change in the child's skeletal alignment may

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SUMMER SPORTS

not be obvious but may continue to cause pain. These vulnerable points, one in each bone, do not close fully until age 18, Stoner said.

"A child with growing bones is not a miniature adult," Stoner said. The child should not "train" or even concentrate on one sport exclusively.

In swimming, for example, one- or two-hour daily drills could damage a child's arm and leg bones, Stoner said. Even 10 to 15 laps of a single stroke are too many for a young child. Practice should be gradual and include a variety of strokes.

Baseball players of little league age should not be allowed to pitch more than two innings a game and should avoid throwing "curve" balls, Stoner said. Drills in hard throwing for any position should also be limited, she said. Practice in "giving" when catching a ball and in safe falling should be offered.

Tennis tends to develop the right arm and left leg, Stoner said, and tennis camps that don't allow time for other sports can be especially bad.

Ballet and gymnastics also can be quite stressful. Male ballet dancers, who usually begin training much later than females, have been found to have fewer skeletal abnormalities, Stoner said. "Toe" work is a bad idea before age 12, and women gymnasts who begin before age 14 develop smaller pelvises than later starters, even when their heights are the same, Stoner said.

Coaches should know about problems like these but often don't, nor do enthusiastic parents, or high school students drafted as part-time coaches.

"It's incredible how many coaches there are in recreation departments and even in the schools, who know nothing about children," Stoner said. She stressed the value of licensed coaches, who are required to learn training progressions appropriate for children.

Of course, Stoner said, children can injure their bones in spontaneous play with older or bigger children too.

"Don't panic though," she said. Try to protect a child from the pressure to do too much, and counsel them to remember that pain is the best signal to stop. Concentrate on a variety of non-contact sports, especially those that use the whole body, and keep drills short and varied. Make sure children wear equipment that fits, and play on safe areas. Adjust the game to the child--use an eight-foot basketball standard, for example.

Vigorous activity actually helps the bones to grow, as long as it is done safely, Stoner said.

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JULY 24, 1979

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contact MARK CANNEY, (612) 373-7514

FOUR U OF M RESEARCHERS
WIN \$275,000 IN GRANTS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Researchers at the University of Minnesota have been awarded more than \$275,000 by the American Cancer Society.

The two-year grants are divided among four researchers, with the largest going to James W. Bodley, professor of biochemistry in the University's Medical School. Bodley received \$112,352 to conduct research on amino acids.

Others named in the grant awards are Warren L. Rottman, assistant professor of genetics and cell biology, \$75,000; Joseph R. Lakowicz, toxicologist at the Gray Freshwater Biological Institute, \$37,974; and Charles F. Moldow, associate professor of medicine, \$50,000.

Moldow's grant is an institutional research grant to provide "seed" money for promising new ideas, especially by junior investigators or new faculty members. Bodley, Rottman, and Lakowicz received grants for further research and clinical investigation.

-UNS-

(A0, 22, 23, 24; B1, 4, 5; C0, 5)

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JULY 26, 1979

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

The next meeting of the University of Minnesota Board of Regents subcommittee that is studying the Minnesota Daily is set for Tuesday, July 31, at 12:15 p.m. in 238 Morrill Hall.

The subcommittee will continue its discussion of financial arrangements with the Daily and journalistic codes of ethics, and is expected to hear recommendations from the Board of Student Publications. At the meeting, the regents will also consider written testimony they have received.

NOTE: The regents are concerned with what they feel are distractions caused by movement of media people through the meeting area. Please try to avoid moving too near the meeting table and moving from the front to the back of the room by passing the table. If you need to get from the front to the back of the room, please go through the hallway outside. Your cooperation will be appreciated.

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(A0,1,20;B1;C0,1)

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JULY 26, 1979

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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STATE SUPREME COURT, U OF M
TO STUDY JUVENILE JUSTICE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The Minnesota Supreme Court has received a two-year, \$75,000 grant from the Northwest Area Foundation to study the state's juvenile justice system, especially the juvenile courts.

The grant, when supplemented by funds to be raised, will support the work of the Juvenile Justice Study Commission, a group of citizens, lawyers, legislators and professors appointed by the court and under the direction of Richard Clendenen, director of the University of Minnesota's Office of Delinquency Control.

The commission will collect information and make recommendations on questions such as when juveniles should be tried in the adult courts, whether "status offenses," such as truancy and running away, should be treated as juvenile offenses, if juveniles should have more rights to due process, whether there should be guidelines for sentences and treatment programs mandated by the juvenile courts, and what kinds of juveniles are now receiving treatment in the juvenile courts and at what cost.

-UNS-

(A0,5,21;B1;C1)

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JULY 27, 1979

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FIRST CUBAN SCHOLARS
VISITING U OF M CAMPUS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Three Cuban scholars are now on campus at the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, as part of the first educational exchange between the United States and Cuba since 1961.

The agricultural scholars arrived in Minneapolis July 15 and will return to Cuba August 4. During their stay, they will study basic research in their areas of specialization, and will learn how to present research results to Cuban farmers and agriculturalists, according to Stuart Bullion, spokesman for the Office of International Programs.

The scholars are Arabel Elias, an animal scientist who is investigating the microbiology of ruminant nutrition, primarily with dairy cattle; Raul Garcia, a plant nutritionist studying the relationship between soil and plant life; and Jose Garcia, an animal health scientist who is researching bovine bacilli. All three are faculty members of the Superior Institute of Agricultural Sciences in Cuba.

During their stay, the scholars are presenting seminars to other scholars and students, studying available literature, and observing the operations of agricultural businesses. They have visited the University's Crookston and Waseca campuses and neighboring farms in those areas.

The Cubans' visit is part of a pilot exchange program between the University and Cuba that began when four University faculty members went to Cuba in June. The next step will be an exchange of students this fall, Bullion said. Progress of the program will be evaluated in January to decide if the exchanges should continue, he said.

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(A0,1,34;B1;C0,1,18;E15)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
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Telephone: (612) 373-5193
July 27, 1979

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CHILDREN PLAY MAJOR ROLE
IN MAKING FAMILY DECISIONS

By Jeanne Hanson
University News Service

"I wanna go to Perkins..." "No, not the zoo. Let's go swimming..." "McDonald's, McDonald's, pleeeeeeze...."

The days when children were seen and not heard are long gone. Children now exercise great influence on family leisure time decisions, according to results of research done by University of Minnesota marketing professor Jim Nelson.

Nelson, who has studied the influence children have on a family's choice of restaurants, found that even pre-schoolers help the family make its choice in five out of six families surveyed.

Although parents retain final decision-making power on the choice of places, and also decide how much money will be spent, children over five are just as involved in deciding whether or not to eat out, choosing the type of restaurant---Chinese, fast-food, or pizza, for example---and in selecting the particular restaurant as their parents, Nelson found.

Trip and vacation choices are influenced by children too, Nelson said, although somewhat less than restaurant choices. Families in which fathers spend a lot of time at work seem especially willing to allow children to influence choice of a family vacation.

Advertising and marketing managers are beginning to advertise leisure activities to children more, Nelson said, citing the example of the Ronald McDonald character invented specifically to interest children in McDonald's restaurants. In the 1960s and before, about 90 percent of all advertisements were directed at adults, with 10 percent aimed at children. "It could reasonably be 50-50 now, but

(MORE)

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isn't yet," he said.

Promoters of restaurants, amusement parks, and museums must still keep their older customers in mind, Nelson said, since a restaurant that presents itself as only a "kiddie place" will not attract high school and college students.

The increase in child influence has come about largely in the past 10 years, Nelson said, citing the trend toward more egalitarian families and the influence of a second income on the family. Generally, families with higher incomes allow children more influence, he said.

Children's influence on family leisure decisions will probably continue and is not a bad thing, according to Nelson. Children don't seem to be turning into "dictators" or causing more quarrels as a result of their increased influence, and parents are still the "purchase agents." Parents can use the increased consumer awareness of their children to become better consumer educators for their children, he said.

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(A0,12,16;B1,7;C0,12;D0,12;E0,12,20)

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JULY 27, 1979

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
August 1-7

- Wed., Aug. 1---Nash Gallery: "A Study of Isadora Duncan: Four Photographs," by Anne Trutneau; paintings and drawings by David Johnson; Polaroid photographs by Victoria Karr; sculpture by Brig Bunkley; sculpture by Katherine Nash. Lower concourse, Willey Hall. 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon., Tues. and Fri.; 9 a.m.-7 p.m. Wed. and Thurs. Through August 17. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 1---Coffman Union Gallery: Environmental exhibit, Gallery I; cartography and photography by Perry Dean, Gallery II. 10:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through August 16. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 1---University Gallery: Recent works by Karen Loftis, Galleries 405E and 405W; "The World of Simon Lissim," Galleries 305-7. Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Through August 15. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 1---Film: Award-winning film shorts. Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. Noon. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 1---Film: "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes' Smarter Brother." North Star Ballroom, St. Paul Student Center. 7:30 p.m. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 1---University Film Society: "Newsfront." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.
- Wed., Aug. 1---Dance: Flamingo. Coffman Union terrace. 8 p.m. \$2.
- Wed., Aug. 1---Centennial Showboat: "Dandy Dick" by Arthur Wing Pinero. 8 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Thurs., Aug. 2---Concert: Butch Thompson, ragtime piano. Coffman Union terrace. Noon. Free.
- Thurs., Aug. 2---Concert: Steve Thomas, jazz rock and pop rock piano. St. Paul Student Center lawn. Noon. Free.
- Thurs., Aug. 2---Centennial Showboat: "Dandy Dick" by Arthur Wing Pinero. 2 and 8 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Thurs., Aug. 2---Film: "Crime and Punishment." 110 Anderson Hall. 2:30 p.m. Free.
- Thurs., Aug. 2---University Film Society: "Newsfront." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.
- Fri., Aug. 3---University Film Society: "Newsfront." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.
- Fri., Aug. 3---Centennial Showboat: "Dandy Dick" by Arthur Wing Pinero. 8 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.

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- Sat., Aug. 4---Centennial Showboat: "Dandy Dick" by Arthur Wing Pinero. 7 and 10 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sat., Aug. 4---University Film Society: "Newsfront." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.
- Sun., Aug. 5---Centennial Showboat: "Dandy Dick" by Arthur Wing Pinero. 7 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sun., Aug. 5---University Film Society: "Newsfront." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.
- Mon., Aug. 6---St. Paul Student Center: Touring Exhibits: Old Bergen Art Guild. North Star Gallery. 8 a.m.-10 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through August 22. Free.
- Mon., Aug. 6---Film: "Running Fence." Gallery I, Coffman Union. 11:30 a.m. Free.
- Mon., Aug. 6---Film: "Meet Me in St. Louis." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 p.m. Free.
- Mon., Aug. 6---University Film Society: "Newsfront." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.
- Tues., Aug. 7---Pangolin Puppet Theatre. St. Paul Student Center lawn. Noon. Free.
- Tues., Aug. 7---University Film Society: "Newsfront." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.
- Tues., Aug. 7---Dance: Andahazy Ballet Company. Northrop Aud. 8 p.m. \$7, \$5, \$3.50 and \$2.
- Tues., Aug. 7---Centennial Showboat: "Dandy Dick" by Arthur Wing Pinero. 8 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.

-UNS-

(A0;B1;F2)

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DAILY CALLED 'ALBATROSS'
AROUND U OF M NECK

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The Minnesota Daily is an "albatross around the neck of the University" and should be cut free of financial arrangements with the University of Minnesota, according to the chairman of a student group organized to protest the Daily's June 4 humor edition.

Kathy Sackett, chairman of the Student Ad Hoc Anti-Defamation Committee, further told a subcommittee of the Board of Regents Tuesday (July 31) that a new editorial management plan adopted by Daily editor Kate Stanley and approved Monday by the Board of Student Publications "borders on censorship and threatens the First Amendment."

The plan, which was written by Stanley, would remain in effect only as long as Stanley or subsequent editors choose, unless the Board of Student Publications adopts it as board policy.

Jim Clark, president of the Board of Student Publications, said the board is likely to approve large parts of the plan, thus making them "carved in granite."

The controversy arose when the Minnesota Daily published a humor issue June 4 that its critics have called obscene, racist and anti-religious. In response to public outcry, the regents appointed a subcommittee to study the Daily and its relations with the University.

David Lebedoff, chairman of the committee, has been careful to point out that the subcommittee is not conducting "hearings...or investigations," and is "not here to pronounce a judgment," but is merely a fact-gathering body.

Sackett's group presented the regents with an eight-page document enumerating its complaints against the Daily and presenting its recommendations for change

(MORE)

in the current fee collection system.

At present, the University collects \$1.75 per quarter from each student on the Twin Cities campus for the Daily, and the paper is distributed free. The student fees collected total \$203,020, about 17 percent of the Daily's total operating budget of \$1,207,020.

"We are totally in favor of freedom of the press and First Amendment rights," Sackett said. "But we are also in favor of freedom of choice for students.

"The recommendations made so far border on censorship and threaten the First Amendment. We believe the Daily should be allowed to print whatever it wants to print, and be read by whoever wants to read it," she said.

Sackett said that critics of those who are upset about the humor issue have recommended that they not read the paper, but students must at least scan the Daily to find official notices published by the University.

"You mean that the most disinterested student couldn't find the schedule for a volleyball game without stumbling across an editorial?" asked Lebedoff.

Although Sackett said her group would be somewhat satisfied by Lebedoff's later suggestion that official notices be posted in prominent campus locations, she said that would not eliminate their displeasure with the mandatory fee.

"We are not claiming a right to be free from any publication of statements that might ridicule Christianity," Sackett's statement read. "But, as Christians and students we do claim a right not to be abused and ridiculed at public expense, or, worse yet, with our own forced support."

The issue is one of minority rights, according to Sackett, who admitted that her group's view would probably lose in a student referendum. "But in America, minority rights are not subject to majority vote," her statement read.

Sue Gjense, student body president, said that her own informal surveys have shown widespread student support for the Daily. "Yes, a lot of students were offended (by the humor issue), but they still want the Daily," she said.

Gjense said that the Daily should be treated like all other student organizations, and that the students should be allowed control over their own organizations. "If you cut fees for the Daily, you're going to have to cut fees for all student organizations," she said.

Sackett's group is recommending that the University cease fee support for the Daily and withhold the annual \$33,300 it spends for faculty and staff subscriptions. Further, the group is suggesting that students who want their \$1.75 refunded be allowed to have it, and that in subsequent years only those who specifically ask to pay the fee do so.

Sackett argued that as long as the University continues to collect fees for

(MORE)

the Daily, the paper is not a "real-life" learning situation for student journalists. "They can print what they want to and offend whom they choose, and still have a guaranteed income," she said.

The editorial management plan submitted by Stanley and Clark contains 11 significant changes in the way the Daily currently operates.

Those points include a statement of the Daily's mission, and provisions for weekly editors' meetings, firm deadlines, the hiring of a second night editor, more detailed editing of "non-news" material, a regularized hiring procedure, better training procedures, a corrections policy, and an outline for disciplinary measures.

Also included are a statement that all future special issues be routed through the normal seven-step editing process, and a stipulation that future humor issues be printed no later than April 1.

The humor issue, as well as other special issues published in the past, did not go through the regular editing process, Stanley said.

The April 1 deadline for future humor issues was set to eliminate the possibility that what happened this year could happen again--editors of the offending issue were no longer on the staff when the issue was distributed.

Paynesville regent Lloyd Peterson expressed concern with the value of the editorial plan. "I don't know if I'm all that comfortable that this will do the job," he said.

"We do believe it will provide the kind of control we need while insuring that the Daily staff has enough freedom to learn," Clark said.

The regents' subcommittee will conclude its discussion Monday (Aug. 6) and make its recommendations to the full Board of Regents Aug. 9.

-UNS-

(A0,1,20;B1,10;C0,1;D0,1;E15,34;F5)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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JULY 31, 1979

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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KICKS TO PLAY IN
MEMORIAL STADIUM

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The Minnesota Kicks will play their Aug. 26 game in Memorial Stadium at the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, if they survive the first round of playoffs.

Members of the Board of Regents were notified of the "agreement in principle" with the North American Soccer League yesterday (Monday) by University vice president for administration and planning Robert A. Stein.

In return, the league will cover the University's expenses for the game and will pay a rental fee of \$25,000 or 10 percent of the gate receipts after taxes and expenses, according to Holger Christiansen, athletic finance and facilities coordinator.

Expenses could total \$6,000 to \$7,000 for police, cleanup and grounds crews, and supervisory personnel, Christiansen said.

In a letter, Stein told the regents he was concerned about the impact that the use of the stadium by a professional team would have on the neighborhood, but that he feels neighborhood concern has been satisfied.

"The main problems would be cleanup and traffic," Christiansen said. "We'll send out cleanup crews into the surrounding areas after the game, but there's not much you can do about the traffic."

If the Kicks play the August 26 game, it will be the third time a professional team has played in Memorial Stadium. The most recent game was an exhibition game between the Minnesota Vikings and the Boston Patriots in 1971. The Vikings played a regular season game against the Green Bay Packers in Memorial Stadium 10 years ago.

The University and the soccer league entered into negotiations when it was determined that Metropolitan Stadium would not be available Aug. 26.

-UNS-

(A0,1; B1; C0,1; F15)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
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Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
August 2, 1979

INTIMATE EXPERIENCES EASY TO FIND,
INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS HARDER, MARRIAGE EXPERT SAYS

By Jeanne Hanson
University News Service

It's not hard to find companionship in a singles bar or even to make a habit of one-night stands. Short-term extramarital affairs are also easy to find. Even the old encounter groups--complete with letting out your anger while you're nude--may still be around somewhere, though most of them have given way to more decorous church-sponsored "enrichment weekends." Short marriages and remarriages are an option too. And even without sex, it's always possible to tell all your problems to a stranger on a plane or a bus.

"We all want intimacy," said David Olson, professor of family social science at the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, and a marriage consultant. "It's gotten to be an 'in' thing--people feel they should have it."

But, Olson said, intimate experiences, even with strangers, are easier to find than the long-term intimate relationships we want.

Relationships take much more time and commitment, and skills are required to develop and maintain them, Olson said. He defines an intimate relationship in five areas: emotional intimacy, social intimacy, sexual intimacy, intellectual intimacy, and recreational intimacy.

It's not only sex, he said.

Olson's "pair inventory," a paper and pencil test, is used to diagnose intimacy in these five areas and is a good place for couples to start in assessing a relationship, he said. What follows is a very short version of his 35-item test for couples.

Each person rates each statement twice, once according to what the relationship is now, and once for the level of intimacy desired in each area. Each statement

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should be rated from one to five (one is low).

--"My partner really listens to me and cares for me."

--"We really enjoy spending time with our friends and other couples."

--"Our sexual relationship is very enjoyable and satisfying."

--"We're really able to share ideas without criticism."

--"We really enjoy the same kinds of recreation activities but also have things we do apart."

There is no "right" total. Couples should compare the four sets of ratings, Olson said, and set their own goals. They should talk about similarities and differences, learn how their partners feel, and think realistically about how to achieve more intimacy.

Most people want greater intimacy, Olson said, and men and women don't differ much in their need for it. But, he stressed, no one relationship can constantly provide all the kinds and levels of intimacy we may want. Yet very few people have the energy for more than two or possibly three truly intimate relationships.

Couples can develop the skills needed to increase intimacy in their relationship, Olson said. One key skill is listening, with empathy and without judgment. "You need to focus on the other person and not just on yourself," he said.

Another important skill is gradual, selective revealing of yourself. "It's actually easier to disclose yourself to a stranger than to your wife or husband," he said. Since it can seem threatening, couples should begin with positive things.

In the process of listening and sharing, look for how you are similar, Olson said. "The best way to destroy a relationship is to look for all the ways you are different from each other and to say so over and over again."

Conflict should not necessarily be avoided, though, Olson added. Intimacy is destroyed as much by too little conflict as by too much, he said. Differences should be dealt with openly, even though not all can be resolved by compromise. And conflict can be reduced by changing the amount of time you spend together. Too much

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togetherness and too much apartness both can destroy intimacy, he said.

If the same problems keep coming up in a relationship, couples might try holding a brainstorming session, Olson said. They list all possible solutions to a problem, without judging any of them. Later they eliminate some and try others.

Even though intimacy is an important value, people should be realistic, Olson said. We expect a marriage, for example, to grow and develop over a lifetime, transforming the couple into better people. This is not going to happen every day, he said.

"Maybe people should try hard to improve their marriages but realize that some kinds of intimacy may sometimes be found outside of marriage too, Olson said.

-UNS-

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AUGUST 2, 1979
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U OF M HOSPITALS
BOARD OF GOVERNORS
NAMES THREE MEMBERS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Three persons have been appointed to the University of Minnesota Hospitals and clinics board of governors by the University's Board of Regents.

They are John M. Mason, member of the Minneapolis Board of Education; Virgil Moline, president of the Minneapolis Central Labor Union Council; and Margaret Sandberg, director of community support services for the Minnesota Department of Health.

The 24-member board is responsible for the operation of the 750-bed medical center. Three-fourths of the members of the board represent the community.

Mason, 2849 Burnham Blvd., is a partner in the Minneapolis law firm of Dorsey, Windhorst, Hannaford, Whitney, and Halladay. He is on the board of the St. Paul Chamber Orchestra and is a past trustee of Macalester College.

Moline, 2018 Eighth St. S., is a vice president of the Minnesota AFL-CIO. He is presently a board member of the Minneapolis Aquatennial Association, the Metropolitan Community College Citizens Advisory Committee, the Minnesota Charities Review Council, the University of Minnesota's Labor Advisory Committee, the Citizens Committee on Community Education, and the Delta Dental Plan. He is also president of the 1979 United Way of the Greater Minneapolis Area.

Sandberg, 116 S. Ottawa Ave., Golden Valley, has been a health planner with the Minnesota Department of Health and the Metropolitan Health Board of the Metropolitan Council, and is on the faculty of the University's Schools of Social Work and Public Health.

-UNS-

(A0,24;B1,4,5;C0)

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AUGUST 2, 1979

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MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

The University of Minnesota Board of Regents subcommittee studying the Minnesota Daily will have its final meeting Monday (Aug. 6) at 12:15 p.m. in 238 Morrill Hall.

At the meeting, the subcommittee members will hear proposals for distributing official information to faculty, staff and students without using the Daily. They will also consider the information they have collected so far, and will attempt to draw up recommendations to present to the full Board of Regents Thursday (Aug. 9).

Subcommittee members are Minneapolis regent David Lebedoff, chairman, Lloyd Peterson, Paynesville; William Dosland, Moorhead, and Michael Unger, St. Paul.

If you will be using tripods to cover the meeting, please try to arrive early to set up before the meeting begins. Tripods can be set up in the press gallery. We anticipate a large group of media people at this meeting, and the regents are sensitive to what they consider disruption by the media.

To eliminate any anguish, please try to avoid moving too close to the meeting table, and if you have to move your cameras from the front to the back of the room, please pass through the hallway. Thank you for your cooperation.

-UNS-

(A9,1,20, B1, C9,1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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AUGUST 3, 1979

ATK
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U OF M RESEARCH SUGGESTS CELL PROTEIN
IS AT FAULT IN CYSTIC FIBROSIS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

University of Minnesota scientists believe they have exposed the genetic culprit in cystic fibrosis (CF), the most common heritable disease among Caucasian people.

Studies by geneticist Burton L. Shapiro suggest the disease's symptoms, which include lung and pancreatic disorders, stem from a genetic error in NADH dehydrogenase, a cellular enzyme common to most living tissue. A major puzzle in the study of human genetics, the cause of CF has eluded scientists for more than 40 years.

If confirmed by independent laboratory studies, the findings will offer for the first time a means of detecting the one in 20 otherwise healthy persons who are carriers of the disease. A one-in-four chance exists that children of two carriers will have cystic fibrosis.

The chronic lung disease associated with cystic fibrosis, suffered by an estimated 50,000 Americans, can be treated with massages and mist tents. Nutritional deficiencies resulting from the pancreatic disorder can be treated with dietary supplements. However, most patients cannot expect to live much past 20 years of age.

In this error of metabolism, the mucous secretions that lubricate body ducts and airways are abnormally thick and sticky.

Research reported earlier by Shapiro and graduate students Bob Feigal and Louis Lam found abnormally high concentrations of calcium in secretory cells expressing the CF gene.

(MORE)

"It is known that calcium affects the viscosity of body fluids," Shapiro said. "Therefore we felt this increase can account for what you see clinically in CF."

They also found that cells of CF patients and CF carriers consume more oxygen than cells of persons without the CF gene. Shapiro then set out to uncover the cellular enzyme involved in calcium transport and oxygen consumption that differed among the three cell types.

The targets of his research were mitochondria, cell structures that provide energy for cell functions. By collecting and culturing many small tissue samples and breaking the cells into fractions, the researchers were able to isolate the mitochondria.

He and Feigal then chose chemicals that would selectively inhibit mitochondrial enzymes involved in energy transactions. Use of rotenone, a respiratory inhibitor marketed as an insecticide, resulted in different effects among the cell types. This suggested to Shapiro that the enzyme it inhibits, known to be NADH dehydrogenase, may be abnormal in CF.

Additional studies amplified these findings. Shapiro and Lam found that certain physical properties of the enzyme, optimum relative acidity and binding attraction for the substance on which it acts, differed among the cell types. It is these differences that could provide a practical means for early detection of carriers, he said.

Shapiro is waiting for confirmation of his findings before advocating widespread use of his test. In the meantime he is attempting to identify the molecular differences that exist in the enzyme among the three cell types.

Shapiro is optimistic that this finding could lead to improved therapy for CF. But he cautioned that identifying the abnormal protein does not guarantee finding a cure. For example, the abnormal protein in the genetic disease sickle cell anemia has been known for years, but direct treatment is not yet feasible, he said.

The finding has implications beyond carrier detection and treatment of CF, Shapiro added. Most other childhood diseases involve lung and digestive problems similar to those found in CF, he said. "The identification of the cause of CF promises new insights into the nature of these other problems as well," Shapiro said.

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AUGUST 3, 1979

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
August 8-14

- Wed., Aug. 8---St. Paul Student Center: Old Bergen Art Guild Touring Exhibit. North Star Gallery. 8 a.m.-10 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through August 22. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 8---Nash Gallery: "A Study of Isadora Duncan: Four Photographs," by Anne Trutneau; paintings and drawings by David Johnson; Polaroid photographs by Victoria Karr; sculpture by Brig Bunkley; sculpture by Katherine Nash. Lower concourse, Willey Hall. 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon., Tues. and Fri.; 9 a.m.-7 p.m. Wed. and Thurs. Through August 17. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 8---Coffman Union Gallery: Environmental exhibit, Gallery I; cartography and photography by Perry Dean, Gallery II. 10:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through August 16. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 8---University Gallery: Recent works by Karen Loftis, Galleries 405E and 405W; "The World of Simon Lissim," Galleries 305-7. Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Through August 15. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 8---Film: Award-winning film shorts. Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. Noon. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 8---Concert: Minnesota Orchestra. Northrop mall. 12:15 p.m. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 8---University Film Society: "Newsfront." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.
- Wed., Aug. 8---Centennial Showboat: "Dandy Dick" by Arthur Wing Pinero. 8 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Thurs., Aug. 9---Concert: Minnesota Orchestra. West Bank knoll. 12:15 p.m. Free.
- Thurs., Aug. 9---Centennial Showboat: "Dandy Dick" by Arthur Wing Pinero. 2 and 8 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Thurs., Aug. 9---Film: "Macbeth." 110 Anderson Hall. 2:30 p.m. Free.
- Thurs., Aug. 9---University Film Society: "Newsfront." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.
- Fri., Aug. 10---University Film Society: "Newsfront." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.
- Fri., Aug. 10---Centennial Showboat: "Dandy Dick" by Arthur Wing Pinero. 8 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.

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- Sat., Aug. 11---Centennial Showboat: "Dandy Dick" by Arthur Wing Pinero. 7 and 10 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sat., Aug. 11---University Film Society: "Newsfront." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.
- Sun., Aug. 12---Centennial Showboat: "Dandy Dick" by Arthur Wing Pinero. 7 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sun., Aug. 12---University Film Society: "Newsfront." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.
- Mon., Aug. 13---Magic Show. 110 Anderson Hall. Noon. Free.
- Mon., Aug. 13---Films: "New Arts," "Art for Space Age," and "Art from Computers." Gallery I, Coffman Union. Noon. Free.
- Mon., Aug. 13---University Film Society: "Newsfront." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.
- Tues., Aug. 14---Concert: Bob Douglas, Irish and folk music. St. Paul Student Center lawn. Noon. Free.
- Tues., Aug. 14---Films: "The 5000 Fingers of Dr. T," and "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland." 110 Anderson Hall. 2:30 p.m. Free.
- Tues., Aug. 14---University Film Society: "Newsfront." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.
- Tues., Aug. 14---Centennial Showboat: "Dandy Dick" by Arthur Wing Pinero. 8 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.

-UNS-

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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AUGUST 6, 1979

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MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

The University of Minnesota Board of Regents will hear the final recommendations of the regents' subcommittee on the Minnesota Daily when it meets Thursday (August 9) at the Landscape Arboretum in Chaska.

The subcommittee report will be discussed during the meeting of the committee of the whole at 3 p.m. in the arboretum auditorium. The full board is not expected to take action on the report until its September meeting.

Also at the 3 p.m. meeting, before the subcommittee report is heard, the regents will hear a presentation from Jim Clark, president of the Board of Student Publications. Clark is expected to describe for the regents actions the publications board has taken since the Daily published its controversial humor issue June 4.

A schedule of the committee meetings and possible newsworthy items to be discussed follows.

Special meeting of the committee of the whole, 9 a.m., auditorium: A proposal to change the current tuition policy to one based on credit hours. Under the proposal, tuition would be tied to the cost of instruction, and all first- and second-year undergraduates would pay the same tuition.

Educational policy and long-range planning committee, 1 p.m., classroom 2.

Student concerns committee, 1 p.m., classroom 1.

Faculty and staff affairs committee, 2 p.m., classroom 2.

Physical plant and investments committee, 2 p.m., classroom 1: The regents will act on a proposal to borrow \$7 million for a Grid-Connected Integrated Community Energy System to heat the University of Minnesota, St. Mary's and Fairview Hospitals and Augsburg College. They will also discuss a method of setting aside certain bids for small businesses and minority-owned businesses.

(MORE)

Committee of the whole, 3 p.m., auditorium: Board of Student Publications report, report of the ad hoc subcommittee on the Daily, and information on the Mutual Services Building in St. Paul, which the University is considering buying.

Full board, 4 p.m., auditorium: Action on committee reports.

To get to the Landscape Arboretum, take Highway 62 past Chanhassen to Highway 5. Go west on Highway 5 to about half a mile past the intersection with Highway 41. Signs will direct you to the arboretum, which will be on your left.

Tell the person selling tickets at the front gate that you are there to cover the regents' meeting, and you will be allowed in without paying.

-UNS-

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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AUGUST 7, 1979

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REGENTS GROUP VOTES
'NO CHANGE' IN 'DAILY' FEE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

No immediate change will be made in the way student fees are collected to support the Minnesota Daily if the University of Minnesota Board of Regents votes to accept the recommendations made by its own subcommittee August 6.

The special regents' subcommittee appointed to study the Daily voted to recommend that the Daily fee be allowed to go through the regular fee setting process during the coming school year, and that any change in the fee collection system be allowed to come about in the normal course of fee discussions.

Student fees are set by the regents each spring after recommendations are made by both the administration and student government.

The group also voted for an immediate change in the way official notices are distributed to students, a point of contention among critics of the Daily who feel students should not be forced to read a publication they find objectionable in order to find official notices for which they are responsible.

Now, besides appearing in the pages of the Daily, official notices will be posted on bulletin boards around campus, at a cost to the University of about \$5,000 a year.

The regents appointed a four-member subcommittee to study the Daily after an end of the school year humor edition angered members of various religious groups, who called the edition obscene, anti-religious and racist.

Critics have been pressuring the regents to cut off the mandatory fee students pay for Daily subscriptions.

The subcommittee was warned by University attorney R. Joel Tierney that any

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immediate change in the fee collection system could be seen as punishment of the Daily, and therefore might be considered unconstitutional by a court of law.

Since the Daily fee has already been set for the next academic year, it would require a vote by the regents to overturn that fee. "To reverse your position now would be very suspect on constitutional grounds," Tierney said.

Paynesville regent Lloyd Peterson said the rights of the minority group, those who do not wish to support the Daily on moral grounds, must be protected.

"I still feel a negative check-off is the best way to go," Peterson said. "It's a matter of protecting those who don't want it (the Daily). It's a matter of minority rights, and I don't think it will hurt the Daily."

Under a negative check-off system, students would pay the fee unless they specifically requested not to.

St. Paul regent Michael Unger, however, said that minority rights must be balanced against majority rule. "This is a day in which people fancy themselves as having more rights than I ever knew existed," Unger said. "But there is also something called majority rule, and it's the way in which we are governed."

Unger said that the majority of students want the Daily, adding that "there is an opportunity for minority expression in the Daily itself."

Minneapolis regent David Lebedoff agreed, saying the Daily is like a bulletin board on which all views may be posted.

"If the Daily took a particular point of view, say officially anti-religious, and claimed to represent the voice of the students, and was consistent in that view, then I think it would be monstrous to take student fees for that," Lebedoff said.

He said, however, that minority rights should not always have to give in to majority rule, and he suggested that a survey of student opinion toward the Daily be taken during the coming school year as part of the fee setting process.

There is a possibility that the fee collection system for the Daily could change through the regular process. According to Donald Zander, associate vice president for student affairs, open hearings on student fees are held each spring, and last year a sizable group of students appeared before the student fees committee to complain about the mandatory nature of the Daily fee.

Whether or not the mandatory fee itself is constitutional is not clear, Lebedoff said. "I believe the U.S. Supreme Court would not rule that the mandatory student fee is unconstitutional, but lawyers could argue about this forever."

The regents have been presented with conflicting legal briefs on just that issue. An opinion written by William E. Mullin of Mullin, Weinberg, and Daly states

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that the University's practice of requiring students to subscribe to and read the Daily violates the First Amendment.

A second opinion, by Carl A. Auerbach, dean of the University's Law School, disagrees. "The fact that the Daily is supported, in part, by mandatory student fees does not mean that the views expressed therein are being imposed upon students who disagree with them," Auerbach's opinion states.

Unger said that any decisions about student fees should be made by students, and that "in this climate, any action, no matter how well intended, may be viewed as violating the First Amendment."

The subcommittee also voted to recommend that no action be taken on proposing a code of ethics for the Daily or a change in the structure of the Board of Student Publications until the publications board has had a chance to finish its own inquiry into both subjects and make its report to the regents. That report is expected by the January regents meeting.

So far, Daily editor Kate Stanley has written a new editorial management plan, parts of which the Board of Student Publications is expected to approve as its own policy.

"What we have seen so far is a satisfactory first step," said Unger, who stressed the importance of letting the full board know that further steps are still to be taken.

The subcommittee will also "express (its) concern that the structure of the Board (of Student Publications) may be too transitory for effective management," Moorhead regent William Dosland said.

The full Board of Regents will hear the recommendations of the subcommittee when it meets Thursday (Aug. 9) at the Landscape Arboretum in Chaska. The full board will probably not act on the recommendations until its September meeting.

-UNS-

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(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
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August 7, 1979

MTK
N47
A44

RESEARCH SHOWS BABIES' VISION
BETTER THAN PREVIOUSLY THOUGHT

By Jeanne Hanson
University News Service

Babies as young as three weeks old can sometimes see well enough to blink at a black triangle moving toward them.

This discovery about infant vision, made at the University of Minnesota Institute of Child Development, is a new piece in an old puzzle--the question of what babies can see. Research will eventually establish how neurons in the human visual cortex develop, why vision develops slowly or not at all in some children, whether a "seeing computer" could be invented, and to what extent visual responses are learned or built into development.

"Depth perception is not well developed until a baby is about 10 weeks old," said Al Yonas, professor of child development on the Twin Cities campus. But by the age of eight weeks, babies can distinguish shapes. Babies do not even begin to understand that pictures are three-dimensional, however, until they are about six months old.

Throughout early visual development, girl babies, bigger babies, and babies born after their due dates tend to do better. Babies whose mothers had a local anesthetic or a pain killer do no worse, indicating that the drugs do not harm the babies' development in this area, Yonas said.

Differences among babies of varying sizes indicate that visual development is built into the maturing of the brain rather than learned, Yonas said. Babies don't need to get bumped on the nose to realize that they should try to defend themselves against an approaching object.

The development of vision is slower than that of hearing, smell, and taste,

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according to Yonas. Perhaps babies don't even need their vision at birth--they can find food and attention in other ways.

Hearing is well developed at birth, Yonas said, and there is some evidence that babies can hear loud noises even before they're born. Smell is quite advanced too: babies as young as 16 hours old will turn away from the smell of ammonia. And newborns can taste the difference between sugar water and quinine water, he said.

Such findings are hard to come by. Yonas's work on vision requires rooms full of equipment, all needed because a few-week-old baby can't say, "Oh, yes, that triangle looks like it's coming right at me, fast." For example, pressure sensitive backings are inserted in infant seats to measure the backward movement of a baby's head. And all moving objects must be exactly reversible so that researchers can show that babies don't blink at an object moving away from them.

The result: more light on vision, from particularly elusive subjects.

-UNS-

(A0,6;B1,9;C0,6;D0,6;E0,6)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
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AUGUST 10, 1979

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U OF M REGENTS VOTE YES
ON STUDENT FEE FOR 'DAILY'

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The mandatory student fee that helps support the Minnesota Daily will stand, at least for now, as a result of action taken by the University of Minnesota Board of Regents Thursday (Aug. 9). The regents met at the University's Landscape Arboretum in Chaska.

The board adopted a four-point resolution that calls for no immediate change in the way the Daily fee is collected and states that any future change in the fee must come through the normal process of setting fees.

Each spring, proposals for the next year's student fees are studied by a student fees committee, a committee of student government, and the administration, before going to the regents for approval. What this means is that any move to change the Daily fee would have to come from the students themselves.

The resolution also calls for a journalistic code of ethics to be drafted by the Board of Student Publications, the official publisher of the Daily, and presented to the regents in January along with the publications board's recommendation for changes in its own structure.

The motion to maintain the fee, which was made by St. Paul regent Mary Schertler, passed on a 9 to 3 vote. Madison Lake regent Lauris Krenik, West Concord regent Charles Casey, and Paynesville regent Lloyd Peterson voted against the motion.

Krenik expressed disappointment with the plan to wait until January for the publications board's report. "We know we must consider First Amendment rights, but we are also responsible for the welfare of the University," he said.

"As long as this thing is hanging around, everyone's being hurt. The faculty is being hurt, students are being hurt, and we're losing legislative

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support," he said.

But Minneapolis regent David Lebedoff, who chaired the special subcommittee that drafted the resolution, applauded the efforts of students on the Board of Publications and the Daily staff. "I don't know what any regent, or any citizen, or any parent could have expected them to do about this other than what they have done," he said.

The Board of Student Publications is already in the midst of its inquiry into codes of ethics and its own structure, and the Daily has adopted a new editorial management plan written by current editor Kate Stanley.

At their July meeting, the regents appointed a special four-member subcommittee to study several aspects of the student-run Minnesota Daily in the wake of controversy stirred up by a spring quarter finals week humor issue. That issue came under fire from members of various religious groups who felt it was anti-religious and offensive.

The regents have been under consistent pressure since the issue appeared to take some action against the Daily, and the most common demand from critics has been the severing of financial ties between the University and the Daily.

At the meeting yesterday, the regents also approved a plan to post official University notices on bulletin boards across campus in addition to printing them in the Daily.

The fact that official notices have, until now, been carried only in the Daily, was a point of contention between the regents and Daily critics who felt students should not be required to read a publication they find offensive.

Peterson, who was the author of the original regents' resolution expressing disgust with the humor issue, told the board he is prepared to "wait and see what happens in the spring."

"If they (critics of the Daily fee) could have the benefit of 15 minutes of one of these meetings, I'm sure they'd come to the conclusion that it's not that easy to cut off the fee," Peterson said.

The regents had been warned by University attorney R. Joel Tierney that a decision to change the Daily fee now could be interpreted as punishment against the Daily, and thus an abridgment of its First Amendment rights. Since the Daily fee has already been set for the next academic year, it would require a vote by the regents to overturn that fee.

"We've got good people over there now (at the Daily), and I'm convinced of that," Peterson said. "I think it behooves the students now to throw the ball in their court."

Immediately after the vote was taken, members of two religious groups dis-

(MORE)

tributed angry statements to the media. A statement from James Ahler, president of the Catholic League, accused the regents and President C. Peter Magrath of "callous disregard for the rights of the Christian minority on campus."

Kathy Sackett, chairman of the Student Ad Hoc Anti-Defamation Committee, called the regents' subcommittee meetings a "kangaroo court," and said her group will "work further through both the Minnesota Legislature and the court system" to cut off support for the Daily.

In other action, the regents heard a lengthy recommendation to make fundamental changes in the way tuition is assessed at the University.

The report, presented by Vice President for Student Affairs Frank Wilderson, recommends that tuition be charged by the credit instead of by the quarter, and that all first- and second-year students be charged the same tuition rates.

Under the current system, students who do not take the traditional "full load" have paid much more for their education by the time they get their degrees, Wilderson said. In recent years, more and more students have worked toward their degrees a few credits at a time for a variety of reasons, he said.

"The cumulative cost of their degrees is much higher, and these people are subsidizing those who are proceeding in the classical fashion," Wilderson said.

Several regents voiced concern over the effect such a change could have on the institution. "This could change the essential nature of the University from a place where people take a full schedule to a place where you have a lot of in-and-out students," Lebedoff said.

According to Wilderson, tuition rates under the new plan would be adjusted to give more of a break to the part-time student while maintaining a certain financial edge for full-time people.

The regents also approved a motion to borrow \$7 million to construct a steam power generator and build a steam distribution system that would connect the University, Augsburg College, and St. Mary's and Fairview Hospitals.

The money will pay for the first phase of a project that will eventually heat Augsburg and the two hospitals, allow the University to sell electricity to Northern States Power Company, and burn all contaminated wastes within a 15-mile radius of the campus.

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(A0,1,20;B1,10;C0,1;D0,1;E15,34;F5)

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
TELEPHONE: (612) 373-5193
AUGUST 10, 1979

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
August 15-21

- Wed., Aug. 15---St. Paul Student Center: Old Bergen Art Guild Touring Exhibit. North Star Gallery. 8 a.m.-10 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through August 22. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 15---Nash Gallery: "A Study of Isadora Duncan: Four Photographs," by Anne Trutneau; paintings and drawings by David Johnson; Polaroid photographs by Victoria Karr; sculpture by Brig Bunkley; sculpture by Katherine Nash. Lower concourse, Willey Hall. 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon., Tues. and Fri.; 9 a.m.-7 p.m. Wed. and Thurs. Through August 17. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 15---Film: Award-winning film shorts. Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. Noon. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 15---University Film Society: "Stevie." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.50.
- Wed., Aug. 15---Centennial Showboat: "Dandy Dick" by Arthur Wing Pinero. 8 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Thurs., Aug. 16---Centennial Showboat: "Dandy Dick" by Arthur Wing Pinero. 2 and 8 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Thurs., Aug. 16---Film: "The 5000 Fingers of Dr. T," and "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland." 110 Anderson Hall. 2:30 p.m. Free.
- Thurs., Aug. 16---University Film Society: "Stevie." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.50.
- Fri., Aug. 17---University Film Society: "Stevie." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.50.
- Fri., Aug. 17---Centennial Showboat: "Dandy Dick" by Arthur Wing Pinero. 8 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sat., Aug. 18---Centennial Showboat: "Dandy Dick" by Arthur Wing Pinero. 7 and 10 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sat., Aug. 18---University Film Society: "Stevie." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.50.
- Sun., Aug. 19---Centennial Showboat: "Dandy Dick" by Arthur Wing Pinero. 7 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sun., Aug. 19---University Film Society: "Stevie." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.50.

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100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
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AUGUST 13, 1979

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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COURSE EVALUATION
READY FOR U OF M STUDENTS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Students registering for fall classes on the Twin Cities campus of the University of Minnesota now have a new source of information to help them select courses and instructors.

More than 300 courses and course sections were surveyed last spring for the Student Course Information Project, a pilot project jointly sponsored by student government and the office of the vice president for academic affairs.

The results of the project have been published in a report and are being distributed to students, who began signing up for classes Monday (Aug. 13). Instructors were asked to provide information on the intended audience for their courses, reading requirements, kinds of examinations, and grading considerations. Students were asked for their opinions of the courses and instructors.

Information was provided by the instructors of 306 courses that range from the introductory to the graduate level and represent 12 departments in 9 University colleges. Participation by individual instructors was voluntary.

Approximately 10,500 students were enrolled in the courses surveyed, and opinions were received from students in 266 of the 306 courses.

An earlier course evaluation project, the student-sponsored Teacher Evaluation Project, was based on questionnaires distributed to 6,700 graduating seniors in the spring of 1978. When results were released last fall, they were criticized on the basis of methods and low response rate by a researcher in the Measurement Services Center and a faculty member in the School of Statistics.

A Measurement Services Center researcher helped set up the current project,

(MORE)

which is believed to be unique in that the administration and student government are working together on it.

The administration provided \$14,000 for the pilot project, and if a continuing project is recommended by the task force that conducted the survey, further costs will be shared by student government.

James Wertz, director of the University's Center for Educational Development, is acting as head of the task force.

"Many members of the University community have long recognized the need to provide systematic and timely course information and summarized student opinion about courses for use in student program planning and course selection," Wertz stated in the report.

"In addition to being carefully designed, the pilot project has been extensive enough to allow us to plan effectively for a full-scale effort."

The task force will present its recommendations regarding a continuing project, and an advisory and policymaking body to oversee it, early in the fall quarter. A year-round, University-wide project could include as many as 10,000 course sections.

Reference copies of the complete results of the pilot project are available to students in central locations such as college advising offices, libraries, and campus information desks. In addition, 40,000 copies of a tabloid newspaper containing an abbreviated version of the results and information on the project are being distributed on campus.

The 12 departments that participated in the survey and the number of courses in each are: agronomy and plant genetics, 4; chemical engineering and materials science, 17; child development, 20; ecology and behavioral biology, 10; family social science, 10; General College, 31; German, 23; history, 46; industrial relations, 15; mathematics, 68; physiology, 6; and theater arts, 28. (When two or more sections of a course were taught by the same instructor, they were counted together as one section.)

-UNS-

(A0,1;B1,10;C0,1;D0,1;E15)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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AUGUST 20, 1979

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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U OF M STUDENTS DESPERATE
FOR FALL QUARTER HOUSING

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

University of Minnesota housing officials say a frantic search is under way by students seeking housing before fall quarter classes begin on the Twin Cities campus.

"People are desperate. The situation is much worse than it was last year because many apartments have been converted to condominiums," said Betty Roe, coordinator for student personal services.

Housing officials have stopped adding names to the waiting list for the 4,200 campus dormitory spaces. The waiting list already numbers 700. Students are now being put on waiting lists for winter and spring quarters, Roe said.

In August, about 90 students a day usually come to the housing office in Comstock Hall. This year the daily number has averaged about 200. During the first two weeks of August, more than 2,000 people came to the housing office looking for places to live.

One young man has been almost a daily visitor to the housing office, and told housing officials that the only vacancy he had found was the place he was leaving, Roe said.

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(A0,1;E1;C0)

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(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
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Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
August 22, 1979

LAKE SUPERIOR WILL SUFFER
400 YEARS OF PCB POLLUTION

By Mark E. Canney
University News Service

Banned from commercial use since 1970, PCBs will be present in the Lake Superior food chain for 400 years, according to University of Minnesota scientist Steven J. Eisenreich.

A professor of civil and mineral engineering, Eisenreich has been studying concentrations of PCBs--polychlorinated biphenyls--in Lake Superior for the past two years.

PCBs were banned after research indicated that the compounds may cause cancer. But by the time the ban was imposed, PCBs had been in use for nearly 50 years.

Exposure to PCBs has been linked to acne-like skin eruptions, changes in skin and nail pigmentation, tearing of the eyes, abdominal pain, and swelling of the face and hands. PCBs are also suspected of causing nerve, kidney and liver damage.

Recently, the Food and Drug Administration lowered the acceptable levels of PCBs in fish, poultry, and dairy products sold in interstate commerce, stating that the health threat to humans was even worse than scientists believed when the ban was imposed.

PCBs are a mixture of chemical compounds; about 70 different combinations are known to exist in the environment. Since they are capable of withstanding high temperatures, they have been used widely in electrical and hydraulic systems for heat transfer.

Transformers on utility poles contain large amounts of PCBs, as do plastics, paints and ink.

Because many of the items that contain PCBs eventually wear out, the chemical

compounds are now finding their way into landfills and municipal incinerators.

"These landfills and incinerators are the source of much of the airborne PCBs," Eisenreich said.

PCBs vaporize easily, and do so when left to leak out of outdated transformers in ill-managed landfills. The escape of PCBs from municipal incinerators into the air is a result of incomplete combustion, he said.

While calibrating equipment to be used in their Lake Superior study, Eisenreich and his colleagues monitored the Minneapolis area for PCB concentrations in the air and found large amounts of the toxic compounds emanating from the city and surrounding area.

"Because of the large quantities already present in the environment, and based on our monitoring, we feel it will be many years before the amount of PCBs being released into the atmosphere even peaks," he said.

Once in the atmosphere, the PCBs associate themselves with dust particles, rain or snow, and make their way to a body of water. The path they take is not always direct; thus, there are surprisingly high concentrations of PCBs in even remote lakes.

"The problem with Lake Superior is two-fold," Eisenreich said. "More PCBs are being put into the atmosphere every year, and the bottom of Superior is not conducive to burying such contaminants."

Normally, a lake will take care of contaminants by burying them in organic sediment. The sediment in Lake Superior accumulates very slowly and is largely red clay eroded from the Wisconsin shores. This clay is low in organic material, he said.

What little organic sediment is present in Lake Superior--only a few centimeters --was deposited only recently, partly as a result of man's industrialization and urbanization of the area around the lake, he said.

Eisenreich arrived at his 400 year estimate by adding the amount of time it

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will take Lake Superior to bury the toxic chemicals deep enough that they will not re-enter the water or food chain, to the amount of time he expects the PCBs to continue their escape into the atmosphere.

Once the PCBs are deposited in the lake, organisms pick them up and carry them into the food chain. Through a process called biomagnification, the PCBs travel to the top of the food chain, where they reach high concentrations in organisms such as lake trout, Eisenreich said.

Researchers in other great lakes areas have tried to reduce the high concentrations of PCBs in sport fish by substituting food fish that are not a part of the PCB-containing food chain.

But Eisenreich is not optimistic about solving the PCB problem in Lake Superior.

"We no longer live in the age of one-pipe pollution problems," he said. "You can't just shut off one pipe and stop the flow of pollutants into lakes and rivers."

Monitoring the disposal of materials containing PCBs and a more complete combustion by municipal incinerators could help, but Eisenreich does not think those measures are likely to be taken.

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(A0,4,18;B1,9;C0,4;D0,4;E4,9,18;F7)

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(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
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Telephone: (612) 373-5193
August 23, 1979

SUMMER INSTITUTE PREPARES
STUDENTS FOR COLLEGE WORK

By Ronaele Sayre
University News Service

Brad Watkins and Andre Jenkins will be freshmen this fall at the University of Minnesota. But unlike most college freshmen, Watkins and Jenkins have already begun their college work.

As two of about 100 students enrolled this year in the summer institute sponsored by the University's Office for Minority and Special Student Affairs (OMSSA), Watkins and Jenkins lived for eight weeks this summer in a dormitory, attending classes in math, language and skills for studying.

The summer institute is meant to give students the skills they will need for a successful college career. "The objective is to improve the retention of students, build skills, and provide an orientation to the University," said Shirlee Smith, director of the summer program.

"After going through the program, the students know who to go to for help in financial aid or in housing," she said.

The self-discipline a student will need to make it through college is emphasized during the summer institute, Smith said. Students in the institute are taught how to manage their time, how to take notes and underline their texts for better recall, how to study, and how to take examinations.

"The institute helps you find out things about yourself and college life," said the 18-year-old Jenkins, who is from Chicago. Watkins, a 20-year-old from Springfield, Ohio, agreed. "It prepares you for what will happen in school," he said.

Enrollment in the summer institute has increased each year since it began in

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SUMMER INSTITUTE

1977 with 21 students. Last year, 68 students took part, and this year enrollment blossomed to about 100.

Students receive college credit for the courses they take, and are certified for the summer institute by OMSSA. Besides traditional English composition courses and classes in college math and algebra, the institute offers Chicano/Latino and Asian composition courses that are bicultural and bilingual.

Eighteen-year-old Robyn Ware of Minneapolis was satisfied with her experience as a summer institute student. "It gave me a general idea of what is expected of a University student, and what the University does," she said.

Not all of the students who take part in the institute are in-coming freshmen. Although he will be a sophomore this fall, 23-year-old Dung Truong of St. Paul enrolled in the institute because he felt he needed to improve his study skills.

And to Chung Dran, a 26-year-old student who spent three years studying in Italy before moving to the Twin Cities, the existence of the institute came as a welcome surprise. "There was nothing like this in Italy," he said. "You just went to school and took classes there."

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AUGUST 23, 1979

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SMOKE DETECTORS INSTALLED
IN UNIVERSITY HOUSING

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

There will be something new in every dormitory room at the University of Minnesota this fall: a smoke detector.

More than 4,000 detectors will be installed in dormitory rooms and married-student housing on all University campuses before classes begin. The project will bring the University into compliance with a state regulation requiring detectors in dorms and other student housing by the first of the year, according to Joe Matusovic, facilities coordinator for the University housing office.

Two types of alarms are being installed, Matusovic said. Some rooms will be equipped with photo-cell alarms that react to smoke, while others will have ionization alarms that respond to heat.

"We have had alarms in the hallways and stairwells hooked into a central alarm system, but the detectors will sound only in the rooms," he said.

Matusovic estimated the cost of the alarms and installation at \$250,000.

As students move in this fall, they will receive an information sheet about the smoke detectors, advising heavy smokers to open their windows. Students will also be informed of the penalty for tampering with the alarms.

"It is a misdemeanor and carries a \$500 fine and/or 90 days in jail. Students also would risk getting hurt if they touched the wires in disconnecting the alarm," Matusovic said.

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AUGUST 27, 1979

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SCRIBNER TO HEAD
HHH PROJECT AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Duane Scribner, director of public affairs for the Dayton Hudson Corporation, will take a six-month leave to direct a short-term project for the Hubert Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota.

Scribner will become special assistant to Donald Brown, vice president for finance, beginning Sept. 24. According to Brown, Scribner will "look at the potential for further financial support from both public and private sources, and will organize a plan for tapping that support."

Scribner's appointment will be supported by both the University and the University of Minnesota Foundation. "We are convinced that the progress being made in developing the institute is much more promising than the public impression," Brown said.

So far, \$13.5 million has been raised to support the institute; the eventual goal is \$20 million.

"For Dayton Hudson, this is an opportunity to make a major contribution to the University of Minnesota," said Wayne E. Thompson, senior vice president of Dayton Hudson Corp. "I'm delighted that we can make Duane's talents available to the University for this project on a temporary basis."

Scribner will return to Dayton Hudson early next year. He has been director of public affairs for Dayton Hudson for two years. Before that, he served as special assistant to former governor and senator Wendell Anderson, and was director of University Relations at the University of Minnesota from 1970 through 1972.

He was chief of staff to U.S. Senator Walter Mondale for two and a half years, and has been an English instructor at both high school and university levels.

-UNS-

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
AUGUST 28, 1979

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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ARAB ART EXHIBITION
TO OPEN IN COFFMAN GALLERY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The first Minnesota exhibition of modern Arab art will be presented
Sept. 5 through Sept. 12 in Coffman Union Gallery at the University of Minnesota,
Twin Cities.

"Contemporary Iraqi Paintings" is the title of the exhibition, which will
include about 50 works.

Currently on a nationwide tour, the exhibition is sponsored by the Iraqi
Interests Section and the Association of Arab-American University Graduates (AAUG).
Other stops include Los Angeles, New York, Detroit, Chicago, San Francisco,
Washington, D.C., Houston, Madison, Boston and Pittsburgh.

There will be a public opening of the exhibition from 7 to 9 p.m. Sept. 5 at
Coffman. Speakers at the event will include Khalil Nakleh, president of the
Minnesota chapter of AAUG and professor of sociology at St. John's University;
Taha Al Basri, press attache of the Iraqi Interest Section in Washington, D.C. ;
and Arab artists Kadhum Haydar and Walid Sheet.

The exhibit will be open free to the public from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. weekdays,
Sept. 6 through Sept. 11, and from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sept. 12.

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AUGUST 28, 1979

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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U OF M REGISTRATION
NOW LESS TRAUMATIC

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Generations of University of Minnesota students have shared one thing in common: they have survived the quarterly turmoil of class registration.

Thousands of students are now in the midst of registering for fall quarter classes on the Twin Cities campus, and many of them will walk away from the registration lines muttering nasty things about the University in general and about the people behind the counter in particular.

"Students have been to many other offices, and they are frustrated, at the end of the line, and we catch it," said Maureen Leonhardi, office supervisor for registration at Fraser Hall.

The second floor of the former law school building is considered by registration officials a great improvement over the previous facility in Morrill Hall. "The physical separation of the glass windows and teller's window bars (in the old building) just added to the pressures felt by students," said Jim Doten, admissions and records officer.

The old arrangement of registration windows along three walls in Morrill Hall often resulted in long lines at odd angles, frequently winding down the stairways and out the door. In Fraser Hall, the lines still exist but all registration windows are lined up neatly along one side of the former law library.

"We have had fewer flare-ups (this year)," Leonhardi said. "We have more space and are better equipped to handle large numbers of students. It doesn't seem quite as crowded and that is reflected in the better temperament of students registering."

Most of the problems students encounter while registering are a result of failure to read the material they have in their possession, Leonhardi said. "Answers to a lot of the questions that students ask when they register are in the registration booklet," she said.

Ruth Brooker, office specialist in registration, said that students will wait in long lines to ask where they can get grade information while standing next to a sign telling them where grades can be picked up.

All of the people who work in the registration office have been students

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themselves, according to Doten, and are well aware of the frustrations students are experiencing. Doten said many of the older students enrolling in classes have less trouble coping with registration hassles.

"Veterans, especially, seem to understand the necessity of going from one office to another to get course approval. Returning students have accumulated registration knowlege, but new students just don't know the ins and outs of registration," he said.

Doten sympathized with the incoming freshman, and recalled his own registration as a freshman. He admitted he doesn't know how he put all the information together and got into the right classes.

Leonhardi described the registration clerks at Fraser as the final "guard at the door" for proper registration. The result is that everything is checked again. "We find some things have been passed along that should have been corrected earlier but were approved in order to help the student along," she said.

Susan Bedor, who is now with the St. Paul campus admission and records office, and worked last year at Fraser Hall, said that while it can become tiresome to hear the same questions repeated again and again, it is important for students to ask questions.

"By talking to the students we learn about them and can help with their individual situations. We want the student to leave feeling that we have helped," she said.

Doten said some students wait until minor registration problems become severe before seeking help. "If they had come in when they realized they had a problem, it would be a simple matter, but some of the problems cannot be solved in one day," he said.

Some of the longest lines at Morrill Hall were lines of students paying tuition. The bursar's office is now in Williamson Hall, the new underground building. Students can also pay fees at the West Bank bursar's office and in Coffey Hall on the St. Paul campus.

There are still lines of students waiting to pay tuition, but staggered payment dates and improved processing of mailed tuition payments have helped cut down the length of the lines, said Ken Erickson, University bursar in Williamson.

In previous years, students were reluctant to pay by mail because it might take up to two weeks before their paid fee statements were returned in the mail, Erickson said. The fee statement is necessary for students to get many services on campus. Now, Erickson said, a tuition statement received in the Monday afternoon mail will be processed the next day and in the mail to the student that night.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
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AUGUST 31, 1979

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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IN-PERSON REGISTRATION FOR
U OF M EXTENSION CLASSES

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

In-person registration for fall quarter extension classes at the University of Minnesota will open Wednesday (Sept. 5) and continue through Sept. 13.

Extension classes are offered during the day, late afternoons, in the evening and on weekends, both on and off campus. There are no entrance requirements or formal admission procedures.

Most courses may be taken for college credit. No-credit registration at half tuition is allowed for some courses, and people 62 and older may register free for no credit in any class that does not have an enrollment limit.

Registration for extension classes can be completed at the Extension Office, 101 Wesbrook Hall, 77 Pleasant St. S.E. on the Minneapolis campus; in downtown Minneapolis at the MacPhail Center, 1128 LaSalle Ave.; and at the registration booth in the skyway level of the American National Bank Bldg., Fifth St. and Minnesota Ave., St. Paul.

Information about extension classes on campus or in neighborhood locations will be available at an open house scheduled for Wednesday (Sept. 5) from 5 to 9 p.m. in the Nolte Center Lounge, 315 Pillsbury Drive S.E. Campus and library tours will be offered, and free baby-sitting will be offered. Visitors may park free in the Nolte garage, one-half block south of the corner of University Ave. S.E. and 17th Ave. S.E.

Registration for extension classes is also possible by writing to Extension Classes, 101 Wesbrook Hall, 77 Pleasant St. S.E., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455. Call 376-3000 for further information.

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(A0,3;B1)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
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Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193

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LIFE, VALUES EXPLORED
IN LIBERAL EDUCATION

by William E. Huntzicker
University News Service

Despite the high cost of living, it's still popular.

Yet many people believe that the real value of living can be lost when the concern with making a living comes at the expense of other important things in life.

In the academic world, the relationship between a liberal education and vocational training has become a subject of discussion, particularly in liberal arts colleges where enrollments are declining and budget difficulties are projected.

"Nobody denies that a liberal education is important," says University of Minnesota graduate student Carol Boyer. "But some people tend to think about it as a luxury rather than a necessity. The more complicated society gets, the greater the potential impact of a liberal education."

Her view is echoed by history professor Clarke A. Chambers, chairman of a committee that studied bachelor of arts degree requirements at the University of Minnesota to see if they provide a liberal education.

"In the last 20 years, there's been such an acceleration of history that we just can't deal with it as individuals and as a society without being prepared to move quickly beyond what we know now. That's why the teaching of different modes of inquiry is so important," Chambers said.

While in school, students should be prepared to deal with problems they may face in the future, problems they cannot predict while they are students, Chambers said. Solutions to such unforeseen problems will be based on information not yet available, he said, and a liberal education can teach a student how to make informed decisions.

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The Chambers committee report is Minnesota's response to a situation that is being studied at institutions of higher learning throughout the country, including Harvard, Berkeley, Michigan, Indiana and Carleton College in Minnesota.

"Fiscal retrenchment, inflation, declines in enrollment, a surge of vocationalism among undergraduates, faculties heavily (and increasingly) tenured, retardation of professional mobility--these constitute a source of trouble for liberal arts colleges throughout the nation as well as here in Minnesota," the report states.

The report, which is being discussed at faculty and student hearings at Minnesota, recommends more emphasis on communication, individualized projects to help students integrate the methods they learn in different courses, and some changes in the course distribution requirements for a bachelor of arts degree.

Fred Lukermann, dean of the College of Liberal Arts (CLA), said the main purpose of the discussion is to create a consciousness among faculty and students about the definition of a liberal education.

"It's not to teach a trade. And it's not to fill up our minds with a bunch of facts. It's basically to be liberally educated, to be able to learn to make use of learning," he said.

Lukermann feels there need be no tension between liberal and vocational education. CLA, which enrolls about 16,000 students, is the largest college in Minnesota. "There's no segment of this college or this university that shouldn't be teaching what it's teaching in a liberal way," Lukermann said.

A liberal education, Lukermann said, involves teaching people how to learn, how to develop an open mind. "It isn't what you learn in a factual sense that constitutes a liberal education, but the way in which you inquire, the way in which you ask questions, and, then, the way you organize what you've found out so that you can act.

"In other words, you learn by doing. The meaning of anything is in the con-

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sequences of acting on it and not from some dictionary definition. Liberal education is a mode of inquiry, a way of doing things as much as learning how to think," he said.

"The liberal arts teach students to analyze," said Anthony N. Zahareas, director of CLA's office of research development. "To analyze means to observe, to describe, to explain, to interpret, to evaluate and even to classify."

Zahareas, who is also a professor of Spanish, said that the learning of a language, for example, can help students acquire discipline for factual learning while, at the same time, preparing them to look at the world from the perspective of another culture.

While the role of the liberal arts is not to train students for specific jobs, Zahareas said, they do teach students to deal with information and problems they will encounter throughout their professional and personal lives. "There is no more concrete, practical education," he said.

Lukermann said that graduates in a tight job market--Ph.D.'s in English, for example--get jobs on the basis of skills they obtain in acquiring a liberal education.

According to Boyer, a liberal education is successful if a student is intellectually stimulated "so that the person will not want to stop learning, in formal or informal ways."

Mulford Q. Sibley, professor of political science and American studies, feels that such an education contributes to a person's freedom.

"In principle, there is no need to ration intellectual ideas because they're infinite," he said. "My possession of an idea doesn't prevent you from possessing it. My appreciation of a work of art doesn't inhibit you from appreciating it. In the material realm, however, if I fence off a piece of land then I can prevent you from using it."

No area of study has all the answers, and exposure to a broad range of ideas

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is important to a liberal education, Sibley said. But each area of study will provide as many questions as answers.

"As science advances, mystery multiplies. In the higher reaches of almost any area of study--quantum physics, for example--the kinds of propositions that are posed egg you on to more study. Instead of finding answers, we get more questions. New knowledge poses new questions," he said.

Lukermann agrees that science cannot provide all the answers. "The power in learning, I suppose, is in asking the right questions, not in the answers. The answers have always been wrong. I mean we've replaced Aristotle with Ptolemy, Ptolemy with Copernicus, Copernicus with Newton, Newton with Einstein, Einstein with Planck."

"Nobody ever has the right answers," he said. "Conceptually we have to structure the world in order to get out more facts. These facts are not suddenly revealed. If you don't arrange them, if you don't order them, if you don't manipulate your sense experience, then you can't make choices. Then you never discover anything new," he said.

"Einstein isn't wrong in any absolute sense any more than Newton was wrong," Lukermann said. "Each culture, each generation, each era, in a sense, has found the truth in resolving its questions."

"Every system of thought," Sibley said, "has to depend on an act of faith. That includes systems of scientific thought. I don't consider faith irrational; it's something you work with--like logic itself."

The answers of previous generations will not work for the questions of today, Lukermann said. And, Chambers said, today's answers will not work tomorrow.

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(A0, 1; B1, 10; C0, 14, 15; D0, 14, 15)

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
SEPTEMBER 10, 1979

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

The University of Minnesota Board of Regents will continue its discussion of a proposal to make fundamental changes in tuition policy when it meets Thursday and Friday (Sept. 13 and 14).

The tuition discussion will take place at a special meeting of the committee of the whole Thursday at 9:30 a.m. in 238 Morrill Hall. At the meeting, regents will hear the opinions of representatives of several student organizations about the proposed changes, which include charging tuition by the credit instead of by the quarter and establishing a single tuition rate for all first- and second-year students.

Other meeting times and items on the agenda include:

Tour of the Mutual Services Building, 8 a.m. Thursday. Regents will meet at the north door of Morrill Hall for a tour of the building the University may buy to consolidate several units now housed in various locations on University Avenue.

Educational policy and long-range planning committee, 1:30 p.m. Thursday, 238 Morrill Hall. The regents will hear a description of a physics department research project to test part of Einstein's unification theory. The research will be conducted in the old Tower-Soudan mine on the Iron Range.

Student concerns committee, 1:30 p.m. Thursday, 300 Morrill Hall. Vice President Frank Wilderson will update the regents on housing officials' progress in finding living space for students caught in this fall's severe housing shortage. Wilderson will also discuss a problem the University is having collecting tuition payments from the Nigerian government for Nigerian students attending the University.

Faculty and staff affairs committee, 3:15 p.m. Thursday, 238 Morrill Hall.

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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U OF M TO PAY
\$4,300 NRC FINE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has cited the University of Minnesota for 14 violations of NRC regulations on the handling of radioactive materials, and has asked the University to pay \$4,300 in civil penalties.

University President C. Peter Magrath was notified of the infractions and the fine in a letter from Victor Stello Jr., director of the NRC Office of Inspection and Enforcement, Friday (Sept. 7). The letter gives the University 20 days to pay the penalty or to contest it.

The University will not contest the fine, Magrath said. "Our first concern is for the health and safety of all personnel."

The NRC sanctions follow inspections made last December and January after the University reported that three microbiology laboratory employees had received more than the maximum allowable exposure to iodine-125.

The University holds nine NRC licenses, and the infractions refer to two of those licenses that cover uses of radioactive materials in medical treatment, diagnosis and research. Activities included under one of those two licenses, which allows the University to manage its own use of radioactive materials, were cited for 12 of the 14 violations. "The large number and nature of the items of non-compliance raised concerns about the effectiveness of the University's supervision of a program of this type," Stello's letter states.

"Most of the discrepancies noted in our program already have been corrected," Magrath said. "In a few cases, we differed over an interpretation of a requirement, but we intend to comply to the letter with all regulations."

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Besides the three employees' overexposure to iodine-125, the NRC cited the University for neglecting to measure concentrations of radioactivity in the air in a radioiodination laboratory during 1978 and for failure to measure radioactivity in the thyroid of an employee working in that lab during part of 1978.

Other violations cited include:

--Failure to take action to prevent another occurrence of overexposure to iodine-131 after an occurrence in August 1977;

--Failure to get dose readings on eight employees working in radioactive areas on 25 occasions over a two-year period;

--Failure to measure laboratory exhaust systems for airborne radioactivity in labs where radioactive iodine was used during 1978;

--Allowing radioactive material in concentrations above NRC limits to escape into the air from the nuclear pharmacy during 1978;

--The exposure of an employee in the nuclear pharmacy to a radioactive dose above the maximum;

--Storing two cannisters of licensed material in "unrestricted areas...not... under the constant surveillance or immediate control of the licensee";

--Failure to check two packages received in November and December 1978 for radioactive contamination caused by leakage;

--Failure to conduct thyroid counts on three people on 16 occasions in 1978;

--Allowing employees to pipette radioactive materials by mouth;

--Failure to keep records of inventory checks on a particular radioactive material on three occasions in 1978; and

--Failure to make sure that radioactive material was transferred only to those with up-to-date licenses for the material. The NRC letter states that the University transferred radioactive material to two hospitals in 1978 without checking to see if their licenses were current.

The NRC also cited the University for allowing one of its own licenses to

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expire, but did not levy a fine for this "deficiency."

Magrath said that several measures have been taken to eliminate the problems mentioned by the NRC. "We have strengthened our own oversight committee and have added staff and equipment to the radiation protection program to provide better monitoring, surveillance and training of all people working with radioactive materials," he said.

Magrath said arrangements have also been made to use special laboratories on both the Minneapolis and St. Paul campuses for procedures in which radioiodine is used.

"No one has suffered any injury as a result of these violations, and for that we can be thankful," he said. "We have been using radioactive materials for over a quarter of a century in medical diagnosis, research and treatment programs, including primary use in treatment of tumors and cancerous conditions.

"We have a good track record. This is the first time there has been a discrepancy serious enough to warrant a fine. But obviously we need to do better, and we will," Magrath said.

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CHILDREN'S CREATIVE ARTS CLASSES
OPEN AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Registration is now open for creative arts classes for children at the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities.

Classes meet Saturday mornings from 10 to 12:30, Sept. 29 through Dec. 8, and are open to 5 to 10 year olds. Activities include wood and wire sculpture, painting, T-shirt decorating, clay work, weaving, house making, and use of a wide variety of other media.

The emphasis is on creative development and exploration rather than skill development. Children also may choose to participate in simple research projects. The cost is \$25. For more information and to register, contact Virginia Eaton at 373-2389 or 373-2390.

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(A0, 2; B1; F17)

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact RONAELE SAYRE, (612) 373-7516

HUMAN RIGHTS IN CHINA
TOPIC OF U OF M PROGRAM

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Daniel Kelly, an American imprisoned for 21 years in Chinese prison farms and labor camps, will speak at 2 p.m. Saturday (Sept. 15) at the University of Minnesota in 125 Willey Hall, 225-19th Ave. S., Minneapolis.

The son of an American-born Presbyterian missionary and doctor, Kelly was born in Peking. Following the death of his father in 1957, Kelly attempted to leave the country, but was imprisoned.

Last year, as a result of improved relations between China and the United States, Kelly was permitted to apply for a "visitor visa" to the United States. Kelly, 38, and his family left China for Hong Kong Dec. 23, and arrived in the United States one month later.

Kelly's appearance is sponsored by the University of Minnesota Chinese Student Association. The program is free and open to the public.

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contact RONAELE SAYRE, (612) 373-7516

INFORMAL COURSES OFFER VARIETY
IN U OF M EXTENSION CLASSES

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

It is possible to take a university course without worrying about mid-quarters or finals. The solution: informal courses offered through Continuing Education and Extension at the University of Minnesota.

Informal courses meet three to eight times, and tuition for the 40 courses offered fall quarter ranges from \$16 to \$55. Course subjects cover the arts and humanities, the natural world and society, behavior and culture, psychic phenomena, personal growth, management, and survival skills.

A course on Minnesota fish and their environment will meet Wednesdays beginning Sept. 26 for eight weeks. The course will deal with the major species of fish common to midwestern sport and commercial fishing, fish behavior, and environmental requirements in lakes and rivers. Instructor for the course will be Charles Huver, associate professor and curator of the Bell Museum of Natural History.

The financial aspects of alternative housing, as demonstrated in the University's Ouroboros South Project, will be the topic of a six-week informal course beginning Monday, Oct. 8.

A trip down the Mississippi in giant fur trade voyageur canoes will be a feature of a two-session course on urban wilderness and Mississippi River history Sept. 27 and Oct. 4. River cruises are scheduled for Saturday, Oct. 6, and Sunday, Oct. 7.

Another course will examine the problems, responsibilities and rights of owners of small rental properties. The class will meet eight Mondays beginning Oct. 1.

Students will find out how prehistoric Minnesotans coped with their physical environment in a five-week course beginning Wednesday, Oct. 3. The course will include one Saturday field trip.

The art, themes and social impact of the American comic strip will be covered during a seven-session course beginning Thursday, Oct. 4.

Another class, co-sponsored by the Minnesota Historical Society, will cover the technological, engineering, and architectural aspects of major Twin Cities industries. The class will meet four Wednesdays, beginning Oct. 3, and will include

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INFORMAL COURSES OFFER VARIETY

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two field trips.

Registration information for informal courses is available from Extension Classes, 101 Wesbrook Hall, 77 Pleasant St. S.E., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455, telephone 373-3300.

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact RONAELE SAYRE, (612) 373-7516

UNIVERSITY SAMPLER LECTURES
SCHEDULED FOR FALL QUARTER

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Continuing Education and Extension at the University of Minnesota will again offer this fall its highly successful "sampler" lectures.

The lectures, some of them excerpts from regular University classes, will be presented at 7:30 p.m. Tuesdays and Thursdays beginning Oct. 9 in 140 Nolte Center, 315 Pillsbury Dr. S.E., on the Minneapolis campus.

The fee for each lecture is \$1 and people over 62 years of age may attend the lectures free.

Among the topics for the lectures will be the genetics of human sexuality, the life and times of Constantine the Great, programs and principles of physical conditioning, and personal financial planning to reduce taxes.

A lecture on life after death will be presented by Mulford Sibley, professor of American studies and political science, Tuesday, Oct. 30, in the Bell Museum of Natural History auditorium, 10 Church St. S.E.

Registration information for the Sampler Lectures is available from Extension Classes, University of Minnesota, 180 Wesbrook Hall, 77 Pleasant St. S.E., Mpls., Minn. 55455, telephone 376-5000.

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SEPTEMBER 14, 1979

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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STUDENTS SPEAK OUT
ON TUITION ISSUES

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Ten students who came to the University of Minnesota Board of Regents meeting Thursday (Sept. 13) to argue against "hasty action" on proposed changes in tuition policy found their arguments unnecessary when board members announced they had no plans to take immediate action.

The major concern of the students, all representatives of student organizations, was that no changes in tuition policy be considered until students have returned to campus this fall and have had a chance to study the proposal. The first day of classes is Sept. 24.

Under the proposal, which has been the subject of discussion for about two years, tuition would be charged by the credit rather than by the quarter, and all first- and second-year students would pay tuition at the same rate.

Written by an 18-member committee of students and faculty members, the tuition plan also recommends more uniformity in the amount of tuition charged students from outside Minnesota.

The changes in tuition policy would give a break to part-time students, who now pay more for their total education than do full-time students by the time they earn their degrees.

"There is no decision the regents will vote on that is more important than per-credit tuition, because it might change the quality of education here," said Minneapolis regent David Lebedoff.

The current structure encourages students to take "full loads," with the underlying assumption that full-time college work is the best approach, Lebedoff said. "Moving to a per-credit tuition policy could change that by encouraging

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TUITION ISSUES

people to go to school part time," he said.

Lebedoff was careful to point out that he does not feel a shift from full-time to part-time study is inherently bad. Rather, he said, the shift could cause fundamental changes in the institution that should be studied, especially by students themselves.

Jim Clark, one of the student leaders who spoke on the issue, said a shift to more part-time enrollment could put pressure on small departments. The proposed policy could slow down the rate at which students complete degrees, he said, thus leaving smaller departments with fewer students taking their courses at a given time, and subjecting them to budget pressure as a result.

Dianne Thomas, chairman of the student representatives to the Board of Regents, said the fact that tuition would rise for students after their first two years might force students to complete high-cost courses during their first two years in school.

Most of the students who spoke voiced similar sentiments--that school is not now in session, that returning students need time to study the proposal, and that the majority of students are not aware of the proposal's existence.

According to Frank Wilderson, vice president for student affairs, however, the plan has been under consideration for at least two years, and has been up before the regents for discussion several times. In addition, Wilderson said, he has personally discussed the plan with student leaders several times, and has held meetings on the plan at each of the campuses.

"Apparently the fact that students have participated in this discussion right from the start has no bearing on the average student," Lebedoff said. "If that's true, then something's wrong with the process. If the student leaders see their representation as a 'chimera', maybe they should abolish it and hold public meetings instead."

Student body president Sue Gjense recommended that the regents somehow come

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TUITION ISSUES

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up with "an official student opinion," since there is no single student organization that represents all students. She proposed that the regents seek an opinion from the Tuition Task Force, a group of students organized around one issue that pulls its membership from the other student governance groups.

In other action, the regents held over until next month a resolution to grant a certain amount of University business to small- and minority-owned businesses. The proposed procedure would grant a 2 percent bid advantage to small businesses and a 5 percent advantage to minority-owned businesses, according to Don Brown, vice president for finance.

The outcome of granting bid advantages would be to send 20 percent of all eligible bids small businessmen's way, Brown said. Fifteen percent of that 20 percent would go to culturally and economically disadvantaged business people.

The proposal is the University's attempt to comply with state legislation passed in May, requiring public institutions to set aside a certain number of bids for which only small- and minority-owned businesses could compete.

The University proposal would achieve the same end as the state law, but would arrive at that end in a way that is compatible with existing University purchasing procedures, Brown said.

St. Paul regent Mary Schertler, however, disagreed. "What we have now is not going to implement the intent of that legislation," she said.

The board also voted to purchase the Mutual Services Building, 1919 University Ave., St. Paul, for \$3,675,000, and "liquidate" three other buildings the University owns. Purchase of the building will allow the University to consolidate support units now strung out along University Ave.

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(AO,1;B1;CO,1,DO,1,E15;F5)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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SEPTEMBER 17, 1979

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact BOB LEE, (612) 373-5830

U OF M NAMES NEW
VET MED DEAN

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Dr. Robert H. Dunlop, dean of the School of Veterinary Studies at Murdoch University in Western Australia, has been named dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Minnesota.

His appointment, effective Jan. 1, 1980, was approved Friday (Sept. 14) by the Board of Regents.

Dunlop, 50, studied and taught at the University of Minnesota College of Veterinary Medicine from 1956 to 1961. He was a research fellow of both the American Veterinary Medicine Association and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Born in London, Dunlop received his doctor of veterinary medicine degree in 1956 from the University of Toronto, Ontario, Veterinary College. He received a Ph.D. degree in veterinary medicine from the University of Minnesota in 1961.

After leaving the University of Minnesota, Dunlop conducted research in England and taught at Cornell University. From 1965 to 1971 he was professor and head of the department of physiological sciences, Western College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Saskatchewan.

He was professor and dean of veterinary sciences at Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda, from 1971 to 1973.

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(A0,34;B1;C0,1,D17)

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SEPTEMBER 17, 1979

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U OF M BUSINESS COLLEGE
RECEIVES \$700,000 GRANT

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

An unrestricted grant of \$700,000 has been awarded to the University of Minnesota College of Business Administration by the Dayton Hudson Foundation.

The grant is the largest ever made by the Foundation to a higher education institution. The award brings to \$2.8 million the amount of private money raised by the college since Jan. 1. The Dayton Hudson money will be used for faculty expansion and improvement, according to David Lilly, dean of the college.

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SEPTEMBER 17, 1979

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STUDENTS WILL DESCEND
ON U OF M CAMPUS MONDAY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

More than 90 percent of the University of Minnesota's nearly 45,000 students are commuters, and those commuters will use a variety of means to travel to campus when classes begin Monday (Sept. 24).

University housing officials have already felt the pressure of an increased number of students looking for living space on or near campus, and campus transportation officials are doing their best to provide students with options to driving.

Roger Huss, University transit coordinator, expects about 2,000 people to participate in a computer-matched car pool, which gives University commuters names of other commuters who live near them.

Response to a new "van pool" program has also been good, Huss said. The program is being introduced to University faculty and staff through the Share-A-Ride Program sponsored by the Metropolitan Transit Commission.

The typical van pool will consist of 9 to 11 passengers and a volunteer driver who live near each other and share similar work hours. Van drivers, who help organize the pools, are issued a van in exchange for driving every day and keeping the van clean and maintained.

Riders in the van pool pay \$25 to \$55 a month, depending on round-trip distance from campus. The University is reserving space in three parking lots for these vans.

University officials also expect heavy use of the University-MTC express buses, which serve Minneapolis, St. Paul, Robbinsdale, St. Louis Park, Edina,

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Bloomington, Richfield, Roseville and Columbia Heights.

On some of these routes, buses make as many as five trips to campus in the morning and seven trips from campus in the afternoon. One-way fares range from 40 to 70 cents, Huss said.

"At the present time, there are no plans to use articulated buses on the express routes, but we will use two buses on those routes that used articulated buses last year," Huss said.

For those who drive, there are about 5,900 parking spaces available on a daily basis, according to Walter Johnson, director of parking services. Although many of the lots fill early in the day, there are usually spaces available until noon in the ramp at Oak and Delaware Sts., Johnson said.

One lot on the west bank and another on the east bank will be restricted until noon to cars carrying three or more people, he said.

Free parking is available in lots at 29th St. and Como Ave. S.E., with bus service to both the St. Paul and Minneapolis campuses for 20 cents, and additional parking spaces are available in the fairground lots adjoining the St. Paul campus. Free intercampus bus service to the campuses is available from these lots at 7:20, 7:30 and 7:45 a.m.

Eastbound traffic on Washington Ave. is temporarily restricted to one lane between Church St. and Harvard St. because of construction, but the equipment should be removed by Monday.

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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SEPTEMBER 18, 1979

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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**'ONE NIGHT ONLY'
SCULPTURE SHOW AT U OF M**

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A "One Night Only" exhibition of sculpture will be presented from 7 to 10 p.m. Saturday (Sept. 22) at the University of Minnesota.

The showing in the Holman building, 2035 University Ave. S.E., Minneapolis, will mark the end of the building's function as a sculpture studio. The sculpture section of the studio arts department will now be housed in an annex to the Studio Arts building on the West Bank.

Works by studio arts professor Wayne Potratz and graduate students Doug Calisch, Chris Dashke, Deane Pass and Reed Schillman will be shown. They will include sculpture in metal, welded construction, electro-formed copper, glass and wood. New works as well as works in progress will be displayed.

The exhibition of Potratz's work is made possible in part by grants from the Minnesota State Arts Board and the University of Minnesota Graduate School.

The event is open to the public with no admission charge. Refreshments will be served.

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(AO, 2, 31, B1)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
100 Church St. S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
September 21, 1979

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BAR ATMOSPHERE AFFECTS
BEHAVIOR HABITS, STUDY SHOWS

By Jeanne Hanson
University News Service

The jukebox is blaring. The drinks are sparkling. You've just seen someone interesting from across the horseshoe bar. Talk is light and the lights are dark.

Most people wouldn't call a bar like this a risky place, a place where people develop alcohol problems. They think that only an occasional drunk pours out his heart to the bartender, who is pouring him more. They think that alcoholism hides at home, where people try to drink away depression or restlessness. Or that alcohol abuse emerges from long "Animal House" parties.

But public drinking leads to more alcohol problems than private drinking does, said Jim Schaefer, head of the University of Minnesota Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Program. An anthropologist, Schaefer has studied bars as a research sidelight and hobby, to learn more about alcohol abuse.

According to Schaefer, some bars create a much higher risk of excessive drinking than others. The music, the other entertainment, the lighting, the decorations, the traffic flow, the size of the crowd, and the actions of the bartender all contribute in different ways to the amount of alcohol customers drink.

Music can easily encourage people to drink more, Schaefer said, and bar owners know it. A bar with live music or even a jukebox creates a more convivial atmosphere. People stay longer, and if there's a dance floor, they get thirstier. At a popular suburban bar with a small disco floor, for instance, fewer people can dance so more people drink. Slow songs often lead to especially fast drinking, probably because people sit one out to tie one on, he said.

Even the lyrics of the songs in bars can subtly encourage alcohol abuse, Schaefer said. Songs about people who feel their lives are outside their own

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control are quite common in country western music, for example. This feeling has been shown to be characteristic of alcoholics. "The jukebox is a real mood selector," Schaefer said.

Other forms of entertainment encourage excessive drinking too, mostly because people stay longer at the bar. A "club" atmosphere with pinball machines or a bartender throwing dice with patrons for jukebox money are examples.

Bar lighting can affect drinking levels too, Schaefer said. A dark, intimate bar encourages more drinking--unless it has candlelight, which seems to persuade people to behave themselves. "A singles bar has to be light enough for people to cruise effectively and dark enough for them to overlook the faults," Schaefer said. Especially dark bars encourage rendezvous. Lighting is even used as a sales signal by the bartender--most people order a new drink when the lights are dimmed, for Happy Hour, or any other reason.

The bar's decorations and traffic flow can create different drinking moods too, Schaefer said. Country western bars probably create the highest risk for problem drinking. "The macho bars with action pictures of calf-roping and rodeos seem to encourage men to act like hard-drinking cowboys," he said. Even the slang reflects this. "You 'cut out a gal' when you pick her up there," Schaefer said.

The richer decor of suburban bars is less risky, unless the bar itself is laid out in a horseshoe pattern. "This layout is associated with the highest serving rate. Two or three bartenders serve people who are cruising for a long time," Schaefer said.

A bar that's too crowded will not boost drinking or hold customers though, he said. Bartenders sometimes deliberately thin a crowd by talking to a few people until others give up and leave. "A too-empty bar is worse, though. Bartenders have to talk a lot to hold a slowly growing crowd."

Bartenders influence drinking considerably and some take their responsibilities seriously, Schaefer said, although they are most concerned with keeping the

(MORE)

BAR STUDY

peace and making money. As a part of their training in how to mix drinks, they should be taught how to spot and refer problem drinkers, he said. "If I were a bartender," he said, "I'd want the customers to come back more frequently but to drink less. This keeps them as alive, healthy customers."

People who want to stay this way themselves should choose their bars carefully, Schaefer said, adding a few rules for safe drinking: Go for recreation, not just drinking. Alternate alcoholic and nonalcoholic drinks, especially if you're thirsty from dancing. Hold the alcohol to two drinks an hour, and choose bars without the decorations, music and other features that encourage you to drink excessively.

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(A0,6,19;B1,9;C0,6;D0,6;E6)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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SEPTEMBER 25, 1979

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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SOVIETS CLOSE ART SHOW
AT SMITHSONIAN

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

An exhibition of Russian art, which originated at the Landmark Center in St. Paul in the fall of 1978, has been closed at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., about a month-and-a-half ahead of schedule, at the request of the Soviet embassy.

The closing followed the "inadvertent" scheduling by the Smithsonian division of performing arts of a Soviet defector on the program of arts activities planned in conjunction with the exhibition, according to Barbara Shissler, curator of education at the National Collection of Fine Arts of the Smithsonian and former director of the University of Minnesota Gallery.

Shissler and Lyndel King, current director of the University Gallery, were instrumental in putting together the exhibition which traveled to Michigan State University, the University of Wisconsin and the University of Chicago before opening in Washington, D.C., Aug. 2. It had been scheduled to run through Nov. 11 in the Renwick Gallery of the Smithsonian.

A planned exhibition at the University of Michigan was cancelled last February for reasons similar to those of the Washington closing.

In Washington, Renata Babak, who defected from the Bolshoi Opera in 1973 and now lives in the United States, was scheduled to perform in concert Sunday. The exhibition was closed Saturday. The Babak concert was presented as planned as will be other scheduled concerts, lectures and activities planned in conjunction with the exhibition, said Lawrence E. Taylor, coordinator of public information for the Smithsonian. "The Smithsonian regrets very much the closing," Taylor said.

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The exhibition included about 150 works from the Russian State Museum and the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad and the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow. Paintings, water-colors, drawings, prints and decorative arts were included. Most had never before been exhibited in the United States.

Curators from the USSR arrived in Washington Monday to prepare the works for return to the Soviet Union.

-UNS-

(A0,2;B1;C0,2;E29,31)

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SEPTEMBER 25, 1979

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

Wenda Moore, chairman of the University of Minnesota Board of Regents, will announce details of educational exchange agreements reached with the People's Republic of China at a news conference Thursday (Sept. 27) at 2 p.m. in B-12 Morrill Hall.

Moore led a delegation of 12 University of Minnesota administrators and faculty members to China Sept. 3 through 21.

The University of Minnesota delegation is one of only two groups to have been received by Vice Premier Feng Ji, the third-ranking Chinese government official, so far.

Several other members of the University delegation will be available to answer questions at the news conference.

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(A0,1;B1)

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(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
100 Church St. S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
September 26, 1979

'A TIME TO COME HOME':
EXPLORES CARE FOR DYING CHILDREN

By Paul Schurke
University News Service

Each year, thousands of American families face the numbing crisis of childhood cancer. While encouraging advances in treatment have been made, the crisis takes on new proportions for some 3,000 families annually when curative procedures are exhausted and efforts must turn from curing to providing comfort for the dying child.

Considering the vast array of medical and social support systems available for cancer patients, it is surprising to learn that the most effective setting for this care may be the most simple--the family home. This concept, backed by University of Minnesota research, is explored in a new documentary film, "A Time to Come Home."

Initiated and directed by Minneapolis-based film maker Ken Greer, the 26-minute film stems from the work of University nursing researcher Ida Martinson, the director of a pioneering home care program for children with terminal cancer.

Martinson's interest started with the death of her father-in-law, whose wish to die at home was honored by the family. Suspecting that death at home was more dignified and meaningful than an isolated, institutionalized death would have been, Martinson began studying the home care concept in 1972 to determine its application to families with dying children.

In 1976, with a National Cancer Institute grant, Martinson initiated an on-going home care program which has since involved about 60 families and three institutions--University Hospitals, Minneapolis Children's Hospital and the St. Louis Park Medical Center.

Two of these families whose sons have died of cancer are introduced in the

(MORE)

"A TIME TO COME HOME"

film along with another family and their eight-year-old son Jeremy who is dying of cancer. The parents discuss their reactions to the prognosis of their cancer-stricken children as well as their experiences with caring for their child at home. Also introduced are Martinson, her University colleague pediatrician John Kersey, and their objectives with the home care concept.

But the focus is on the feelings of the parents, feelings which Martinson hopes are positive enough to dispel doubts about death at home--an odd, uneasy notion to 20th century American culture.

None of the parents in the film, nor any others who have chosen the home care program, have regretted their decision, Martinson said. Home care, they say, allowed the child to receive the needed security and love stemming from the home while allowing the parents to derive inner satisfaction from fulfilling their child's wish to remain at home.

The strength of the home, Martinson said, is the interpersonal relationships that have already been established. A child in the final stages of a disease begins to cut off relationships with all but those closest to him. Despite their best efforts, hospital staff members may no longer be able to reach that child.

The feelings the child associates with separation from home and family have been likened to "little deaths," and are similar to the feelings anyone has when turning points are encountered and old connections broken.

The phenomena gives the film, primarily designed to acquaint doctors, nurses and parents with the home care concept, a more universal appeal, suggests director Greer. "If anyone close to you has ever spent time in a hospital, you can relate to it," he said.

One of Martinson's most satisfying discoveries in studying the home care concept is its feasibility. "It's fantastic how much parents are able to do in giving pain medication and handling the routine aspects of nursing care at home," she said.

Toward this end, parents in the program are assisted by home care nurses who make periodic visits to the home to help with medical matters and are always on call for phone consultations and emergency visits.

Although emotionally rewarding, home care places great stress on the family. The child, who may be moody and suffer bouts of intense pain, needs round-the-clock attention. Other children in the family may have difficulty understanding, and may feel that the attention given to their ill sibling is at their own expense.

Home care does offer some tangible rewards for the child and the parents, however. For the parents, it may reduce the financial stress they face, since home

(MORE)

"A TIME TO COME HOME"

care costs about a tenth of hospital care. For the child, it may improve eating habits. Some who will not eat at the hospital enjoy food again when they get back to home cooked favorites. They may also find themselves more relaxed in play with their siblings, who in turn can come to better understand their brother's or sister's plight.

Martinson feels that about 80 percent of the 3,000 American youngsters who die each year of cancer are good candidates for such care. She is now helping to establish home care programs in other parts of the country, and is heartened by the growing interest given the concept by insurance companies, which have long been reluctant to cover home care costs.

"A Time to Come Home" will aid these efforts toward asserting the strength of the family, she said. Produced with a \$5,000 grant from the General Mills Foundation, the film is now being distributed nationally by the American Journal of Nursing and locally by the media resources division of the University's physical medicine and rehabilitation department. The rental fee is \$35. For information contact Ed Monohan, 860 Mayo, Box 297, University of Minnesota Hospitals, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455.

-UNS-

(AO, 6, 22, 32; B1, 5; CO, 5; DO, 5; EO, 17, 23; F17)

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SEPTEMBER 27, 1979

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6

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JUDY VICK, (612) 373-7515

HUMPHREY MEMORABILIA PHOTOS
TO BE SHOWN FOR FIRST TIME

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The first public exhibition of the memorabilia and photographs collected by the late Hubert H. Humphrey during his career in public service will open Monday, Oct. 8, in Coffman Union at the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities.

Included will be some 50 photographs that span his life, from his childhood in South Dakota to his years as mayor of Minneapolis, U.S. Senator and Vice President of the United States.

A selection of some 200 objects from the thousands received by him from the American public through the years will also be shown. They include handcrafted works, trophies, keys to cities, footballs, hats, furnishings from his Senate office, religious items, political cartoons and campaign souvenirs.

Among the individual items on display will be Indian beads sent to him by Nancy Sinatra, an HHH branding iron, an apple doll created in his image, a farm memory box, a saint's relic bone, rosary beads made from magazine paper, and a "Win with Humphrey" cookie made from ready-to-eat cereal.

"It's a mixed bag. It's a very warm, engaging collection, and it feels sort of like people," said historian Jeffrey Hess who put together the exhibition with artist Teresa Nomura.

"It reflects the affection and esteem of the American public for this statesman from Minnesota," Hess said. Most of the objects and photographs are now in the possession of the Minnesota Historical Society.

The exhibition in the third floor related arts gallery of Coffman Union will be open free to the public through Oct. 31 from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. Monday through Thursday, from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Friday and Saturday, and from 1 to 11 p.m. Sunday.

The exhibition is sponsored by the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs in conjunction with Coffman Galleries.

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(A0, 2, 31; B1; D0, 2; E31; F11, 22, 23; G7, 8, 31)

(FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1979)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
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Telephone: (612) 373-5193
September 27, 1979

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PROF SAYS DFL PARTY STILL HAUNTED
BY FACTIONS OF FARMER-LABOR DAYS

By Bill Huntzicker
University News Service

The Minnesota Democratic Farmer-Labor Party is still in good shape despite the 1978 losses of two U.S. Senate seats and the governorship to the Republicans, according to a University of Minnesota political scientist.

But, says Millard L. Gieske, the party still faces the factional disputes that permeated debates within the old Farmer-Labor party, the state's strongest political party for a time between the first and second world wars.

Gieske, an associate professor at the University of Minnesota, Morris, is the author of "Minnesota Farmer-Laborism: The Third-Party Alternative," a book published today (Sept. 28) by the University of Minnesota Press. In an interview, he discussed the party and its eventual merger in the 1940s with the Democratic party.

"To understand modern Minnesota," Gieske said, "you have to understand Farmer-Laborism. It introduced Minnesota to the modern world. It anticipated the New Deal with its support of farmer cooperatives and governmental intervention in the agricultural sector of the economy."

With the disillusionment that followed World War I, the Farmer-Labor movement undercut the growth of the Democratic party in Minnesota because the alliance of farmers and workers had opposed U.S. involvement in the war, Gieske said.

Thus, Gieske said, the Farmer-Laborites attracted support from both moderates who would have been comfortable as Democrats and socialists who wanted a national third party alternative to the Republicans and Democrats.

"The question of merger between the Democrats and the Farmer-Laborites was always an issue. It was first proposed in 1926," he said. "During the twenties,

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there were repeated instances of cooperation between the Democratic and Farmer-Labor parties."

Even without formal agreements, the Democrats would frequently stay out of important contests between Republicans and Farmer-Laborites, he said.

These arrangements, which occasionally involved the cooperation of the national Democratic party, undermined attempts by more radical Farmer-Laborites to form a national third party movement, Gieske said.

The New Deal, which gave labor the right to organize, was a major incentive to the Minnesota third party to ally with the Democrats. World War II brought increased feelings of national unity.

The more radical members of the Farmer-Labor party, represented by former Gov. Elmer Benson, were in power at the time of the merger. They were later removed in a factional dispute similar to the ones that frequently took place in the Farmer-Labor party, Gieske said.

The difference this time however, was that the progressives did not return to the party for nearly 20 years when they returned to support the presidential candidacy of Eugene McCarthy, who had been one of the moderates led by Hubert Humphrey in the forties, Gieske said.

Another member of the moderate Humphrey group was Donald M. Fraser, who lost favor with the conservative Democrats in his 1978 Senate campaign, Gieske said.

The factions within the party today are different than they were during the height of Farmer-Laborism because many issues supported by the radicals then are no longer controversial, he said. But DFL'ers remember the Farmer-Labor party in different ways.

"The difficulty in writing about Farmer-Laborism and talking with old Farmer-Laborites is that they will define the party in terms of what their disposition was within the party. But the two poles were very distinct," Gieske said.

"The moderates were not bothered by cooperation with the Democrats. Traditionally, the left-wing did not want a merger because they rejected the two-party system as being unresponsive--not keeping up with the needs of Americans," he said.

The rise of Hubert Humphrey, "an emotional believer in the Democratic New Deal," was an important factor in bringing the two factions together, Gieske said.

"Humphrey was a premier politician. In fact, he was more instrumental in the rise of the DFL party than was any other human being. There was always a Humphrey effect in Minnesota elections. Every year that Hubert Humphrey ran, the DFL did very well," he said.

Even though the DFL lost the governorship in 1960, for example, President Kennedy carried Minnesota by 20,000 votes. "He couldn't have done that without

(MORE)

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Humphrey," Gieske said.

Reports that the success of the merged party died with Humphrey in early 1978 are premature, Gieske said, adding that the 1978 election merely reaffirmed the strength of the two-party system.

The major groups that compromised to form the Farmer-Labor party remain within the DFL. "All political parties are coalitions of interest groups," Gieske said. "The winners succeed by shifting the coalitions. In that sense, the Farmer-Labor party was quite similar to the modern Democratic and Republican parties.

"The Farmer-Labor party history illustrates the very great difficulty of displacing the two major parties in the United States. You can do it on a local or state level, usually on a temporary basis. If you couldn't do it in Minnesota, you couldn't do it in almost any state," he said.

Gieske's 389-page book delves into the interest groups and people who were involved in the various defeats and victories of the party. The book, which sells for \$15, includes numerical data on the elections in which the Farmer-Labor party was involved.

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Millard L. Gieske, MINNESOTA FARMER-LABORISM: THE THIRD-PARTY ALTERNATIVE (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press) 389 pages, \$15.

-UNS-

(A0,13,35;B1;C0,13;F11,17)

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SEPTEMBER 28, 1979

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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FOUR EXCHANGE PACTS
SIGNED BY U OF M, CHINA

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Four agreements to exchange students, faculty and scientific information have been signed by the University of Minnesota and colleges and universities in the People's Republic of China.

The agreements were described by Wenda Moore, chairman of the University of Minnesota Board of Regents, at a news conference Thursday (Sept. 27).

"Our accomplishments far and away exceeded anything we thought possible for a first trip to China," Moore said. She led a delegation of 12 University faculty members and administrators on a 21-day tour of Chinese educational, medical and research institutions earlier this month.

Generally, the signed agreements call for exchange of faculty members, scholars, and graduate students, collaboration in research projects, and exchange of teaching and scientific research material.

The agreements are with Jilin University of Technology in Changchun, a technical and agricultural engineering university; Nankai University in Tianjin, a liberal arts and technical university; the National Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the National Academy of Agricultural Engineering in Peking; and the Peking Agricultural University.

In addition to the signed agreements, several verbal agreements were made with hospitals and medical schools in Peking, Moore said.

"It is a real advantage that we are a comprehensive university," said LaVern Freeh, assistant dean of the Institute of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, and a member of the China delegation. "Many of the Chinese universities are not, but are quite specialized. Consequently, we had to make agreements with many institutions."

Freeh said it is likely the Chinese will benefit more from the exchange agreements in technology and agriculture than will the University. "But in terms of art and Chinese language and history, and archaeology, I think we will gain a lot, so we'll strike a good balance."

Within the next few months, names of University of Minnesota graduate students

(MORE)

will be submitted to some of the Chinese institutions for consideration, Moore said. University East Asian languages professor C. J. Liu is already in China and will remain there for two years to smooth the way for those participating in the exchanges, Moore said.

There are now 9 Chinese scholars studying at the University, and the number should grow to 16 by the end of the year, Freeh said. "The doors are open, and the numbers (we exchange) will be dependent on the interest," he said.

Most of the University of Minnesota students who go to China will be graduate students in East Asian studies and in agricultural and technical areas. Undergraduate students are not likely to be included in the exchanges for some time since housing space in China is critically short, Freeh said.

The agreement with Jilin University includes provision for a summer institute in English next year in China. "The Chinese people have found that the most productive way to take advantage of the educational opportunities in the United States is to pursue English first, particularly technical and scientific English," Moore said.

Prof. Betty Robinett, who has done pioneering research on the teaching of scientific and technical English and is chairman of the University's English as a Second Language Program, was particularly sought after as a lecturer by the Chinese during the delegation's visit, Moore said.

The University of Minnesota is one of only a handful of American universities that have signed agreements with Chinese institutions, Moore said, and its delegation was only the second educational group to be received by Vice Premier Fang Yi, the third-ranking Chinese government official.

The members of the delegation were uniformly pleased by the reception they received during their stay. On their arrival at Jilin University, for instance, the group was greeted by the faculty and students, who lined the road and clapped, Freeh said.

"It wasn't easy. Negotiating is difficult and there was a language problem, but when we sat down later and tried to think of anything we would have changed, we could come up with nothing," Freeh said.

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(A0, 1; B1, 1; C0, 1; D0, 1; E15, F5)

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SEPTEMBER 28, 1979

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VET MED DEAN
IS SPINK LECTURER

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

"Animals, Aging, and the Aged" is the theme of this year's Wesley W. Spink Lectures on Comparative Medicine Oct. 16 through 18 at the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Leo K. Bustad, dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine at Washington State University, will speak at 3:30 p.m. Tuesday, Oct. 16, in 175 Life Science Auditorium on the University's Duluth campus; at 2:30 p.m. Wednesday, Oct. 17, in B45 Classroom-Office Building on the St. Paul campus; and at 9 a.m. Thursday, Oct. 18, in Todd Amphitheater at University Hospitals.

Bustad is a vocal advocate of the importance of companion animals to the mental and physical well-being of people.

"Our present social structure," he said, "encourages us to separate old people, for example, from animals at a time when they may be the only source of unconditional love, adoration and unqualified acceptance."

His college and other groups in Pullman, Wash., have formed a People-Pet Council to educate children, utilize pets in therapy programs, and promote companionship with pets.

While director of the Comparative Oncology Laboratory at the University of California at Davis, Bustad was involved in the 1973 discovery of a virus which caused lymphosarcoma in Gibbon apes.

Dr. Wesley Spink, a Duluth native and graduate of Harvard Medical School, was a member of the University of Minnesota Medical School faculty from 1937 to 1973, retiring as Regents' Professor of Medicine and Comparative Medicine. His close association for many years with the University's College of Veterinary Medicine culminated in the 1956 publication of "The Nature of Brucellosis."

His latest book, "Infectious Diseases," was published this year by the University of Minnesota Press. The biennial lectures, inaugurated in honor of Spink in 1971, are published by University Press.

-UNS-

(NOTE TO EDITORS: Dean Bustad will be available for interviews with reporters at 10 a.m. Monday, Oct. 15, in B12 Morrill Hall).

(A0, 3, 23, 24; B1, 4, 5; C0, 5)

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
October 3-9

- Wed., Oct. 3---St. Paul Student Center: Paintings by Doug Gray. North Star Gallery. 8 a.m.-10 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Oct. 12. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 3---Nash Gallery: Documentation of works by Christo; sculpture by Robert Stackhouse. Lower concourse, Willey Hall. 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon., Tues. and Fri.; 9 a.m.-7 p.m. Wed. and Thurs. Through Oct. 5. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 3---Coffman Union Gallery: Invitational ethnic artists exhibit, Gallery I; Art for the 80's, Gallery II. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Oct. 4. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 3---University Gallery: Ceramics by Paul Koller, Gallery 405, through Nov. 9; "Homage to Kokoschka," Galleries 305-7 and 309, through Nov. 18; expressionism, Gallery 405, through Nov. 18. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 3---Dance: Belly dancing demonstration by Cassandra. North Star Ballroom, St. Paul Student Center. Noon. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 3---Goldstein Gallery: "Designers in the Community." 241 McNeal Hall. Opening: Oct. 3, 7-9 p.m. Regular hours: 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Oct. 27. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 3---University Film Society: "Bread and Chocolate." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.25.
- Thurs., Oct. 4---University Film Society: "Bread and Chocolate." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.25.
- Fri., Oct. 5---Film: "Interiors." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 and 10 p.m. \$2, \$1.50 with U of M ID.
- Fri., Oct. 5---University Film Society: Fellini's "Casanova." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$2.50.
- Fri., Oct. 5---Whole Coffeehouse: Floyd Westerman, American Indian protest singer. Coffman Union. 8 p.m. Free.
- Sat., Oct. 6---Film: "Interiors." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 and 10 p.m. \$2, \$1.50 with U of M ID.
- Sat., Oct. 6---University Film Society: Fellini's "Casanova." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$2.50.
- Sat., Oct. 6---Whole Coffeehouse: Floyd Westerman, American Indian protest singer. Coffman Union. 8 p.m. Free.

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Sun., Oct. 7---University Film Society: Fellini's "Casanova." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$2.50.

Sun., Oct. 7---Film: "Interiors." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$2, \$1.50 with U of M ID.

Mon., Oct. 8---Coffman Union Gallery: "A Photograph and Memorabilia Exhibit in Honor of Hubert Horatio Humphrey," Related Arts Gallery, 3rd floor. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Thurs.; 7 a.m.-1 a.m. Fri. and Sat.; 1-11 p.m. Sun. Through Nov. 1. Free.

Mon., Oct. 8---Coffman Union Gallery: "Minnesota Alumni Artists: A Celebration," Galleries I and II. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Nov. 1. Free.

Mon., Oct. 8---University Film Society: Fellini's "Casanova." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$2.50.

Tues., Oct. 9---University Film Society: "Breathless," and "Lilith." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$2.

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